"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair to-day and Sunday; moderate temperature.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,124. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## AMATEUR FLIERS ASK TO ENTER BIG RACE

### Clifford B. Harmon Would Contest Under Their Plan—Racing Autoist Wants to Go In.

### MORE HEMPSTEAD THRILLS

### Hamilton Goes Up and Down at Will—Prepares to Take Mother Flying—Official Report on Curtiss Flight.

A plan by which amateur aviators may take part in the $25,000 prize air race between Chicago and New York, arranged by THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the Chicago Evening Post, was suggested yesterday, adding to the scope of the contest and to the wide interest taken by the public. The plan is to preserve the winner's standing as an amateur, in case an amateur wins, by turning the cash prize into a fund to aid aviation, the winner receiving a silver cup as his trophy. Clifford B. Harmon, Vice President of the Aero Club of America, announced at once that under such conditions he would be an entrant.

The second application to enter the race was received in THE TIMES office last night. E. Richard Schayer, acting for "Joe" Seymour, will known as a racing automobile driver, announced his desire to make official entry on behalf of the autoist. Mr. Schayer said that Seymour, who has been practicing in a Curtiss machine above Hempstead Plains for about two weeks, would make the race between Chicago and this city in July, provided no aviator had won the prize by that time.

Aviation enthusiasts who visited the Hempstead Plains yesterday were rewarded by seeing Charles K. Hamilton repeat the thrilling dips and dashes with which he entertained the specators on the day before. Mr. Hamilton made one flight of 35 minutes 6 3-5 seconds, only 26 2-5 seconds short of the record for sustained flight in this vicinity, made by Wilbur Wright at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, when he flew from Governors Island around Grant's Tomb and back.

To-day Hamilton may try to take his mother, who until yesterday had never seen him fly, on a spin around the Plains with him. He gave orders last night for an extra seat to be affixed to his biplane.

Augustus Post, official representative of the Aero Club of America who, as a guest of THE NEW YORK TIMES, followed Curtiss in his flight from Albany, in THE TIMES special train, handed in his official report to the club yesterday. The report printed below gives a detailed account of what Mr. Post saw from THE TIMES train. It gives to Mr. Curtiss for actual flying time, the complete trip from Albany to Governors Island, 2 hours 51 minutes, which figures out a speed average of 52.6 miles an hour.

### HAMILTON MAKES LONG FLIGHT.

#### Falls 26 2-5 Seconds Short of Wilbur Wright's Flight Here.

Through the air above the Hempstead Plains on Long Island in the neighborhood of Mineola, Garden City, Westbury, and Hicksville, Charles K. Hamilton again guided his aeroplane last evening as he had the previous day. But his performances of Thursday, although witnesses termed them sensational, were outdone by the achievements of the aeronaut yesterday, according to the verdict of the same critics.

Hamilton made two ascents, the first of which lasted only 6 minutes and 17 seconds. On this trip he rose to an altitude of more than 800 feet, describing figure eights and circles apparently with the greatest ease and unconcern, then dipping suddenly toward the earth and rising almost at the moment when it seemed that he would hit head on with terrific force.

Satisfied by this first flight that his engine was in proper working order and his planes correctly aligned and adjusted, Hamilton again left the earth in an aerial journey that lasted for 33 minutes 6 3-5 seconds. This is the longest stay in the air made in the vicinity of New York by any aviator since Wilbur Wright flew from Governors Island to Grant's Tomb and back in 33 minutes 33 seconds.

Mrs. Hamilton witnessed her husband's exploits yesterday for the first time since his arrival in the North. She brought with her Mrs. N. M. Beaudette, Hamilton's mother, who never until yesterday had seen her son make a flight. After seeing his first trip through the air Mrs. Beaudette—who exhibited never a sign of excitement or worry as to her son's safety, despite his hair-raising antics—asked him to take her up as soon as he could arrange a second seat on his machine.

It was too late to do this yesterday, but Hamilton's mechanics were instructed to affix another seat for Mrs. Beaudette over night, and when Hamilton goes aloft to-day his mother almost certainly will accompany him.

While aloft the second time Hamilton described first a huge circle approximately two miles in circumference and then headed his machine due east. Straight as a crow, and at an altitude of 800 feet, he flew for three miles to Westbury, turned northward there and traveled over Hicksville, (at which time his biplane was a mere blur near the horizon,) then swung southward to Central Park, shooting across the fields at a rate of not less than sixty miles an hour with a twelve-mile wind helping him, and then headed for home.

Arriving above the meadows from which he had started he described circle after circle until he had rounded the field fifteen times. Satisfied with this, Hamilton headed his machine straight across the Mineola fair grounds and then over the village, swung southward over Garden City, and returned to the neighborhood of his start, there to circle the field ten times before he came down in a graceful, easy swoop.

It was estimated that during the thirty-three minutes that he had been in the air on his second pilgrimage Hamilton flew at least thirty miles. His machine has a record of mile after mile in 1 minute 12 seconds for each, and yesterday it seemed to travel faster than ever before in its history. While it was impossible to time him over an accurate course, because none has been measured off as yet, other aviators present estimated Hamilton's speed during his second flight at about fifty-five miles an hour.

Hamilton seemed to take a keen delight yesterday in annoying two black dogs which strayed over the fields above which he was flying. Dropping suddenly from heights of from 400 to 800 feet he would swoop so close to the animals as to miss them by inches only, the while the frightened dogs put their tails between their legs and galloped away faster than a dozen tin cans containing exploding firecrackers could have made them. Curiosity finally would get the better of them, however, regardless of how many times Hamilton chased them away, and the dogs would come racing back as the biplane soared and departed, barking uproariously and acting as if by their an-

Continued on Page 2.

### SOFT TAR HIS UNDOING.

#### Boy Truant, Stuck to a Roof, Thinks Samson Got Off Easy.

Eight-year-old Francis Cleary of 151 East 110th Street had hair as long and silken as the fondest mother could wish and an inveterate aversion for going to school. He had gained a reputation as a habitual truant before he had been two years in school, so his parents sent him to an industrial school at 103d Street, near Second Avenue. He left his home ostensibly to go there yesterday morning.

Perhaps he would have got there had not some pigeons in a coop on the roof of a tenement at 171 East 110th Street caught his upward gaze. The boy had never been able to resist pigeons. Five minutes after his eyes had strayed toward the birds he had forgotten all about school and was on the tenement roof. For two hours he watched them flutter about and strut in the sunlight. Then at 10 o'clock the soft cooing and the warm sunlight worked like an opiate upon his senses and he lay back upon the roof and fell asleep.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon some women in the street below heard an uproar on the roof and called Policeman Prazak of the East 104th Street Police Station. He went aloft. On his back there lay Francis Cleary, his coat, trousers, and silken hair securely glued to the sun-warmed tar of the roof, from which he could not release himself, for all his struggling and screaming.

The policeman by dint of prying with his club managed to get the boy's shoulders and legs free of the tar, but the wavy silken locks defied all his efforts. Finally he telephoned for an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Fulton decided that an operation was necessary, and while the pigeons cooed amputated the boy's tresses near the scalp.

Francis Cleary went home looking a cross between a tar barrel and a shorn Skye terrier. His mother, hysterical at the sight of his ruined clothes and mangled tresses, restored herself by a strenuous application of a slipper. Then Francis Cleary visited the barber. When he came home he met his father, who is a stonecutter and has an arm that is the pride of the neighborhood.

### REPUBLICANS HIT BACK.

#### Charge ex-Assemblyman Glynn of Rochester with Perjury.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 3.—Ex-Assemblyman Henry R. Glynn, a Democratic leader here, was served with a notify warrant to-night, requiring his appearance in the Police Court to-morrow morning to answer a charge of perjury. The information for the warrant was given by Assistant District Attorney F. F. Zimmerman, who alleges that in an affidavit, presented to Gov. Hughes when application was made on April 25 for the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate alleged frauds at the recent Congressional election, Glynn made false statements reflecting on the Assistant District Attorney's conduct in office.

The Glynn affidavit asserts that on Zimmerman's advice Police Justice Chadsey refused to order the arrest of persons charged with violating the election laws in 1906, when Glynn was elected Assemblyman. Zimmerman denies the truth of this statement, declaring that the men were arrested and later released in the Police Court because Glynn and other witnesses failed to appear against them. Glynn's summons is regarded here as a counter-move on the part of the Republican organization.

### WAS CHEST OF GOLD A MYTH?

#### Administrator Says It Was Carried Away When Bowers Died.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 3.—Was there an iron chest containing $160,000 in gold coin under the bed of old David Bowers when he died, or is the treasure merely a myth?

In a fourth effort to solve this problem in the County Court 300 witnesses were called to-day in the suit of Rudolph Zimmerman, administrator of the Bowers estate, against Joseph Beatson, Bowers's son-in-law, who, the administrator alleges, took the gold for himself the night Bowers died. All the strength of two men, the complainant narrates, was required when the ponderous chest was lifted out of the house and into a wagon.

In previous trials of the case Beatson and others have testified that the chest of gold existed only in the imagination of people in the neighborhood of the Bowers farm. Other heirs of Bowers, however, have witnesses who declare that they saw the chest and knew that Bowers had a hoard of gold in it.

### ENGINEER SPEEDS TO SAVE BOY

#### Lifts Him from the Track and Carries Him in Cab to Meet Ambulance.

Calling to a bystander to telephone for an ambulance to meet his train at 133d Street and Willis Avenue, Michael Marley, an engineer on an east-bound passenger train of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, picked up six-year-old Joseph Carroll, whom his train had struck while he was playing on the tracks near his home at Blondell Avenue and East Chester Avenue, last evening. Then he rushed the train at full speed to the Willis Avenue Station.

When he reached there with the unconscious little boy in the cab beside him Dr. Trom of the Lincoln Hospital was already in waiting with an ambulance. He found that although the boy had been struck only a glancing blow by the fender of the locomotive, he had suffered a fracture of the skull and would probably die. The police took Marley's name, but no arrest was made.

### PRISON TERM OF ONE HOUR.

#### Landis Shows Mercy to Erring Clerk Because of His Sick Wife.

CHICAGO, June 3.—One hour in the County Jail was the sentence imposed by United States District Judge Landis yesterday upon Nelson S. Gilpin, a Government clerk, who pleaded guilty of robbing the mails and whose wife is lying ill at a hospital, where her baby boy was born three weeks ago.

Judge Landis in his charge said: "The facts concerning the man and his family are such that if a severe penalty is imposed it certainly would be barbarous. I shall not impose a sentence which may mean the death of some one else.

"And then," he added, turning to Gilpin, "I want you to go down to the hospital as soon as you can and tell your wife just what has happened."

SUPERIOR TO LEMONADE—Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, refreshes and invigorates. A wholesome tonic.—Adv.

## ROOSEVELT VOICE OF KITCHENER FACTION

### "Megaphoned Views of Strong Men and Measures Party," Says One Authority.

### NOT EXACTLY A CAT'SPAW

### But Heard Only One Side in Egypt, It Is Said—Bitterly Assailed in English Reviews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—Theodore Roosevelt in his much-discussed remarks upon the Egyptian situation in his Guildhall speech undoubtedly voiced what has been for some time past the predominant opinion of a certain section of the Unionist Party who pin their faith to what they call "strong men and strong measures."

Their strong man par excellence is Lord Kitchener, their strong measures are not to be limited in application to Egypt. These people have been preaching, comparatively speaking, in the wilderness. Mr. Roosevelt's speech megaphoned their views in a way that has arrested the attention of the whole country.

There are highly placed politicians who believe that the service Mr. Roosevelt has done to the party of strong men and strong measures was not wholly spontaneous. Everybody with the slightest knowledge of the ex-President's vigorous individuality would, of course, at once reject the suggestion that he has been made a cat's-paw in the ordinary sense of the word. Nobody, indeed, has entertained the slightest doubt of his entire sincerity and his deep conviction of the truth of what he said, but it is pointed out that his knowledge of conditions in Egypt is necessarily derived from others.

**Heard Only One Side.**

Here lies the chief argument of those who have declared that Mr. Roosevelt has been subjected to influences which deprive his testimony of the value which it might possess as that of an impartial witness who had had time and opportunity to study the complex question adequately. In Egypt itself, they declare, the American visitor heard only one side, while since his arrival in England he has been chiefly in contact with men whose interests were bound up with the doctrines he promulgated at the Guildhall.

Always, according to these same people, the ambition to appear in the limelight with which they credit Mr. Roosevelt was fostered by the advocates of the strong men and strong measures policy. Mr. Roosevelt, they say, was strongly encouraged in the idea he had of speaking out his mind by the men who had helped him to make up his mind.

It is impossible to go into detail in a matter of this kind, but I may be allowed to say here that I would not chronicle what, on its face, must seem to be more or less speculative gossip, had I not been assured by quite reliable authority that it had actual foundation in fact.

**Balfour Expressed Approval.**

When Mr. Roosevelt made his speech at the Guildhall Sir Edward Grey and Arthur Balfour were both present on the platform. The Liberal Foreign Minister and the Unionist leader were closely watched, but their faces gave no clue to their thoughts as they listened to the ex-President's vigorous oratory. Afterward, however, at the luncheon which the Lord Mayor gave to a select number of guests Mr. Balfour made no secret of his approval of Mr. Roosevelt's arguments.

Sir Edward Grey said nothing and took nobody into his confidence, but among those who know him best the opinion is unanimous that he could not very well feel pleasure in being lectured about his policy in Egypt.

From the outset Mr. Roosevelt's maxims have been used to drive home the Opposition attacks upon the Liberal Government. Even those Unionist politicians and journals who are inclined to find fault with him on the ground that he is meddling with other people's business welcomed his interference because it bolstered up their pet theories. The Saturday Review to-morrow will put this with characteristic bitterness as follows:

"As Unionists we are distracted between a feeling of gratitude for the truth plainly spoken and our sense of the absurdity of the situation. Mr. Roosevelt has merely confirmed what we previously said, but we are not blind to the comicality of our ally."

**Called Vulgar, Ignorant Oration.**

The National Review, which is the only Liberal organ among London weekly reviews, is not tenderly disposed toward Mr. Roosevelt. It begins its notes of the week by saying:

"It seems to make little difference whether one receives Theodore Roosevelt politely or not. The Pope refused to receive him and came off, on the whole, rather lightly. Sir Eldon Gorst fêted him, and his reward was an amazingly crude and gratuitous attack upon our whole policy in Egypt. No summary can do justice to the vulgarity and ignorance of the oration which Mr. Roosevelt delivered at the Guildhall in return for the freedom of the city."

The Nation's editorial on the subject is entitled "An Impertinence," and says:

"Mr. Roosevelt has at last achieved

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**TWO THINGS YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS.**

**Roosevelt's speech** on Egypt—the speech that made Great Britain furious—has created a world-wide sensation. You have read all about the sensation, but only brief extracts from the speech have been cabled. The Times is having the speech transmitted by Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph, and it will be an important feature of **to-morrow's Sunday Times.**

**SCALING MT. McKINLEY.**

The first authentic account of the successful Fairbanks expedition, which reached the top of the peak, by the leader of the expedition, Thomas Lloyd, exclusively in **to-morrow's Sunday Times.**

Be sure to order it to-day.

## TO BEGIN WIDENING 42D STREET AT ONCE

### Seven and a Half Feet to be Taken Off the Sidewalk on Either Side.

### OWNERS WILL PAY FOR IT

### Estimate Board May Order Similar Action on 23d and 34th Streets—Foremen Ask for More Pay.

The Board of Estimate considered several proposals for street improvements yesterday. The question of the widening of Forty-second Street through Times Square from Park Avenue to Eighth Avenue, which was brought up a week ago and referred to the chief engineer of the board, was reported upon favorably, and it was voted to go ahead with the work at once.

The plan is to cut off seven and a half feet from the sidewalk on each curb, as was done on Fifth Avenue last year from Twenty-third Street to Forty-seventh Street. The roadway space gained in this manner will be made up by the removing of the encroachments from the building line over two and a half feet.

This will affect the steps of the old Grand Central Station, the entrances to the Manhattan and Knickerbocker Hotels, Mock's Restaurant, the Republic and Hackett Theatres, the American Music Hall, and about a score of private house steps. The work will be under the jurisdiction of Borough President McAneny's offfice. The whole thing will not involve any expense to the city, the cost, which will be borne by the property owners, amounting to $500,000.

A plan was presented also for widening Thirty-fourth Street from Park Avenue to the Hudson River and Twenty-third Street, from Second Avenue to the Hudson River. This was referred to Chief Engineer Lewis.

Several petitions for salary increases were considered by the board. The Deputy Fire Chiefs want their salaries raised from $4,200 to $7,500, the Battalion Chiefs ask for an increase from $3,300 to $5,000, and the men all the way down the line want their pay increased. The applications were referred to the Salaries Committee.

Fire Chief Croker spoke for the increases and declared that Commissioner Waldo agree with him that the men deserve more money.

The new corporate stock budget was approved with a few changes, and $400,000 was voted to the Department of Charities and $200,000 for the preliminary work in the installation of a new fire-alarm service.

A resolution was passed over the objection of Borough Presidents Miller of the Bronx, Gresser of Queens, and Cromwell of Richmond, which requires all department heads to submit to the board plans and specifications on all public work before advertising for bids.

### STRICKEN IN AUTO AND DIES.

#### William Henderson, ex-Councilman of Orange, a Victim of Apoplexy.

While riding in an automobile Thursday night with his son-in-law, Joseph Merwin of 385 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., William Henderson, a former member of the Orange Common Council, was stricken with apoplexy and died later at his son-in-law's home. He was 71 years old.

When the party started out Mr. Henderson felt, apparently, in his usual good health. It was at first thought that he had a fainting spell, but a physician, summoned after they reached the home of Mr. Merwin, found that he was a victim of apoplexy.

Mr. Henderson had been a prominent hatter of Orange, where he had lived all his life. At the time of his death he was Superintendent at the factory of the Ferry & Weber Company.

He is survived by four daughters and two sons, one of whom is the Rev. Theodore S. Henderson, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

### STRIKEBREAKERS JAILED.

#### They Ran Cars During Philadelphia Strike and Killed Two Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Two motormen, William S. Clinton and William Blumenthal, employed by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to take the places of strikers during the recent labor troubles, and who ran down and killed two men during the strike, were each sent to prison for one year to-day by Judge Ralston, after being convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

It was charged that in both instances the cars were running at a high rate of speed and were operated in a negligent manner.

RYE BEACH BOAT. Sundays: Battery, 10; E. 24th, 10:30 A. M. 3 hours ashore, leaving 4 P. M. $1.00.—Adv.

## SHUBERTS PURCHASE A BROADWAY BLOCK

### Pay $6,000,000 for Site from 35th to 36th Street, Including Herald Square Theatre.

### A RECORD IN REALTY DEALS

### May Erect a Theatre, Hotel, and Office Building or a Department Store Through to Seventh Avenue.

Lee Shubert announced yesterday that, in conjunction with a syndicate of capitalists, he had purchased the entire Broadway front, which includes the Herald Square Theatre, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Street, extending well back toward Seventh Avenue. Negotiations, which have been going on for several days, have just been completed, and the rumors which have been current in real estate circles for more than a week affecting a transfer of this valuable plot have now been verified by Mr. Shubert.

The total cost of the investment aggregates about $6,000,000, being the largest real estate transaction that has taken place in Manhattan this year and one of the most notable in the real estate annals of recent years.

Mr. Shubert said it would be a year before any effort would be made to tear down the present buildings. Two proposals for improvement are before the syndicate, he said—one to erect an immense combination hotel, theatre, and office building and the other to put up a great retail department store. A proposal, he admitted, had been made to the purchasers by a large dry goods firm to erect such a store on the plot, and the question will be carefully considered before any definite plan for improvement is decided upon.

The land acquired includes practically the entire block, with the exception of the Park & Tilford property, on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and the State Arsenal, on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The purchase was made through F. & G. Pflomm. The site includes the Herald Square Theatre, some twenty-five dwellings and apartment houses, stores, and the old Hotel Sturtevant, this last structure having been recently purchased from the Five Boroughs Company, holder of the Gould real estate, of which Edwin Gould is President. The Broadway frontage of the syndicate tract, including the Herald Square Theatre site, was purchased from George E. Johnson. The property is 211.5⅝ feet on Broadway, 207.1 feet on Thirty-fifth Street, and 81.6 feet on Thirty-sixth Street. The adjoining property at 124 and 126 West Thirty-sixth Street is 41.8 by 98.9 feet.

The coming year, Mr. Shubert said, will be the last season for the Herald Square Theatre, of which the Shubert Brothers are the lessees, and in about one year from the present time the old house will be torn down. The Herald Square Theatre was the first New York playhouse to be acquired by the Shuberts. They became managers of the theatre in April, 1900.

Their other New York playhouses, acquired since that time, include the Hippodrome, Daly's Theatre, the Broadway Theatre, the Casino, Maxine Elliott's Theatre, Nazimova's Theatre, Comedy Theatre, Lyric Theatre, Majestic Theatre, and West End Theatre. They are also soon to erect several more playhouses, including the new Winter Garden, in which Lew Fields is interested, on the site of the old American Horse Exchange.

### CLAUSE IN HEWITT WILL VOID.

#### Strange Provision Late Mayor of New York Made for Grandchildren.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson has just handed down a decision in the Hewitt will case, in which the opinion of the Court of Chancery was sought in interpreting a clause of the will, providing for the disposition of $100,000, intended by the testator for his grandchildren.

The late Abram S. Hewitt made the strange provision in his will that the $100,000 should be held intact and not divided among the grandchildren until the youngest grandchild to issue shall have reached the age of twenty-five years.

On this point the court considered much evidence during the past three years, and it was finally determined to have been the intention of Mr. Hewitt to provide for grandchildren not living at the time of his death. Here the court took into consideration a famous English case, which is the basis for the decision of such suits in chancery, to the effect that a will cannot legally provide for grandchildren born later than twenty-five years and nine months after the death of the testator. This being the case that portion of the will was declared void and inoperative, and the grandchildren now living get nothing except through their parents.

### MRS. DOXEY NOT GUILTY.

#### St. Louis Woman Acquitted of Killing W. J. Erder with Arsenic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—Mrs. Dora Elizabeth Doxey was found not guilty to-night by the jury which heard the evidence against her on a charge of murdering William J. Erder with arsenic.

In instructing the jury that it must either find Mrs. Doxey guilty of first degree murder and sentence her to life imprisonment or death, or must liberate her, Judge Grimm had eliminated from consideration testimony about cacodylate of soda, the arsenical compound said to have been used to accomplish the death of Erder.

As to the use of morphine, Judge Grimm instructed the jury that if it or any other drug or liquor was found to have been taken deliberately by the defendant, then its use should not be considered as palliating or extenuating any wrongful act committed while under its influence.

### LONG CABLE OPENED.

#### New Line from Europe to Buenos Ayres by Way of Ascension Island.

LONDON, June 3.—The new cable line of the Western Telegraph Company connecting Europe with Buenos Ayres, Argentina, by way of Ascension Island was opened to-day.

It is the second longest cable in the world.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted on Day Line steamers. —Adv.

### $210,000 LONDON ART SALE.

#### Knoedler Pays $65,000 at Christie's for Corot's "Birdnesters."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 3.—When, at the Yerkes sale in New York, Corot's "Fisherman" reached the price of $80,500, English experts thought the boom had gone too far, but at Christie's to-day there was almost equally keen bidding.

Corot's "Birdnesters," from Andrew Maxwell's collection, was put up at $10,000, but the bids went up amid excitement till the hammer fell to Mr. Knoedler's call of $65,000.

Only Hoppner and Turner have beaten this record in English auction rooms. The Corot was bought by its late owner thirty years ago for $2,300.

Matthew Maris's little "Enfant Couchée" fetched $24,500 to-day, the total sum realized by the day's sale being over $210,000.

### SOLDIER DIES IN FIST FIGHT.

#### Companion in Arms to be Tried by Court-Martial.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—Private Henry F. Fry of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Company, stationed at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, was killed by Private J. T. Murray of the same company in a fist fight between the two men on Tuesday night, news of which reached here to-day.

Murray will be tried by court-martial.

### $1,000,000 LIFE INSURANCE.

#### Chicago Cement Firm Takes Policy to Protect Those Interested in It.

CHICAGO, June 3.—One of the largest life insurances ever placed in Chicago was effected yesterday by Arthur S. Ford, treasurer of a cement company, amounting to $1,000,000.

The premiums are to be paid by the company. The purpose of the insurance is the greater protection of those financially interested in the corporation.

### C. W. VAN VOORHIS DIVORCED.

#### Wife Alleged He Lost $42,000 at Roulette and Didn't Support Her.

RENO, Nev., June 3.—Camille D. Van Voorhis, wife of Cornelius W. Van Voorhis of New York City, obtained a divorce to-day on grounds of non-support and desertion.

Mrs. Van Voorhis testified that her husband lost $42,000 playing roulette in New York in 1908. Van Voorhis did not contest the case.

### BALLOON CHOKES COW.

#### Animal Tries to Swallow Meteorological Gas Bag and Dies.

AMHERST, Mass., June 3.—One of the small balloons recently sent up from Pittsfield for scientific purposes by Prof. Rotch of the Blue Hills Observatory has been located at Dwight Station, near here.

When found the balloon had been partly swallowed by a cow, which had choked to death in her efforts to get it down. The instruments accompanying the balloon have not been found.

### BOY AND GIRL PUPILS DROWN.

#### Bodies of Students at Ursinus College Found After Boating Mishap.

COLLEGEVILLE, Penn., June 3.—The bodies of Frederick L. Fogelman, 20 years old, of Munhall, Allegheny County, Penn., and Miss Edith K. Thomas, aged 17, students at Ursinus College, were found today in a creek near the institution. Both had been drowned while boating last night. Miss Thomas was a daughter of Edward Thomas, President of the Royersford, Penn., National Bank.

Fogelman was to have been graduated next Monday. Miss Thomas was a sophomore.

### PEANUTS FLY; BOY DOESN'T.

#### Stand Wrecked When Young Imitator of Curtiss Rolls Down Hill.

While trying to fly a miniature aeroplane from the top of a hill near an entrance of St. Nicholas Park yesterday afternoon eight-year-old Harry Krause fell down the slope and upset a peanut stand, scattering the peanuts over the sidewalk.

Giuseppe Pietro, the owner of the stand, was so enraged that Policeman Wolf was forced to interfere. The lad was stunned, but Dr. Fulton of the Harlem Hospital said he was uninjured.

The peanut vender demanded that the boy be arrested, but Policeman Wolf explained that the boy's fall was an accident, and took the boy to his home at 1,483 Amsterdam Avenue.

### BROOKLYN A GROWING TOWN.

#### Census Man Predicts It Will Be Bigger Than Manhattan in Eight Years.

Enthusiasts who believe that Brooklyn will become a "two-million borough" within a few years felt much encouraged yesterday by statements made by Supervisor of the Census William Liebermann.

In his estimation the figures will show that Brooklyn was entitled to at least one and probably two more Representatives in Congress. He was not privileged to give out any figures, but those who had interested themselves in the census taking declared that when the result was announced it would be found that the population of Brooklyn was considerably in excess of 1,600,000.

Mr. Liebermann said that the increase had been "enormous," and he predicted that in eight years Brooklyn would have a larger population than Manhattan.

### WAR ON WHITE RATS BILL.

#### Taft and Goodman, for United Booking Office, Oppose It to Hughes.

ALBANY, June 3.—The so-called "White Rats" bill making the law governing theatrical employment agencies more stringent and limiting their commissions to 5 per cent., was opposed to-day at a hearing before Gov. Hughes by Henry W. Taft and Maurice Goodman, representing the United Booking Office; Charles F. Murphy, who appeared on behalf of the dramatic agents of New York City, and W. E. Angleman, representing the lyceum bureaus. Mr. Taft contended that the bill was unconstitutional and class legislation. Mr. Angleman said such a measure would compel the lyceum bureaus to give up their business as a 5 per cent. commission would not pay expenses.

A delegation of "White Rats" appeared in favor of the bill headed by Assemblyman Green, its introducer, who explained its provisions.

A FAMOUS PLACE TO DINE or lunch. Hofbrau Haus, B'way & 30th St. Music. —Adv.

## PASS RAILROAD BILL IN SENATE, 50 TO 12

### Republicans Solidly for It and Six Democrats Join Them—Night Session Is Held.

### LA FOLLETTE VOTED DOWN

### Vainly Seeks Further Amendments—"Bully! Bully!" Says Taft on Receiving News of Senate's Action.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Late to-night the Senate passed the Railroad bill by a vote of 50 to 12. All those who voted against it were Democrats, though six of the minority Senators voted with the Republicans. Every insurgent who was present—and that means practically all of them—voted with the regulars. The House has passed a bill different in many particulars and the measure will now go to conference.

The twelve Democrats who voted against the bill were Messrs. Bacon of Georgia, Fletcher of Florida, Frazier of Tennessee, Hughes of Colorado, Money of Mississippi, Newlands of Nevada, Percy of Mississippi, Purcell of North Dakota, Rayner of Maryland, Shively of Indiana, Smith of Maryland, and Smith of South Carolina. The six Democrats who voted for the measure were Messrs. Chamberlain of Oregon, Clay of Georgia, Gore of Oklahoma, Paynter of Kentucky, Simmons of North Carolina, and Stone of Missouri.

The day's session preceding the vote shortly before 10 o'clock had been dull in the extreme. Early in the morning an amendment by Senators Paynter and Sutherland had been adopted directing that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should complete its investigation of the pleas of roads for the suspension of the long and short haul clause within one year, though it might order that the suspension continue for a longer time to allow for the completion of the investigation.

That was the one positive change in the bill. The rest of the time went in consideration of a number of amendments, most of them offered by Mr. La Follette. Most of them had to do with the Court of Commerce and all were defeated.

The announcement of the vote on the bill was a signal for a fight as to what would be the next item on the programme to receive consideration. Mr. Beveridge, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, at once moved that the Statehood bill be made the unfinished business, and, in the face of personal requests from Mr. Aldrich and the leaders, refused to withdraw his motion. The Democrats and insurgents upheld him, but adjournment was taken until Monday morning without a vote.

**What the Senate Bill Provides.**

The Railroad bill, as it passed the Senate, provides for the creation of the Court of Commerce for the consideration exclusively of appeals from orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The court is to consist of five Judges, whose powers are to be co-ordinate with the Judges of the Federal Circuit Court. They are to have five years' terms, first appointments to be made by the President, and others by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Government, not the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is to be the defendant in all cases coming before the court, and the defense is placed under the direction of the Attorney General, but the commission and interested parties are permitted to intervene or carry on the suit in case of the failure of the Attorney General to do so. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

The long and short haul provision of the present law is amended so as to permit a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul only with the consent of the Commerce Commission. Provision is made against the fixing of a lower rate to destroy water competition.

Railroad companies are required to furnish written statements of rates from one place to another upon the written application of a shipper.

Either upon complaint or upon its own initiative, the commission is authorized to determine the reasonableness of individual or joint rates or classification, and if such rates are found to be unreasonable, discriminatory, preferential, or prejudicial the commission may prescribe a proper maximum rate.

Unless set aside by a competent court, orders of the commission are to continue in force for two years.

**Suspension of New Rates.**

The commission has authority to investigate the propriety of any new rate, regulation, or classification, individual or joint, of any common carrier, and pending such hearing a suspension for ten months of the rate, classification, or regulation is provided for. The carrier is required to refund all charges found to be excessive.

Authority is also given the commission to establish through routes and joint classification or to prescribe maximum rates over the same, whenever the carriers themselves neglect to do so. This regulation also covers water lines which are connecting carriers.

Shippers have the right to designate a through route or part of a route over which their property shall be carried. A penalty of $5,000 is imposed upon carriers for disclosing any information concerning shipments. A like penalty is provided for violation of orders under Section 15 of the existing inter-State commerce law, and in this case each day that the violation continues is to be construed as a separate offense.

At intervals of six months the commission is required to make an analysis of tariffs and classification.

Telegraph and telephone lines are placed under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Commission. The commission is authorized to determine the reasonableness of rates and a penalty is imposed of from $100 to $2,000 against granting franks or passes for the transmission of messages. Special night and press report rates are authorized.

Federal courts are forbidden to suspend the operation of State laws except when the matter is presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge and heard by three Judges, one of whom shall be a Supreme Court Justice or a Circuit Court Judge.

The law is to take effect sixty days from the date approved by the President.

**"Bully! Bully!" Exclaims Taft.**

DETROIT, June 3.—President Taft was attending a banquet of the Detroit Board of Commerce here to-night when he heard that the Senate had finally passed the Railroad bill, and he made no concealment of his pleasure. The bulletin was handed to him at the Speaker's table. The President clapped his hands.

"Bully! Bully!" he exclaimed.

Then turning to Senators Burrows and William Alden Smith and Representative Denby, who were seated near him, the

President told them the news. Mutual congratulations followed.

## SAYS ROADS SHOULD STRIKE.

### Then Politicians Would Wake Up, President of the Erie Thinks.

Further comment yesterday by railroad executives on the action of the Government in obtaining an injunction at the last moment against the rate increases proposed by the Western railroads was marked by severe criticism of the Administration for the method pursued in obtaining it. President Underwood of the Erie denounced it as a high-handed proceeding, and other heads of railroads called the action of the Administration inexcusable and a violation of the very policies in respect to the injunction process and the regulation of railroad affairs to which the Republican Party and President Taft personally stand committed.

President Underwood was most outspoken in his condemnation.

"The present Administration," Mr. Underwood said, "undoubtedly started in with the intention of being upbuilders of the country's business interests, but instead of putting business on the upgrade it has placed it on the political platter. To me it looks as if the dish was going to be badly burned. The trouble in Washington seems to be that there are too many lawyers in charge of affairs and no one with sound business judgment who is willing to let the other fellow be heard.

"If the Government stops the railroads from increasing rates the railroads will survive. They can limp along, but their activities will be checked. The conditions in the commercial world following this will be most serious. I do not mean alone that the effect upon the railroads will be disastrous, but this same condition applies to all lines of commercial activity.

"When you prevent the railroads of the country from continuing their activity you interfere with the Nation's greatest spender. Not only does the great army of railroad employes suffer, but workingmen everywhere will feel the effect. The panic of 1907 was primarily a railroad panic. Everything was in a most prosperous condition before the Government started in to interfere with American railroads, and the result was a checking of their activities. The effect of that is well remembered.

"It would be well for the railroads of the country to go on strike against the politicians, and then they would wake up."

**Railroads Talk Retrenchment.**

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion in railroad and financial circles that if the railroads are permanently prevented from readjusting their incomes by means of rate increases, retrenchment will be forced upon them. This retrenchment in the first instance, it is said, will take the form of postponing proposed improvements, but if conditions do not improve it will extend to laying off men, and eventually to a reduction in wages. In this connection the point is made that the recent increases in wages were made by the railroads in the belief that they could be offset by rate increases.

The strong lines will have to retrench in many cases, it is asserted, as well as the weaker ones. A member of the Executive Committee of the Harriman lines said yesterday that with the prospect now in sight for the railroads the Harriman lines would have to curtail expenditures.

Although cancellations of contracts already under way have not been attempted by the railways, a canvass of the executives of the principal lines in the territory affected by the injunction shows that retrenchments will be immediate and general.

In recognition of the dangers of the situation to the business of the equipment companies, the Railway Business Association, which is the National organization of manufacturers of railway materials, equipment, and supplies, has called a meeting for next Wednesday at the Hotel Belmont, at which representatives from ten States will discuss the question. George A. Post, President of the association, said yesterday of the purposes of the meeting:

"It is probable that a strong appeal will be made to the public and to Federal officials to consider in a broad way the necessities of the railroads and to avoid the calamitous blunder of technical victories in litigation which may result in widespread industrial and commercial distress.

"All that the Railway Business Association will ask is fair consideration by the duly constituted tribunal of all freight rates proposed and lawful adjudication after all the facts have been presented. Freight rates cannot be fixed by 'yell.' It is a business proposition."

**Fears Renewal of Hard Times.**

Mr. Post pointed to the disastrous effect of the after-panic period on the railway equipment trade, which, he said, employs 1,500,000 men and pays $250,000,000 annually in freight charges, or 15 per cent. of the total freight revenues of the railroads. During the depression from which the trade has but just recovered, 800,000, or nearly half the employes of the concerns represented in the association, were idle. Seeing the possibilities of a repetition of the hard times of 1908 in the present situation, Mr. Post had this to say of the Administration's policy:

"Before the Federal Administration commits itself to any further legal intricacies and sensational coups it might be well for it to take time to ascertain whether the clamor in some quarters against the railroads and in favor of sudden and feverish activities aimed at them is really representative of the sober judgment of all or the greater part of the business interests of the country. We do not believe it is."

President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, in an interview given out here, was quoted yesterday as announcing the immediate and drastic curtailment of improvement programmes. He said that wherever possible equipment orders had been held up awaiting developments. Work had been stopped on the double tracking from Chicago to the coast and shop time had been cut in some instances in half, with the prospect that many men would soon be laid off.

"It is absolutely necessary," he said, "to offset in some way the increased cost of maintenance and the decreased net earnings."

President Mudge of the Rock Island talked along the same lines, and said that about 1,500 men had been laid off in the last few months to close the gap between rising costs and falling net earnings. He said that unless the increase in rates was permitted the inevitable result would be the cutting down of forces in the shops, shortened hours, and curtailment of equipment expenditures. Representatives of other Western railroads also predicted immediate curtailment of equipment and improvement expenditures and the laying off of men.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD EXPLAINS.

### Increased Rates Do Not Apply to Local New England Traffic.

NEW HAVEN, June 3.—At the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company here it was stated today that the increases of freight rates which the company has just filed apply only to the joint through rates on certain commodities, and do not affect local freight rates in the territory of the company in New England. It is also stated that practically all the increases are trifling and affect only a small amount of New England commodities.

## RAILWAY HEADS TO SEE TAFT.

### Hearing at White House on Injunction Policy of Administration.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DETROIT, June 3.—President Taft announced to-night that he would give a hearing to the Presidents of Western railroads who wish to discuss the policy of the Administration as disclosed in the proceedings begun in Missouri to prevent the inauguration of the increased freight rates recently filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The hearing will take place in Washington next Monday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The announcement that the big railroad men are coming here to see the President, and find out at first hand what the Administration means by its injunction suit is a reminder of the Roosevelt days, when the Rate bill fight was in progress.

Throughout the present fight in Congress there have been constant assurances that the railroads were not opposing the bill, and were really in favor of its provisions. The Administration and the railroads have been getting along famously together, and the injunction suit is the first thing that has disturbed their peace and harmony. Now it appears that the roads are angry clear through, and that there is going to be a lively fight.

This prospect is a joyous one for the Western politicians. Already Senators and Representatives from the insurgent districts are hearing from their constituents about the injunction, and the voice of the constituent makes itself heard in no uncertain terms. Out of forty letters received this morning by Senator Brown of Nebraska, for instance, the percentage of commendation of the Administration for its attitude in this case was just 100. Every letter writer had something to say about the injunction suit, and expressed pleasure over it.

This was very cheering news to the Insurgents in the Senate. They take it to indicate a much better political condition in the Middle West than has prevailed recently, since it shows that the people who have been criticising the Administration are not entirely alienated, and will be glad to come back to enthusiastic support if they get the opportunity.

Freight tariffs continued to pour in on the Inter-State Commerce Commission today, but they represented little territory not covered by those which have been coming in for the last few days. They are from additional roads and cover more points, but in general they represent the same lines of increases announced in the earlier schedules.

The employes of the Commerce Commission had time to-day to examine in more detail some of the tariffs filed by the roads centring in New York. It was found that the increases vary from 2 to 13 per cent., with the average a little more than 5 per cent. The commission is working hard to keep up with the flood of new schedules, but it will be some time before all those filed this week have been examined and their contents noted. Interest in the attitude of the Administration toward these increases is very keen here, and many railroad men are in town.

The feeling at the Department of Justice regarding the Western case is one of satisfaction over a good deed well done. Edwin P. Grosvenor, the Special Assistant who went to Hannibal, Mo., with the application for the injunction, returned to Washington to-day with a full report of what was done. After he had talked with the Attorney General for a while Mr. Wickersham said he had nothing new to announce regarding the suit already filed or any contemplated action of the department.

No complaints have been received regarding any of the later increases outside the territory of the Western Trunk Line Committee, and so far there is nothing to indicate that the shippers in the territory affected by the recently filed tariffs are preparing to do anything except comply. It was pointed out at the department, however, that there is all the rest of this month in which to prepare for action if it is finally determined that anything shall be done.

Friends of the Administration were quick to-day to take up the line of argument put forth by Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Lane yesterday, when he declared that Mr. Wickersham had merely obeyed a plain mandate of Congress to enforce the Sherman law. Mr. Wickersham has been intimating for some time that this would be the only possible course in view of the refusal of each House of Congress to agree to the Administration proposal to legalize agreements between railroads, subject to the approval of the commission.

## PERKINS WORKS FOR PEACE.

### Arranges Conference Between Shippers and Railroad Presidents.

CHICAGO, June 3.—After two days' efforts in Chicago, George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, who, it is said, was sent here to smooth over the trouble between the railroads and shippers, left for the East to-night, having induced the shippers to meet the Western railroad Presidents in a conference next Tuesday.

Mr. Perkins represented the bankers, it is said, and persuaded the railroad Presidents to ask for the conference. He told the railroad Presidents, it is said, that it would do no good to talk panic, and insisted that they must confer with the shippers and try to smooth out their differences amicably.

To the manufacturers Mr. Perkins said, it is reported, that the railroads were being pushed too far, and that the financial situation was exceedingly grave on account of the attitude the Government is taking toward them.

Simultaneous appeals were made to-day by the Western railroads and by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Slason Thompson, head of the railroad publicity bureau, put forward "four reasons why railroad rates must be raised." According to Mr. Thompson, in the last two years the railroads are $220,000,000 behind on maintenance; they paid $130,000,000 more annually for labor; they paid $100,000,000 more annually for interest; they lost $25,000,000 annually on passenger traffic, with the total result that they are $730,000,000 to the bad in two years.

"Railway rates must be advanced because many companies otherwise will face bankruptcy," said Mr. Thompson. "This is a result which the injunction granted at Hannibal on a side issue, irrespective of the justice of the advance, on ex-parte representation, without notice and without proper weighing of the consequences, may expedite.

"Unprecedented retrenchment, including the laying off of men and the abandonment of all construction and replacement, is now in order. Two years ago the railroads had reached a point where it seemed that replacement and rehabilitation work must proceed or something would be wrecked. The public was not ready for an advance in rates, however, and by retrenchment and the most rigorous order the roads have managed to worry along, standing almost still while the carrying demands of the country continued to increase.

"Every railroad of which I have cognizance is now trying to find a way to exist in the face of the present opposition. Further attempts at retrenchment, at economy, however, seem like trying to refine pure gold."

The manufacturers call on the people to hold up the hands of the Government and declare that the "whole question of the advance or the reduction of freight rates should, at this time and at all future times, be presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for final adjudication."

President Earling of the St. Paul Road and President Delano of the Wabash declared to-day that men would have to be laid off until differences are adjusted. Just how many employes will be affected could not be learned.

"Our working force is being reduced to a considerable extent and we are sailing very close to the wind," said Mr. Delano. "We have abandoned plans for extensive improvements for which we had been preparing for some time."

E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé system, denied to-day the report, so far as his road is concerned, that new tariff sheets will be filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the Western railroads individually. He said he had heard of no such plan. In financial circles, however, there was a general disposition to credit the report.

**Penna. R. R. Files New Schedule.**

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Increases in commutation rates on the Pennsylvania Railroad were filed late to-day with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Owing to the large number of freight rate increases during the last few days the clerks were unable to-day to figure out the increases, although it is estimated that they will average about 10 per cent. The exact increase will be announced to-morrow.


## The Old and the New

¶ When seeking a situation the ancient way was to call from door to door asking employment.

¶ The modern way is to have the employers seek you through the Help Wanted columns.

¶ If you seek a position consult the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times—only the announcements of firms and people of established integrity accepted.


# OFFICIAL RECORD OF CURTISS'S FLIGHT

### Data Taken on New York Times Special Train Filed by Augustus Post.

### FROM ALBANY IN 2 H. 51 MIN.

### Average Speed 52.63 Miles an Hour—Curtiss Won The World Prize and Scientific American Trophy.

Augustus Post, official representative of the Aero Club of America on the aeroplane flight of Glenn Hammond Curtiss from Albany to New York for The World's $10,000 prize, filed with the club yesterday a detailed report of what he saw. Mr. Post was a guest of THE NEW YORK TIMES aboard its special train, and timed Mr. Curtiss's flight from the train.

The figures as finally corrected show that Mr. Curtiss was in the air on the first leg of his flight from Albany to the Gill farm near Poughkeepsie 1 hour and 24 minutes; from the Gill farm to the Isham estate at 214th Street 1 hour and nine minutes, and from 214th Street to Governors Island 18 minutes, making a total flying time for the 150 miles of 2 hours and 51 minutes.

Figured on the basis of 150 miles for the entire flight, Mr. Curtiss is shown to have maintained an average speed of 52.63 miles per hour.

Here is Mr. Post's report:

7:02 A. M.—Mr. Curtiss started from Van Rensselaer Island, Albany. Jacob L. Ten Eyck official starter for Aero Club of America.
7:03—Passed over the city limits of Albany.
7:20—New Baltimore.
7:26—Twenty-one miles. THE TIMES special train caught up with aeroplane.
7:27—Milton Hook brick yards. Wind still. Aeroplane flying about 45 miles per hour. Passed lighthouse on west side of Hudson River.
7:32—Stockport. Twenty-four miles.
7:35—Hudson. Twenty-nine miles. Aeroplane flying high. Catskill Mountain houses could be seen in the distance. Machine flying steady, water was calm, small ripples along the surface.
7:36—Thirty miles. THE TIMES special train passed through tunnel parallel with plane.
7:40½—Tower 81, New York Central Railroad. Greendale ferry.
7:41—Catskill on west shore of Hudson River. Flying high.
7:44½—Water trough in centre of track. Train equal with plane. Linlithgo Station.
7:46—Germantown steamer dock. Aeroplane flying well.
7:48—Passed old steamboat on west side of the river. Germantown Station. Aeroplane pitched when foot oil pump was used. Slight ripples on the water.
7:51—THE TIMES special train running parallel with aeroplane.
7:53—Tivoli. Forty-four miles. Aeroplane 1,000 feet high. Wind slightly from the west.
7:58—Barrytown. Forty-nine miles. Aeroplane about 800 feet high, descending a little lower until about 400 feet high.
8:03—Kingston. Brick yards on west shore of river. Mr. Curtiss is flying very near THE TIMES special train, within perhaps 100 yards.
8:04—Aeroplane turns toward West. Heads a little more into the wind and crosses to the west side of the river at high speed.
8:05—Private yacht on east side of river. Aeroplane flying high again.
8:06—Rhinecliff ferry. Fifty-four miles. Aeroplane has been flying one hour and four minutes. Seems to be flying well.
8:08—Passing Tower 67, New York Central Railroad.
8:08½—THE TIMES special train passed through tunnel. Mr. Curtiss goes back to west side of river, flying over icehouses.
8:11—Passed lighthouse in middle of river. The aeroplane seems to be rising and falling slowly on the varying currents of air. River is very wide at this point. There are large stone crushers on the west shore, and a large stone building of an institution on the bank of the river.
8:12—Staatsburg. Sixty miles.
8:16—Aeroplane now is passing over a large white house, some private residence on the west shore of the river. Aeroplane is flying past freight train on the West Shore Railroad.
8:18—Hyde Park Station. Sixty-four miles. THE TIMES special train passing water trough in centre of railway track. Passing Insane Asylum at Poughkeepsie.
8:20—Passing upper portion of Poughkeepsie. Plane over Vassar College.
8:24—Passing Poughkeepsie Bridge. Aeroplane about 200 feet above it.
8:25½—THE TIMES special train goes through Poughkeepsie Station.
8:30—THE TIMES special train arrives at Gill's Mill Dock, opposite landing place of Mr. Curtiss. Aeroplane landed according to Mr. Curtiss's watch on his machine at 8:26. It left special train and went to the field where Mr. Curtiss had landed, arriving a few minutes later. The tanks of the machine were filled with eight gallons of gasoline and one gallon and a half of oil. The machine was examined carefully and found to be in good order, no wire having been bent by excitement. George Collingwood took THE TIMES special train party to New Hamburg Station.
9:26—Mr. Curtiss started for New York from field on property of Mr. Gill.
9:51—Camelot.
10:02—West Point. Aeroplane passed over Constitution Island at an altitude of about 400 feet above the land.
10:06—Manitou.
10:14—Peekskill.
10:15—Ossining. Aeroplane flying on west side of the river.
10:25—Dobbs Ferry.
10:30—Yonkers. Aeroplane flying about level with top of Palisades.
10:35—Landed 214th Street. Inwood. After passing down river to Dyckman Street and returning to Spuyten Duyvil and passing over drawbridge the aeroplane landed upon the property of the Isham estate.
11:42—Mr. Curtiss left his landing place, flying again over the drawbridge, out over the Hudson River, turned south.
12:00 M.—Passed New York City and landed at Governors Island at noon.

Mr. Curtiss also entered for the Scientific American trophy and the first flight from Albany to the landing place at Poughkeepsie, the exact distance of which is to be determined later, will count as a record for this event, and if not exceeded in the year will stand as Mr. Curtiss's trial for this trophy.

## THINK ASTOR MAY FLY.

### One of Two Aeroplanes on the Florida Said to be for Him.

Two aeroplanes were taken from the hold of the French line steamship Floride, which reached here yesterday from Havre.

One of the machines was said to be consigned to Col. John Jacob Astor, although no confirmation of the report could be obtained at the office of the French line. The other was marked "H. S. K., Chicago," but officials of the line would not tell to whom it was consigned.

After the two machines had been hoisted out of the liner about two dozen aeroplane sections of various sizes followed.


**Manufacturers Wholesalers**

We can save you on insurance and cartage bills enough money to pay your rent, and in addition an 8 per cent. dividend on $125,000 of your capital stock. Ask us "HOW?"

**Bush Terminal Co.**
100 Broad Street, New York City.


## BONDSMAN TRAPPED.

### House He Gave as Security Not His—General Brooklyn Inquiry.

It is probable that as an outcome of a discovery made yesterday by Chief Clerk Charles S. Devoy of the County Court in Brooklyn, the District Attorney and the Grand Jury there will make an investigation of the operations of professional bondsmen in the criminal courts of the borough. Mr. Devoy caught a man offering as security for a prisoner property he did not own. He was not arrested, but it is believed that action will be taken against him.

The professional bondsman appeared before Clerk Devoy and said he wished to give bail for a man charged with grand larceny. Mr. Devoy asked the man to wait while the necessary papers were being prepared. The visitor had offered a piece of property in Bridge Street. Mr. Devoy sent a searcher to the Register's office where it was found that Mr. Devoy's visitor had sold the property a year ago.

Mr. Devoy learned that a friend of the prisoner had given the professional bondsman a $25 fee. The man was forced to return this money. Mr. Devoy also found that the man had been acepted without question as a bondsman a number of times in the Adams Street and other courts on the same Bridge Street property. Only recently, as an outcome of a report made to Mayor Gaynor by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, a Brooklyn professional bondsman was indicted for perjury.

## EX-GOV. HOGGATT HEARD.

### Admits Friendship for Guggenheims, as Well as New Appointees.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Former Gov. W. B. Hoggatt of Alaska made a statement to-day before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating protests against the confirmation of John Rustgard and Herbert L. Faulkner, appointed United States Attorney and Marshal, respectively, for Alaska. Mr. Hoggatt frankly admitted his friendship for the Guggenheims, J. P. Morgan, and George W. Perkins. He denied, however, that he had any financial relations with any of the persons or interests named.

Rustgard and Faulkner were appointed to succeed John J. Boyse and Daniel A. Sutherland, who were removed. Both of the dismissed officials charged that the new appointees were close associates of Hoggatt and Louis P. Schackleford, Republican National Committeeman for Alaska, and friendly to the Guggenheims.

Mr. Hoggatt avowed his friendship for Rustgard and Faulkner, and said both had lived in his house.

## YOUSSOUF PASHA RETURNS.

### New Turkish Ambassador Was Here During Hudson-Fulton Fete.

His Excellency Zia Youssouf Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador, arrived yesterday on the steamship Lusitania. He already has been at Washington, having been Ambassador Extraordinary to this country at the time of the accession to the throne of Mehmed V. He was here also during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and has represented Turkey at London, Rome, and Paris. Recently he has been Minister of Public Instruction at Constantinople.

"Turkey," he said, "is favorably inclined toward Americans, and there are openings there for enterprising Americans who will meet the Government half way. Americans have been applying recently for concessions under the Turkish Government. Those who have obtained them have found that Turkey stands behind them and will help them out where demands are reasonable."

# AMATEUR FLIERS ASK TO ENTER BIG RACE

Continued from Page 1.

tics they had chased the uncanny thing away. Hamilton said later that he enjoyed this part of his flight better than anything else that occurred while he was aloft.

Two thousand spectators, though, did some active dodging when the machine would swoop downward at an angle of sixty degrees at the rate of ninety miles an hour, with its fifty horsepower motor running full tilt. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, and two women friends on horseback, who watched Hamilton's feats, would take refuge behind the shed every time the aeronaut came darting along in those sudden dips.

These swoops that have become known as the "Hamilton dip" are the real wonder of all beholders. Imagine a biplane shooting along the air lanes at a height of from 500 to 800 feet and at a rate of some fifty miles an hour. Suddenly there is a slight motion of the deflector, and the machine turns its nose toward the ground and begins to drop at tremendous speed, its eight cylinder motor thrumming a staccato accompaniment to the whistle of the wind past the planes. At an angle of sixty degrees to the earth the biplane comes tearing down, gathering momentum every foot of the way. Just as it seems inevitable that the machine must strike the earth and be crumpled into a shapeless mass the deflector creeps upward ever so little and the bi-plane, answering the movement as a tender-mouthed horse responds to a touch on the curb, sticks its nose again into the air and starts climbing steadily and swiftly to the altitude from which but a few seconds before it had started to descend.

Not once but more than a dozen times Hamilton repeated this trick yesterday. He would miss telegraph wires by a foot or so, the top of the shed by less than a yard, and trees by so little that it seemed certain that he really must have swung through the topmost branches.

M. J. Seymour had his biplane out yesterday afternoon for four four-minute flights, and Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin likewise brought out his "Red Devil," as he calls his biplane, for several short trips. On the last one Capt. Baldwin's engine did not work properly and a sudden descent broke one of his wheels. The damage was very slight and will be repaired before the time for to-day's flights.

Clifford B. Harmon was not down at Mineola yesterday, as he broke three struts and split his propeller in his accident of the preceding evening. The damage will not be repaired before this evening at the earliest, so it is improbable that Harmon will make a flight until Monday. But Hamilton, Seymour, and Baldwin will all go up this afternoon if the weather permits.

An alarm of fire about 5 o'clock from the shed of the Aeronautical Society, in which Hamilton and Seymour store their machines, and in which several other aeroplanes are being assembled or constructed, caused fear for a moment that the airships might be destroyed. A pot of grease on a cooking stove in one corner of the shed, where the watchman and his wife reside, spilled over and caused dense clouds of smoke to roll out of the door. It was realized presently that there was no need for alarm and no attempt was made to run any of the machines out of the building. The fire, what little there was of it, was extinguished with a handful of sand.

## RACING AUTOIST WOULD ENTER.

### "Joe" Seymour Wants to Fly—Suggestion to Let Amateurs Compete.

"Joe" Seymour, well known as a racing automobile driver, who has been practicing with a Curtiss biplane over the Hempstead Plains for the last two weeks, announced his desire yesterday to be a competitor for the $25,000 prize air race between Chicago and New York arranged by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post. E. Richard Shayer, acting for Mr. Seymour, stated that the ex-autoist would attempt to make the long flight in July, provided this were possible under the terms of the race, which have yet to be settled.

Mr. Shayer made application for Seymour to be considered an entrant in this letter:

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*
New York, June 3, 1910.

Dear Sir:

In behalf of "Joe" Seymour, who has entered the field of aviation under my direction, I desire to enter him in THE TIMES-Evening Post New York-Chicago flight. Mr. Seymour has been flying about two weeks at Mineola, L. I. He has driven in all the Vanderbilt Cup and Savannah automobile races, and his knowledge of gas-engine driving enabled him to make a successful short flight the first day he tried out his Curtiss biplane. Since then he has been proceeding cautiously to acquire full control of his machine. He has not attempted any spectacular flights, as the loss of his machine would be more than he can afford at present. Within the past few days he has made flights of more than fifteen miles, and by the first of July will be as expert in the new art as any American aviator. He will attempt the Chicago flight during July unless some one has won the prize by that time.

He will use his Curtiss biplane, which he owns, or a new biplane, now nearly completed at Mineola, which is the largest in the world. The machine has been built by Walter Hefenbach, a young mechanic with no previous experience in aeroplane construction, and the experts who have used the machine declare it is perfect in design and when equipped with its powerful seventy horse power motor should be capable of making the Chicago flight with but two or three stops.

This machine may be seen in the aerodrome at Mineola conducted by the Aeronautical Society. Seymour reaches the aviation field every morning at 4 o'clock and uses the calm of dawn for his best flights. He remains there all day, and usually makes good flights about sunset. He is the heaviest aviator in the game, weighing about 200 pounds, but the Curtiss machine he uses picks up his weight as easily as it carried the slighter form of its designer.

E. RICHARD SHAYER.

Seymour is using a thirty-foot Curtiss biplane at the present time. It is equipped with a four-cylinder thirty horse power Curtiss engine of conventional design, which drives the machine at a rate of slightly less than forty miles an hour. Seymour is a very heavy man for such a machine, tipping the beam at a few ounces over 200 pounds. He has installed a four-bladed propeller on his biplane, having a thrust of 270 pounds, in marked difference to other prominent aviators, who employ a two-bladed propeller having about the same thrust.

Seymour yesterday made four four-minute flights at Mineola. As he is just learning the art of balancing a heavier-than-air machine, he did not rise over twenty feet from the ground, but his circuits of the field were punctuated with remarkably pretty turns. He has already caught the knack of "banking" his biplane on the turns, and this is one of the most difficult phases met with by the novice in aeroplaning. His machine was frequently at an angle of five degrees as he rounded the corners and rode on a very steady keel.

It became evident yesterday that the race will attract at least two, if not more, prominent amateur aviators provided certain conditions are incorporated into the terms of the race.

The latest proposition advanced in connection with the proposed race between Chicago and New York covers the entrance of amateur aeronauts in this contest, for which a cash prize has been offered, at the same time permitting the amateur to preserve his standing in that class.

It has been suggested that any amateur who desires to do so shall be permitted to enter the contest on equal terms with and under the same conditions as those which govern the professional operators. In the event of an amateur being successful in the races and landing in first place it is proposed that the money prizes shall be turned over to a special committee or some organization already established for the purpose of developing aviation and helping struggling aeronauts and inventors in developing their patents and legally protecting them.

Should this plan be accepted its sponsors hope that the various large cities through which the route between Chicago and New York lies will put up purses to be won by the first aeronaut to land there after the contest is started. This will create a still greater interest in the race, as besides the big stake reward there will be numerous short distance prizes to be won, and there will be a still greater incentive to fast flight between the two terminal points.

In the event that an amateur, entered in the big event, should become the winner of one of these subordinate intercity prizes, the plan contemplates that this special prize money shall be utilized for the same purposes as those to which the Chicago-New York reward would be put if an amateur won it.

It is understood that in the event of this plan being incorporated into the conditions governing the race between Chicago and New York Clifford B. Harmon of New York and Louis Bergdoll of Philadelphia, the leading amateur aviators of the United States, will compete.

Charles K. Hamilton denied yesterday that he had said that long-distance aeroplane races were useless either as rewards for success or to advance the art of aviation.

"In view of the fact that I intend to enter the race promoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post for the $25,000 prize," Hamilton said, "just as soon as formal entries become possible after the framing of the conditions to govern the contest, it is hardly likely that I would condemn such a proposition from any standpoint.

"I believe heartily that no greater impetus can be given to the art of aviation, and nothing can be done which will more surely popularize heavier-than-air machine flights than just such prizes as THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post have just posted. The practicability of the aeroplane is already too well established for any one to doubt its ability to cross short stretches of country.

"Why, it's almost as easy for an aeroplane operator to fly from New York to Philadelphia or from New York to Washington as it would be for him to remain in the air for an equal length of time above some aviation field.

"It's all up to the motor, and if the power plant on a machine will keep a machine in the air for, say, four hours above any field or inclosure, it will as easily propel it in a cross-country flight of the same duration.

"Our one big menace is a sudden stopping of the engine and at an altitude where it would be impossible to catch and save the falling machine before it hit the ground. Therein lies the value of the proposed long-distance races. Just as the recent Philadelphia-Havana motor boat race will work wonders in causing a big improvement in marine gas engines—already accomplished to a large extent by preceding ocean races that grew longer and longer every year, until this last 1,500-mile contest was run—so flights between cities far remote from each other will tend to a perfection of the aeroplane motor.

"Inasmuch as we probably wouldn't think of flying from Chicago to New York, under the risks imposed by the existing unperfected gas engines we have to use, unless there was a good reward for success, and because it is such races that will help us bring forth the perfect aeroplane power plant, the $25,000 offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post is a most important and valuable donation to the cause of aviation."

## CURTISS PICKS A ROUTE.

### Thinks a Straight Line Flight Can Be Made Between Chicago and New York

Glenn H. Curtiss picked out a tentative route yesterday for the aeroplane race between Chicago and New York for the $25,000 prize offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post. The route he suggested is almost an air line directly cross country rom Chicago to Cleveland and thence by a flight across the lower end of Lake Erie to Cleveland. From there New York may be reached by another almost direct flight.

The cities over which the Curtiss route would pass from Chicago eastward are South Bend, Elkhart, Toledo, Cleveland, Jamestown, Salamanca, Olean, Erie, Elmira, Binghamton, Middletown, and Yonkers. Mr. Curtiss explained that his route would avoid the Hudson Valley, where treacherous air currents are encountered, and cross the Catskills at a height of about 2,000 feet.

Mr. Curtiss suggested that the trip could be made on a schedule calling for ten stops for gasoline, repairs, and oil, exclusive of stops necessitated by bad weather. He found that each gallon of gasoline consumed in the Albany-to-New York flight carried the aeroplane ten miles, and Curtiss figures that, making a fair allowance for miles that will be thrown away through having to fight side winds, his craft can go 100 miles between stations in flying periods of two hours each.

There is no problem for the aviator while aloft, he says, which will exhaust his strength before he has done a full day's flying. Allowing an hour at each station and figuring sixteen hours of daylight as possible flying time, Mr. Curtiss estimates that with perfect weather and good luck the flight can be made in twenty-two hours, with an over-night rest about 500 miles out from Chicago.

## WANT ROLLS IN CHICAGO RACE.

### American Aeronautical Officials Send Invitations to English Record Holder.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—If Capt. Charles Stewart Rolls, the British aviator, does not participate in the Chicago-New York aeroplane race for the $25,000 prize offered by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post it will not be from any fault of organized aviators in Illinois. Invitations to the man who made the round trip from Dover to Calais without stopping on French soil have been sent by the Chicago Aeronautical Club, the Aero Club of Illinois, and by leading representatives of the American Aeronautical Association.

Vice President James E. [illegible] of the Aero Club wired President G. [illegible] of the A. A. A. at Kansas City requesting that he invite Capt. Rolls to compete, and also sent word urging Secretary Victor Lougheed of the National organization to lend his aid to this end.

"Mr. Rolls will come here as one of Great Britain's trio of aviators for the international meet and will be the guest of the Aero Club of America," said Mr. Plew. "So that it will be easy for him to compete in the race between Chicago and New York."

## STOCK MARKET DECLINES.

### Continued Break of Four Days Not Checked, However, Selling Pressure Never Lifting.

### LOSSES IN THE LIST SEVERE

### Steel Common Down 6⅜, Union Pacific 12, St. Paul 12⅞, Reading 11¾, and Gas 10½ in the Week.

The stock market was more active and more demoralized yesterday than at any time since the downward movement began immediately following the announcement of the Government's action in seeking an injunction against the advance in freight rates proposed by the Western railroads. The transactions yesterday ran up to 1,464,950 shares, which was the second largest day's trading this year. There was continued selling pressure, which permitted of few rallies, and which left the majority of stocks at the close of the day not much, if any, above the low prices. In a few instances substantial recoveries were shown, but in the majority of the active stocks such rallies as occurred offset only a small part of the previous loss.

The severity of the decline was regarded as all the greater, and was the more disastrous for those who were carrying stocks on margin by reason of the fact that yesterday's severe losses, running to as much as 5 points and in a few cases to even more, came upon the heels of three previous days of declining prices. Taking all together, this was sufficient to dislodge any stock which was not carried on the heaviest margin.

The opportunity was not lost by many men outside the Street to purchase stocks at these declines, and some houses reported receiving a large number of buying orders, many from persons who will pay in full for the stock they have bought. This buying did something to check the decline, but it was overwhelmed by the avalanche of selling orders which made its way all day to the floor of the Stock Exchange. The money market was as calm as the stock market was excited. The average rate for call loans was 2½ per cent., and the highest rate of the day was 3 per cent.

How severe were yesterday's losses and those which have taken place since the beginning of the week is shown by this list:

| | Yesterday— Low. | Close. | Net Loss. | Loss for Week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 62⅞ | 63¾ | 3¼ | 6 |
| Am. Smelting | 72¼ | 73½ | 2½ | 5⅝ |
| Atchison | 101¼ | 102⅝ | 2¼ | 7 |
| Brooklyn Rap. Tr. | 76¾ | 77⅝ | 1¾ | 4⅝ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 80¼ | 80⅝ | 2¾ | 5⅝ |
| C., M. & St. P. | 125¼ | 126 | 3⅜ | 12⅞ |
| Consolidated Gas | 130⅜ | 131 | 5 | 10½ |
| Erie | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 1¼ | 3 |
| Great Northern pf. | 127 | 128 | 2½ | 6⅝ |
| Louis. & Nash. | 139⅛ | 139⅝ | 3¼ | 8¼ |
| Missouri Pac. | 65 | 65⅛ | 1⅜ | 6 |
| New York Central | 111⅞ | 113½ | 2⅝ | 6½ |
| Northern Pacific | 122¾ | 122⅞ | 3⅜ | 8½ |
| Pennsylvania | 129 | 129 | 2¼ | 5⅝ |
| Reading | 150 | 150⅝ | 4 | 11⅜ |
| Rock Island | 38⅝ | 39¼ | 1⅜ | 4 |
| Southern Pacific | 116⅜ | 117½ | 3½ | 8½ |
| Union Pacific | 166 | 168⅝ | 5¼ | 12 |
| United States Steel | 75½ | 76¼ | 3¼ | 6⅝ |

## CENTRAL USING NEW TRACKS.

### Beginning Sunday All Trains Will Start from the Temporary Terminal.

The engineers who are reconstructing the terminal system at the Grand Central Station and northward from Forty-second Street are starting upon the last section of their work. For nearly two years the construction work, so planned that trains will enter and leave the terminal on two levels, has been going steadily on with night and day gangs blasting the way for the track builders.

During the last few weeks only a few of the original tracks have been in use on the west side of the terminal zone, the others to the eastward having been depressed to the new track levels which have been provided.

A few days ago the work reached that stage of development where all trains could be handled without the old tracks, and it was decided to send the blasting gangs ahead to crumble away the wall of rock on which the old tracks have rested.

It was decided also to begin the work of tearing down the last of the old building known for many years as the Grand Central Station, but which has been gradually giving way to the new structure. In to-day's TIMES there appears an announcement to the effect that, beginning Sunday, June 5, and continuing until the completion of the new Grand Central Terminal, all trains, both through and local, will arrive at and depart from the Lexington Avenue temporary terminal, the entrance to which is on Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

The announcement says:

"For the accommodation of patrons arriving via Subway and Madison Avenue lines an entrance will be maintained on Vanderbilt Avenue, north of Forty-second Street, until further notice. All passengers arriving in automobiles and carriages and those having baggage to check should use the entrance on Forty-third Street."

On and after June 5 the ticket offices and waiting rooms will be located at the Lexington Avenue terminals, where tickets both for the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines will be on sale.

On Monday the workmen will begin tearing down the old building at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. The executive offices in the old building were stripped of their furniture and fittings several weeks ago. The offices of the President and Vice Presidents of the New York Central are now located on the upper floors of the new building in Lexington Avenue.

## HOCKING ORDER MODIFIED.

### Stock Retirement Feature Dissolved—Hearing on Others Continued.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—Judge Rogers, in a decision delivered to-day, finds that the restraining order prohibiting the Hocking Valley Railway Company from retiring $15,000,000 worth of stock was not properly granted and the order was dissolved.

The restraining order prohibiting the Hocking Valley, Chesapeake & Ohio and Michigan Southern from voting stock at the annual meeting of the Kanawha & Michigan was sustained and the case continued for ten days for a final hearing on the request of the plaintiffs in the case. The object of the continuance is to give the plaintiffs an opportunity to take depositions in New York.

The matter will then be heard by Judge Rogers finally.

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# TAFT DISCLAIMS PANIC PROPHECY

### Regards as Casual His Remarks at Ada, O., on Transitoriness of Prosperity.

### HE ATTACKS MUCKRAKERS

### Reaches Detroit in Time for Banquet After a Run from Toledo at 70 Miles an Hour.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—After a forced run, in which a speed of from sixty-seven to seventy miles an hour was attained between here and Toledo, President Taft's train got in, as scheduled, at 7 P. M., in time for the banquet of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of which he was the guest to-night.

He was half amused and half angry when he learned that a reference to business conditions in his speech before the students of the Ohio Northern University at Ada had been made the basis for rumors in Wall Street of a panic to come some time in the next ten years.

Mr. Taft was telling the young graduates before him what they might expect in life as to business pursuits and the various professions. Those who proposed to go into business he warned that conditions of prosperity must not be expected always. The President regarded his remarks as entirely casual, and that they should have been made into a prediction of panic, based on any prevailing conditions, provoked him greatly. This is what the President said to the graduates:

"In the first place, let us take the business situation. It is, of course, impossible to expect that the enormous growth in trade shall continue in the proportion in which we have seen it expand during the last ten years, and it is reasonable to suppose that at some time within the next decade there will be some reaction or some financial stringency, or perhaps a financial panic. Nevertheless, the progress that has been made is real and substantial. There may be a halt, there may be a scaling of values, but these we have had from time to time, followed by a recovery which indicated only a momentary lapse."

In the course of his speech at Ada the President said:

"I am going to invite your attention this morning to that which confronts you in your start in life and the political and economic problems that, should you take part in politics, as you ought to do, will probably occupy your attention and call for your activity in their solution.

"What is the condition in the professions should you conclude to enter one of them?

"Those who pursue the profession of the law will find it a tendency of modern days to make the profession a business, or to give it rather a consultative and advisory function than one of advocacy and forensic effort.

"No one can have a profounder admiration for the legal profession than I have. Yet one must recognize that the administration of justice in this country has suffered grievously from the intensity with which lawyers have served their clients and the lightness of the obligation which they have felt to the court and to the public, as officers of the court and the law, to do no injustice. The lack of scruple as to means which counsel too frequently exhibit in defense or prosecution of their clients' interests is often the real occasion for popular resentment.

**Bar Must Cleanse Itself.**

"The conduct of the defense of criminals in this country, and the extremes to which counsel deem themselves justified in resorting to save their clients from the just judgment of the law, have much to do with the disgraceful conduct in which we find its administration. The awakened moral conscience of the country can find no better object for its influence than in making lawyers understand that their obligation to their clients is only to see that their clients' legal rights are protected, and that they need not and ought not to lose their own identity as officers of the law in the cause of their clients and recklessly resort to every expedient to win the case. I believe that there is no escape from the evil tendencies to which I have referred, except by inducing the bar to cleanse itself of those who in the interest of their clients forget their obligation as attorneys to the court and their duties as citizens.

"The pecuniary rewards of the profession of medicine are in many instances great; but the rush into the medical profession is not explained by the probable emoluments. It comes from the fascination of possible discovery of that which will aid humanity and secure the investigator world-wide fame.

"I regret to say that during the last generation a too small proportion of the strongest young men seem to have been attracted to the ministry. A minister, to command the constant attention of a great congregation, must now be a man of power. The mere office does not carry with it either the sacredness or the influence that was once attached to it. I look, however, for a reaction in this matter. I believe that in the near future more men of great native force will enter the ministry.

"The calm life, the philosophical contentment, the earnest endeavor of a teacher's life commend it to many, and there is no more honorable profession.

**Bias of Press Allowed For.**

"Of the profession of journalism there is much to say. The increase in the intelligence and discrimination of the people has in one way largely modified the power of the press. The editorial writers have by no means such influence upon popular view as they had in days gone by. The newspapers are taken more for the news they contain than for the advice as to the lessons which should be drawn from it. The people make more allowance now for the bias of the paper than they ever did before. The reputation of a paper for accuracy and veracity is generally as well known as the reputation of a member of the community. There are some newspapers that seek to effect their purposes and control opinion by an attempted misrepresentation or suppression of the facts in respect to matters attracting public attention. But in the end they do not prevail.

"The business of furnishing news to a people is like the business of furnishing them entertainment from the stage. An outsider is unable to understand the currents of the mind of the reading public except as he may study the columns, the subjects, and the methods of treating them that he finds in the modern, successful newspapers. Few newspaper proprietors have such patronage as to enable them to make their newspaper that which they think a newspaper ought to be, and they are obliged in their papers to consult that which they regard as the public taste and the public desire.

"While the editor occupies the position of an instructor of public taste, and ought to exercise the function as such with more constancy and courage than he usually does, the limitations that there are upon him by reason of the public demand those of us who would criticise the press hardly appreciate. Certainly journalism is a profession in which men of discriminating intelligence, of high courage, of accurate judgment, of a love of truth and real patriotism, can find a sphere of usefulness unexcelled in any other, and such men are needed; for if the standards set by some of the most successful of the newspapers in lack of truth, in coarseness, and in unfairness of criticism, shall not improve in the next generation, it will vindicate the pessimists of to-day.

**Muckraking Journals Attacked.**

"I refer to a class of newspapers and of magazines that are properly criticised as 'muckrakers,' that rely for their circulation on the vicious and unfounded attacks upon the honesty and upright character and patriotic motives of men in public life and upon those conspicuous and prominent generally.

"This muckraking is an outgrowth, and probably the unavoidable aftermath, of a laudable and necessary attack upon abuses which had shown themselves in a form of corporate greed and control of politics. It was necessary to have a housecleaning in this regard, and Mr. Roosevelt led the movement, and much has been accomplished in clarifying business and political methods.

"In the doing of it he was himself the foremost to denounce those who took advantage of the general condition of popular suspicion and filled their purses by unfounded attacks upon men in public office struggling conscientiously to do their duty. But this muckraking episode will pass. Indeed, I hope it is passing, and for the best of reasons—because the people are beginning to see what it really is, are refusing to be influenced by it, and thus are not making the contributions to the pockets of the muckrakers, which is their only motive for conducting their business.

"In the change which has taken place in the influence of the editorial writer and the increased importance of the statement of news, the influence of the college-bred journalist must continue to be of the greatest weight. It needs a trained mind, a judicial temperament, quick perception, and high standards of integrity and self-respect, together with a nice and graphic literary touch, to make the leading special correspondence of the paper, which in many respects is now its most influential part, which it should be. It is a field well worth the ambition of any man to succeed in. It has many temptations. It has rewards which may be permanent and solid, or, as the correspondent yields to its temptations, may be meretricious and temporary.

**Government Is Improving.**

"In political professions the struggle which is constantly going on is toward a purer government of the Nation, of the State, and the city. Much has been accomplished in this regard in the National Government, less in the State Governments, and still less in the Municipal Governments. But the movement for better things is evident everywhere, and while there seem to be some retrograde steps from time to time, the whole movement is forward.

"The activity of corporations in political matters tended to corrupt them, even though the part they took was in many cases forced upon them. But the result of the last six or eight years has been to drive corporations out of politics, and it has been greatly for the benefit of politics and the public weal.

"Speaking generally of the issues which are likely to be presented to you in the future, I think the issue of most importance would be the question of the preservation of our institution of private property or its destruction and the substitution of a certain kind of co-operative joint enjoyment of everything, which is the ideal of Socialism.

"The institution of private property, in my judgment, has done more to bring about modern progress and civilization than any of our institutions except that of personal liberty. The development of modern industrialism, the concentration of capital and its abuses, the tendency toward monopoly and the suppression of competition, may all justify a regulation and a greater restriction upon the use of private property than has been necessary heretofore, and it is in that direction that the needed reforms, in my judgment, lie.

"When, however, the right of private property is taken away, when the motive of enlightened selfishness disappears in modern society, and there is an attempt to substitute therefor the motive of disinterested unselfishness on the part of every member of society toward every other, as a practical force in the progress of civilization, it will be a failure, and the result will be a substitution of a tyranny of governing committees in the distribution of theoretical rewards instead of a self-acting system in which the industrious and the prudent and the far-sighted are rewarded and the lazy and the inattentive fall behind.

**Altruism Not Sufficient Motive.**

"It is not to disparage human nature unduly to say that the world and man have not reached such a stage that we can depend on man's complete self-sacrifice and absolute sense of justice and on his love for his fellow to furnish a motive for the industry, activity, and hard work necessary to make the world move on without any motive of self-profit. We must recognize facts as they are, if we would be practical in applying proper remedies and in treating social and political questions in a useful way."

The speakers at to-night's banquet included Gov. Fred M. Warner, Mayor Breitmeyer, Senators Burrows and Smith, Representative Denby, and President Abner E. Larned of the Detroit Board of Commerce. President Taft's speech, which was the last on the programme, was extemporaneous.

The President took the conservation of natural resources as the theme of his address. He declared that in conservation, as in other matters of government, it was necessary to be practical.

"There are no altruists in this country or any other who are going to invest their money merely to gratify a theory," he said. "We will have to offer to private capital the propect of a fair profit if development is to come. Conditions in Alaska, for instance, do not speak well for us. They are paying $10 and $12 a ton for coal up there, when there is an abundance to be mined right at their doors. We ought to stir ourselves and do something to help out this wealth which was bestowed upon us so that we ourselves may enjoy it, and that we may secure it to posterity. But certainly we should not shut out the present generation entirely in dealing with uor natural wealth."

The President spent the night here at the Hotel Pontchartraln. He leaves early to-morrow morning for Monroe, where during the forenoon he will speak at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. Custer. In the afternoon the President will attend the dedication of a tablet at Jackson to commemorate the fifty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party.

## ABERNATHY BOYS SEE CANNON

### Young Horsemen Hold Reception on Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The two young Abernathy boys, sons of the Rough Rider United States Marshal and friend of Roosevelt, who have ridden 2,000 miles from Oklahoma to meet former President Roosevelt upon his arrival in New York, threw the House of Representatives into confusion to-day when they were brought upon the floor at the suggestion of Speaker Cannon.

Representatives Keifer of Ohio and Kelliher of Massachusetts met the youngsters on their way to the Capitol and invited them to go with them to see the Speaker.

"You own as much of this city as Rockefeller or Carnegie," said Mr. Cannon, addressing them.

The Speaker suggested that the boys be taken into the House, where they were the centre of interest. Members crowded about and questioned them about their long horseback ride. They remained half an hour, when they were taken on a tour of the building.

## SWASEY RAPS MUCKRAKERS.

### Says Newspapers Attack Taft Because They Want Free Wood Pulp.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments in papermaking the House adopted to-day an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill carrying an appropriation of $30,000. The Secretary is to "test such plants and woods as may require tests to ascertain if they will be suitable for making paper."

After Mr. Mann had stated that the price of paper had recently risen by from $2 to $4 a ton Representative Swasey of Maine made an impassioned speech, in which he charged that newspapers had "muckraked" public men who did not accept their views in favor of free wood pulp and paper.

"It is true," shouted Mr. Swasey, gesticulating toward Mr. Mann, "that they are assaulting the Republican Administration and the President of the United States, and they are predicting a Democratic victory in the coming election."

The Republican Party, added Mr. Swasey, would be solidified in the coming election "in spite of all the muckraking of the newspapers and magazines." The policy of protection for wood pulp and paper, he declared, would be maintained.

### C. F. U. Votes Down Anti-Roosevelt Motion.

A resolution in which ex-President Roosevelt was condemned for his London speech in which he said that the English Government should either use strong measures to control Egypt or get out of Egypt caused a stir at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night. The ex-President was the subject of some harsh criticism, but the pro-Roosevelt men were in the majority, and the resolutions were voted down. They were introduced by James P. Holland, delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, who explained that he only introduced them because his union instructed him to do so.

# ROWDY FRESHMEN DESECRATE GRAVES

### Wesleyan College Boys Pick a Cemetery for Initiation of Members Into Secret Society Mysteries.

### RUSH AND ATTACK A JUDGE

### Break Into a Church and Take Away the Sacred Chair—Destroy Dishes and Furniture in a Hotel.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SAYBROOK, Conn., June 3.—The rowdyism of the Wesleyan freshmen at the Fairview Hotel here last night was worse, if anything, than it was at the Old Lyme Inn, across the river, only taking a somewhat different form.

The first act of the sixty-five who came here was to blindfold the eleven who were to be initiated. These were marched to the rear of the old cemetery, the students throwing over tombstones and lifting slabs from places and throwing them around the yard.

Judge Houston Landon, Chairman of the committee which has charge of the cemetery, appeared when the new members were on their knees with their heads stuck in the ground receiving pails of water thrown over them, while the wooden pads and rubber hose were being put in operation on their backs. Judge Landon informed the freshmen that they were breaking the law, and asked if they knew what the penalty was for desecrating the graves. He was met with language which almost made his hair stand on end. The Judge got out of the cemetery when the ceremonies were over, but a grand rush was made for him and he received rough treatment.

Marching through Ferry Street the students spied a cart belonging to Martin O'Brien, and, putting a barrel of beer aboard, pulled it through to the ferry. They broke into the Methodist Church and took what they called the sacred chair along with them after throwing things around. Arriving at the hotel they found dinner ready, and when through they started a rough-house there, smashing dishes, pulling down curtains; in fact, destroying everything in sight.

Judge Landon and witnesses are seeking to have the perpetrators arrested, the Judge wishing to make an example of those who desecrated the graves and struck him.

## YALE STUDENTS PAY DAMAGES

### Costs Them $184 for the Wreckage They Made at Savin Rock.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, June 3.—After a three hours' trial in the West Haven Town Court this morning ten students in the Sheffield Scientific School, all members of the graduating class, were found guilty of wrecking a set of flying horses and a lunch stand at Savin Rock, and each fined $10 and costs. They were also ordered to pay for the damage. With the fines and costs the sum they contributed amounted to $184.

## REGULARS ARE ENCOURAGED.

### Have Votes to Prevent Amendment of Postal Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—For the first time since the present session of Congress began the regular Republican leaders are confident that they will be able to put an important piece of legislation through the House without amendment. They announced to-day that they were assured of enough regular and insurgent votes to secure the adoption of a special rule for the passage of the Postal Savings Bank bill, practically in the same form that it came from the Republican caucus.

The Democrats will resist the adoption of such a rule and a spirited fight is expected. A number of insurgents also will oppose the rule, maintaining that cutting off amendments in the House is tantamount to legislating in secret caucus, to which practice they are unalterably opposed.

## MISS BOARDMAN FAVORS BILL.

### Speaks In Favor of Creating Department of Public Health.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, prominent in the American Red Cross Society, was a witness before the House Inter-State and Foregin Commerce Commission to-day in advocacy of the bill to create a Department of Public Health. Miss Boardman said she did not favor the creation of a new Cabinet position, although in favor of the new department. She also urged a Child's Bureau in the proposed new department.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon General of the Navy, also favored the bill.

## NOW NAVY HAS A HAINS CASE.

### Boatswain, Convicted of Killing Wife, Cannot Be Dismissed While in Prison.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The navy also has a Haines case on its hands, and even the Attorney General, whose aid was invoked, has been unable to find a way to get rid of an officer convicted of manslaughter.

Recently John Stokes, a boatswain, killed his wife. He was tried in a civil court in the State of Washington, convicted, and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from one to twenty years' imprisonment. The Navy Department wanted to get his name off the naval lists, but the Attorney General holds that he cannot be deprived of his boatswain's commission, and so he must be carried along as "absent without leave," though without pay, to the chagrin of the naval officers.

### $3,000 Counsel Fee for Mrs. Brokaw.

Supreme Court Justice Crane of Brooklyn allowed Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw, yesterday, the sum of $3,000 as extra counsel fee in opposing the appeal which Mrs. Brokaw's husband, W. Gould Brokaw, has taken from the decision giving the wife a separation. Mr. Baldwin asked for $8,000.

# EFFICIENT NAVY TO SECURE PEACE

### Secretary Meyer Says Warships Are Necessary to Protect the Interests of the Country.

### MORE WORK FOR OFFICERS

### Navy a Menace and Expense Only When It Deteriorates and Military Spirit Weakens, He Says.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—The members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy, numbering 125, received their diplomas to-day from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Meyer. The Board of Visitors appointed by the President and Congress had completed its work and framed its recommendations, and June week ended brilliantly to-night with the farewell ball given by the class of 1911 to the graduates. Several thousand persons attended.

In his address to the graduates Secretary Meyer spoke of the increased demands upon naval officers, urging them not to be satisfied with merely following in the footsteps of others, but to make footprints for themselves. He told them that the navy should be so constituted and drilled that it will have at all times the greatest possible military efficiency.

"Under such conditions only," he added, "can the navy protect the interests of the country and insure peace. The navy is only a menace and a needless expense when it is permitted to deteriorate and when the military spirit weakens."

Speaking of the enlisted men, Secretary Meyer said that, while in former years it had often been difficult to man the ships with American sailors, to-day 96 per cent. of the crews were Americans.

Henry E. Rossell of Florida takes the highest graduation honors this year.

The Board of Visitors will recommend that the Senate pass the bill already passed by the House of Representatives providing that graduates of the Naval Academy shall be commissioned as ensigns at once. It recommends the completion of the academy grounds by the acquisition of a strip of the City of Annapolis. The cost will be about $500,000. It favors also appropriations for building a bridge across College Creek, uniting the Academy with the Marine Barracks and the Naval Hospital, and for a conduit system and improved sewerage for Bancroft Hall.

### Ram Katahdin to be Shot at Again.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The ram Katahdin, sunk recently near Indian Head by a shot below the water line, has been practically emptied of water by the naval tugs at work upon her. The shot hole is to be patched up and the trials resumed.


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*Summer motoring trips described in next Sunday's New York Times. Automobiles for pleasure and business.* —Adv.


MY suits are made by steady men, sold by ready men and worn by heady men. When I say there's nothing in this town to equal them for the money, I only repeat the opinion of every man who gets "Moritzized."

In a few words let me tell you what $14.50 will do in my shop to-day. It'll buy any one of my Blue, Brown or Gray cassimeres or fancy worsteds or seasonable cheviots that were formerly priced $22, $25 and $28.

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**No Panama Famine**

**In Smith Gray & Co.'s Hat Dept.**

As the result of an investigation by the Customs department $1,000,000 of Panama Hats from Western Panama and Colombian ports have been seized and give every promise of being held all Summer.

As a natural consequence the market is advancing by leaps and bounds.

This in no way, however, affects the Panama Hat situation in Smith Gray & Co.'s Hat Department, where the assortment, due to an immense purchase made nine months since, is more complete and varied than ever before.

The prices range from $6 to 20
With very special values at 4.50

There are also several thousand hand finished Straw Hats away underprice, in over a dozen new blocks, in every known kind of style and braid.

$1.50 & 2.00 Straw Hats are $1.15
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Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

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# ROOSEVELT VOICE OF KITCHENER FACTION

Continued from Page 1.

novelty, if he has fallen short of originality. The views upon the state of Egypt to which he gave a certain spluttering emphasis at the Guildhall are those which all the lesser members of the English colony at Cairo have been ventilating for some weeks past. The novelty lay only in this, that the person who expressed them happens to be the former head of a great Republic, whose jackboot doctrine would make the martyrs and heroes of American liberty turn in their graves.

"Mr. Roosevelt's blunt and rasping sentences enable us to gauge the intellect behind them. They are worth exactly what criticism of some nice point of literature would be worth from men who spoke in slang and murdered grammar, for it does not even seem to have occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that the situation which he hastily scanned at Cairo is one of complexity and delicacy. He boasted, indeed, of intimate acquaintance with the problems of Africa—acquaintance which he had acquired while hunting under the limelight in Uganda, but his views of Egyptian politics were fully formed and uttered to the world in a public speech with the day of his arrival at Cairo."

**Mere Cook's Tourist's Judgment.**

"He tore out the heart of the Egyptian mystery as he might have trampled through the jungle. The ablest men, intimate with the East and learned in Mohammedan lore, may doubt and question, hope and fear, as they watch the struggle of old and new and the mingling of the Oriental nationalist with the cosmopolitan modern spirit. To Mr. Roosevelt the Egyptians are simply fanatical and uncivilized people, and the suggestion that they are worthy of any destiny save that of being ruled by some European power is dismissed as race sentimentality.

"Frankly, we fail to see that such an opinion deserves more weight than that of the first Cook's tourist who imbibes a casual prejudice in the smoking room at Shepheard's Hotel and vents it in a letter to a provincial newspaper. There is, however, this difference, that Mr. Roosevelt is a tourist who carries with him around the world his own sounding board and uses it for American more than for English ears. These crude opinions, these tyrannical incitements, this contemptuous rhetoric, will go out to Egypt to form one element more of difficulty in the position of vexation and anxiety which natives and Englishmen have alike conspired to create for Sir Eldon Gorst."

The conservative Outlook will say:

"Mr. Roosevelt scolded himself into his own people's affections, nor has he now diminished our regard for him by the frankness of his admonitions. That he is doing a little electioneering in the United States while he preaches for our edification does not count against him. This is quite understood in the United States, where Mr. Roosevelt's lecture is regarded as tactless, while in this country it is ascribed simply to a breach of good manners."

The Spectator, the editor of which, St. Loe Strachey, has been frequently in Mr. Roosevelt's company since his arrival in England, praises the ex-President's courage in speaking out and resents the accusation of tactlessness.

"It was the height of tactfulness," The Spectator says, "to recognize that the British people are sane enough and sincere enough to like being told the truth. His speech is one of the greatest compliments ever paid to a people by a statesman of another country. He could not have made such a speech to a touchy, vainglorious, or selfish race. He knew the people to whom he spoke."

**[Mr. Roosevelt's speech on England's policy in Egypt will be printed in The Sunday Times to-morrow. Although it has made a world-wide sensation, only brief extracts from it have thus far been cabled to the United States.]**

## A REBUKE FROM EGYPT.

### Nationalist Newspaper Says Speech Was Roosevelt's Political Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dispatch to The London Daily Mail

CAIRO, June 3.—The Nationalist newspaper El Alam has published an article by an anonymous contributor in which it is stated that ex-President Roosevelt by his Guildhall speech committed political suicide and brought on himself the censure of the Liberals in England.

"Neither his speeches nor Lord Milner's and their like," says the Egyptian journal, "can make us recoil from the statement that the present Government is the best for 2,000 years in the way of crass ignorance."

El Alam announces that as it believes that the statements of Mr. Roosevelt were even more puerile and worse than the telegraphic report shows, it postpones comment till the receipt of the whole text, when it will "render him an example and a byword among nations."

## CHEER ROOSEVELT'S NAME.

### Preachers Hail Him as the "Most Famous Man in Reformed Church."

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—Two hundred and fifty ministers in attendance at the one hundred and fourth annual synod of the Reformed Church in America applauded Theodore Roosevelt's name for ten minutes this morning when the Rev. Dr. James Parker, representing the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, referred to the ex-President as the "most famous man in the Reformed Church." The ministerial delegates to the synod come from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Parker was speaking of the Presbyterian missionaries when he mentioned Mr. Roosevelt's name. "Wherever he went through his African tour," Dr. Parker said, "the most famous man in your Church, Theodore Roosevelt, was surrounded by Presbyterian missionaries."

The synod began its sessions on Monday, and will conclude to-morrow.

## ROOSEVELT FOR SENTIMENT.

### Opposite of Sentimentality He Denounced, He Says in a Letter.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Mr. Roosevelt written in reply to a correspondent who requested him to substitute the word "sentiment" for "sentimentality," which he used in his address at the Guildhall last Tuesday when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech was analyzing British rule in Egypt. Britain, he declared, had given Egypt the best Government the country had had in 2,000 years, but in certain vital points it had erred. "Those who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples," he said, "must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt weakness, timidity, and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

To the objector to the use of the word "sentimentality" Mr. Roosevelt writes:

Dear Sir: I regard sentiment as the exact antithesis of sentimentality, and to substitute sentiment for sentimentality in my speech would directly invert my meaning. I abhor sentimentality, and on the other hand think no man is worth his salt who is not profoundly influenced by sentiment and who doesn't shape his life in accordance with a high ideal. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Before taking his final leave of Col. Arthur H. Lee's country house, where he was a guest to-day, Mr. Roosevelt visited the Duke of Connaught, the late King Edward's brother, at Clarence House.

Mr. Roosevelt's fellow-guests at Col. Lee's were John Burns, President of the Local Government Board; Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, and Capt. Robert F. Scott, the antarctic explorer.

The ex-President arrived early in the afternoon, having stopped on the way to have luncheon with William Northrup McMillan. During the expedition in Africa Mr. Roosevelt stopped for several days at Mr. McMillan's African quarters on Ju Ju ranch.

This morning Mr. Roosevelt called upon Joseph Chamberlain, and the two had a long talk. The veteran statesman recently returned from the Riviera, whence he went last February when in very feeble health. The visit south proved beneficial.

## MUCH DEPENDS ON ROOSEVELT

### His Position Important in Direct Primary Fight, Says Cobb.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Senator George H. Cobb, majority leader of the Senate, when asked to-day for his opinion as to the passage of the Direct Primary compromise bill bearing his name, said he believed much would depend on the position ex-President Roosevelt took.

He admitted that he expected a fight against the bill on the part of Speaker Wadsworth, Assembly Floor Leader Merritt, and William Barnes, Jr.


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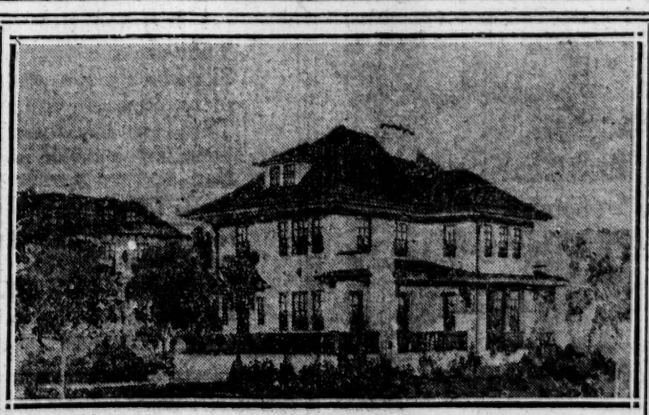

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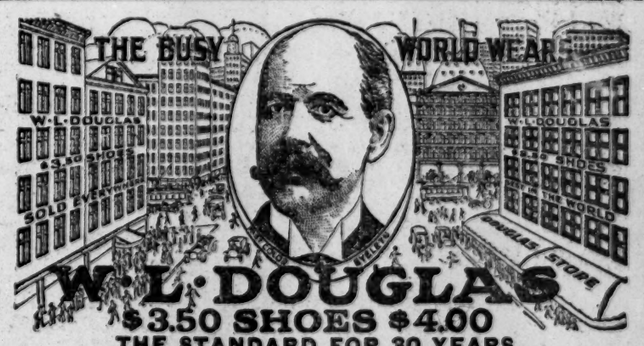


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# CHINESE MENACING ALIENS IN NANKING

### Placards Incite People to Kill and Burn—Consuls Urge Foreigners to Leave City.

### TO-MORROW DAY FOR RISING

### Troops' Loyalty Doubted, but American, German, and Japanese Warships Are Ready Off the City.

NANKING, June 3.—The foreign Consuls here have received a warning from the revolutionists, which is similar to that recently sent to the legations at Peking. It purports to emanate from the Revolutionary Board of War, and announces that a day has been appointed for the opening of hostilities.

Neutrals are warned not to interfere with the military preparations, and protection is offered foreigners heeding this injunction. The Consuls, however, are urging their fellow-citizens to leave Nanking.

PEKING, June 3.—The Consuls at Nanking report that native disturbers in that city have assumed openly an insulting attitude toward foreigners, and especially the American representative. Placards have been posted in the streets calling upon the people to rise and slaughter the foreigners and destroy their property.

Threats that a revolution will be launched on June 5, the date set for the opening of the Nanking Exposition, are causing Chinese merchants to flee with their property to the country districts, where they are burying their wealth.

The authorities at Nanking have removed the bolts from the rifles of the soldiers. The situation is considered to depend entirely upon the attitude of the troops in the city, which up to the present have not manifested symptoms of disloyalty.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and German and Japanese men-of-war are lying off the town, and it is believed that these vessels will be adequate to protect all foreigners in the event of an outbreak. To provide against anything of the kind Commander Roger Wells of the New Orleans has conferred with the commanders of the other warships, and they have agreed upon a plan for concerted action if necessary.

All the diplomats at Peking think that an outbreak in the provinces south of the Yangtse-kiang River is likely to occur. They believe, however, that it is extremely improbable that the trouble will reach this city.

Nanking has long been noted for its strong pro-Chinese and anti-Manchu feeling. It was the capital of China under the Ming dynasty, and ever since has been more or less out of harmony with the Peking Government. While strongly anti-dynastic, Nanking remained quiet during the Boxer uprising in 1900, but this is said to have been due to the fact that at that time all of the Yangtse River provinces were dominated by strong viceroys, who kept the situation in hand by heroic measures when necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—United States Minister Calhoun at Peking, in a cablegram to the State Department, transmits a message from the United States Consul at Nanking, in which he says that the city has been posted with placards inciting the people to the destruction of foreign life and property, and that in consequence some nervousness is felt.

The Minister adds, however, that the United States warship New Orleans is there and is prepared with the German, British, and Japanese warships to land a considerable force if it is found necessary to protect the foreign Consulates.

As Nanking is a military centre the officials in Washington have little doubt that the Chinese Government will be able to suppress promptly any anti-foreign movement.

Since May 17 the reports reaching Peking and Shanghai from Nanking have been disturbing, and two weeks ago the Consular body at that city presented a memorandum to the Viceroy calling his attention to the serious conditions and emphasizing the need of immediate measures to check the anti-foreign movement. The loyalty of the Chinese troops at Nanking has been doubted, and a few days ago a force to replace them was sent from Shanghai.

There are many American missionaries in the city. These missionaries represent the American Friends Board of Foreign Missions, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Foreign Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, and the American Advent Christian Mission.

While the violence is threatened against foreigners the root of the trouble will probably be found in the anti-dynastic feeling which has smouldered for years, finding occasional expression as recently at Chang-Sha, the capital of Hu-nan Province, where rioting occurred, and in the anonymous letter received by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, in which the diplomats were warned not to take sides with the reigning Manchus.

The American cruiser New Orleans, which is lying in the Yangtse-kiang River off Nanking, belongs to the first division of the Asiatic fleet. She carries ten guns.

The American Jewish Committee, at its offices, 356 Second Avenue, received the following cable yesterday from Berlin regarding expulsion of Jews from Russia:

"Expulsion continues throughout Russia; at the lowest estimate 30,000 victims are involved, 7,000 of whom are from Kieff.

"HILFSVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN JUDEN."

## DUMA AGAINST FINNS.

### Bill Destroying Duchy's Legislative Autonomy Seems Likely to Pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The debate on the Government's Russo-Finnish bill was begun in the Duma to-day. The galleries were crowded, as interest in the legislation is intense.

In effect, the measure, which is described as defining the legislative division between the Duma and the Finnish Diet, extends the authority of the former body over the Duchy. All laws of imperial importance are made applicable to Finland without the consent of the Diet.

The bill was drawn in accordance with the Czar's manifesto and has aroused bitter resentment in Finland. On May 7 the Diet accepted the report of its committee to which the matter had been referred, declaring the bill unconstitutional and recommending that it be returned to his Majesty without action.

The bill, however, met with favor in the Duma, where on March 30 it was referred to a committee of twenty-one members. The majority for this action was composed of Mohammedans, Progressives, Octobrists, Nationalists, and Conservatives. The opposition was led by Prof. Miliukoff of the Constitutional Democrats; Mr. Gegechkort, and M. Pokovsky of the Social Democrats, who were supported by the Laborites. Its ultimate passage was forecast in the first test vote to-day. This was upon a motion to declare the bill urgent, which was passed by a vote of 186 to 120. The provision giving the Russian Parliament supervision of Finnish educational affairs will it is expected develop some opposition upon the part of the Octobrists who favor the measure as a whole.

Premier Stolypin and several other Ministers were present to-day, as was the Governor General. The absence of M. Kokovsoff, Minister of Finance, was commented upon. It is reported that he is not in sympathy with the measure.

Premier Stolypin spoke for an hour urging that the measure was a necessary one, made so by the absolutely uncompromising attitude of Finland in its refusal to recognize the existence of imperial interests and in giving assistance to Russia's enemies.

Prof. Miliukoff and M. Gegechkort characterized the proposed legislation as a violation of the guaranteed rights and of the solemn pledges of the Emperor. Fifty-six other speakers will be heard.

## MINNEHAHA CAPTAIN BLAMED.

### British Board Suspends Leyland for Allowing Liner to Go on Rocks.

LONDON, June 3.—The Board of Trade, which has been inquiring into the stranding of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha on the coast of the Scilly Islands on April 18 last, to-day found Capt. Leyland responsible for the disaster for steering too close to Bishop's Rock in the thick weather. The Captain's certificate was suspended for three months.

The Minnehaha went ashore near Bishop's Rock, in the Scilly Islands, during a thick fog on her run from New York to London. No lives were lost, and the steamer was afterward floated. The Board of Trade inquiry into the grounding of the vessel was opened May 25. Capt. Leyland attributed the accident to the fact that he was misled in his soundings and by the absence of a fog signal on Round Island. The Captain further testified that the thick weather made observations impossible after April 14, but that soundings were taken continuously. The last sounding, which he said was taken half an hour before the vessel struck on the morning of April 18, registered a depth of forty-seven fathoms.

## GOMEZ LEGALLY PRESIDENT.

### Man Who Took Castro's Place in Venezuela Formally Inaugurated.

CARACAS, June 3.—Juan Vicente Gomez to-day was inaugurated President of the Republic of Venezuela. The oath of office was administered before the Congress. His term will be four years. In his inaugural address President Gomez said in part:

"I believe it to be my duty to exploit the wealth of the country and elevate its credit to the level reached by other nations by circumspect conduct and dignity and by good faith in international dealings and obligations."

The new Ministry is made up as follows: Minister of the Interior, Gen. Linares Alcantara; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Manuel A. Matos; Minister of Finance, Gen. Antonio Pimentel; Minister of War, Gen. Castro Zavala; Minister of Patronage, Gen. Bernabe Planas; Minister of Public Works, Dr. Roman Cardenas; Minister of Education, Dr. Trine Baptista; Secretary General, Dr. Gonzalez Guinan.

The last executive act of Acting President Ayala, who becomes Vice President of the new administration, was to give a brilliant military reception to Anibal Manetua, the new Peruvian Minister to Venezuela.

## $15,000 TO RAISE DEWEY.

### Sunken Dry Dock Will Be Floated June 20, Barring Accident.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The big floating dry dock Dewey, which recently sank to the bottom of Subig Bay, at Olongapo, will be raised on the 20th inst., if all goes well, according to a cablegram received at the Navy Department from Capt. Mertz, in charge of the naval station there. He requests an allotment of $15,000 to defray the cost of the work.

Some of the valves through which the dock was flooded and emptied during operations were found to be corroded, but that is not believed to be the entire reason for its sinking, which must be the subject of further investigation.

## LABORERS STONE PRINCES.

### Gang of Italians Attacks Reigning Prince of Lippe and His Brother.

DETMOLD, Lippe, June 3.—Prince Leopold IV., the reigning Prince of Lippe, and his brother, Prince Julius, were stoned by a gang of Italian laborers while motoring to-day. Prince Julius received a wound on the head.

The laborers directed a shower of missiles at their Highnesses, who were compelled to drive away at high speed. Later several of the assailants were arrested.

# RUSSIANS SUSPECT JEWISH DRUGGISTS

### Act to Prevent Use of That Privileged Employment to Avoid Exile to the Pale.

### ADMITTED TO CAUCASUS

### Czar Relaxes Law So Far as to Allow Jews Certified to be Ill to Visit Health Resorts.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—In furtherance of its purpose to drive back into the pale—the district formed by the Polish provinces and the Ukraine—all Jews who cannot establish a legal right of residence outside its confines, the Russian Government is now pursuing a close inquiry regarding those engaged in the drug business or who claim to be so engaged.

The proprietors of the drug stores are chiefly Jews, and their employes as well as salesmen for drug houses traveling in the interior are now called upon not only to exhibit pharmaceutic certificates, but to satisfy the authorities that they are actively occupied in the business for which they are licensed.

These certificates are rather easily obtained and are held generally by drug store employes and those traveling as pharmaceutical assistants and salesmen. Many Jews, it is asserted by the Government, have established residences on the strength of their certificates and subsequently ceased to follow the profession or business. All such are subject to expulsion.

The owners of drug stores are being required to reduce their staffs of clerks and apprentices in every instance where the authorities consider that the number employed is out of proportion to the business done. Salesmen permitted by law to travel are compelled in doubtful cases to produce the bills of lading in proof of the actual business which they are doing.

In response to representations made by him, M. Friedman, Jewish member of the Duma, was informed to-day that the Czar had authorized the Caucasian authorities to make certain concessions to Jews residing temporarily in the Caucasus.

The health resorts of the Caucasus are frequented much by persons desiring the benefit of the baths to be had there. The law, however, forbids the residence of Jews in the district. During the season of 1909 the Government authorized visits to resorts by Jews, and recently M. Friedman received a petition from members of his race asking that they receive similar privileges during the present season.

The authorities of the Caucasus are now empowered to grant permits to Jews requiring medical treatment to visit the health resorts during the season of 1910, but only upon the presentation by the applicants of certificates from the local medical commissions showing that such treatment is required. The permits are granted only to those in need of medical help. Jews engaging in business in the Caucasus or who are unable to satisfy the medical commissions that they are there for their health are subject to expulsion.

Twenty Jewish families have been ordered to leave Lisichansk, a town in the coal mine region. A petition in their behalf, signed by their neighbors, has been sent to Premier Stolypin.

## BANKERS BACK FROM ABROAD.

### Davison Tells of Negotiations for Chinese Loan—Praises Knox.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania were Willard D. Straight, who has been abroad in the interests of New York bankers engaged in the Hankow Sze-Cheun Railway loan; Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Albert H. Harris, Vice President of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, who went abroad on March 12. Mr. Harris accompanied E. V. W. Rossiter abroad recently to complete details for placing $10,000,000 bonds of the Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"We accomplished much as a result of personal work," he said. "We found the French financiers affable and congenial, and they evinced a willingness to cooperate with us to the fullest extent. There is plenty of French money awaiting investment in American securities."

Mr. Rossiter remained in Paris to await the arrival there of William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt sailed from here on the Mauretania on Wednesday.

Mr. Straight spent some time in China, and he said that he found there a great interest awakened in the proposed railroad development in that country.

Both Mr. Straight and Mr. Davison attended a conference at which Germany, America, France, and England were represented, for the effecting of the big Chinese railroad loan. The American banking interests represented at the conference were J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank.

Mr. Davison met Mr. Morgan in Paris, and he smiled when it was mentioned that a report had come from Europe that Mr. Morgan was not in the best of health. He said that he found Mr. Morgan in excellent health, and there was nothing to indicate that his health had been at all impaired during his stay on the other side.

"Practically all the details of the Chinese loan have been completed," he said. "I am not at liberty to make public the terms. This is because the Chinese Government has reserved the right to procure, if necessary, the needed funds in that country. Chinese capital will thus have a prior claim. If the Chinese do not come forward the bonds will be taken in England, France, Germany, and America. The representation of American interests in this loan will mean much commercially for this country."

Mr Davison praised Secretary of State Knox for the way negotiations for the American Government had been handled.

"The plans have been roughly outlined," said Mr. Straight. The railroad building contemplated by China is of an enormous character for that country. The proposed line is to be 1,000 miles long, extending east and west and north and south through the empire.

President Hine of the First National Bank, said that he had simply gone abroad for a rest and vacation and for that reason had kept away from business.

"Germany is expanding commercially," he said, "and her ambition is to extend her prestige in that line. This country will have to watch Germany closely."

## SINGER MELON CUTTING.

### Capital to be Doubled for Another Stock Dividend of 100 Per Cent.

Stockholders of the Singer Manufacturing Company received yesterday notification of a special meeting to be held June 16, at which a vote will be taken on a proposal of the Directors to double the present capitalization of $30,000,000 and cut a melon in the form of a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The company has been paying 10 per cent. quarterly in recent months, and only ten years ago, when the capital was raised from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000, paid a 200 per cent. stock dividend.

The company has a surplus of $30,000,000, and the proposed stock dividend was decided upon by the Directors as a means of giving the stockholders participation in these accumulated earnings and at the same time preserving the funds themselves in the treasury as working capital.

The Singer Manufacturing Company, which is the successor of a $500,000 corporation organized in 1864 in New York State to take over the business of I. N. Singer & Co., was incorporated in New Jersey under a special act in 1873 with $1,000,000 capital. This capitalization was increased to $10,000,000 in 1887. Since the capital was raised to $30,000,000 in 1900 the company has paid dividends ranging from 7 per cent. to 25 per cent. annually. Stockholders have become accustomed to melon cuttings, for besides the 200 per cent. dividend when the capital was last increased 100 per cent. was paid in 1899.

The division proposed of $30,000,000 new stock among the present shareholders is the largest melon cutting that Wall Street has heard of for some time. In January the International Harvester Company distributed a 33 1-3 per cent. dividend, and last Fall Wells Fargo & Co. paid an extra dividend of $300 a share, increasing the capital from $8,000,000 to $24,000,000. Singer stock is not listed on the Stock Exchange.

## KAISER'S NEED EXPLAINED.

### Higher Cost of Living Among Reasons for Asking Increased Allowance.

BERLIN, June 3.—A semi-official declaration was issued to-day explaining the causes of the financial stress under which the Kaiser finds himself and the requirement for an increase in the civil list of the King of Prussia as agreed upon by the leaders of the Prussian Diet yesterday. It has been decided to introduce a bill bringing up his Majesty's allowance to about $5,000,000.

The public is reminded that the Prussian crown surrendered to the State in 1820 properties yielding at that time nearly $2,000,000 annually, and the value of which has been greatly augmented since. The increased cost of living renders the present allowance inadequate, the statement says. Each year his support of the court theatres alone costs the Kaiser some $700,000, and in recent years he has increased the salaries of the middle and lower employes of the imperial household by a total of $250,000. He must also provide for the maintenance of the households of the married Princes.

## KAISER'S HAND BETTER.

### He Is Now Able to Sign State Documents Once More.

POTSDAM, June 3.—The Kaiser was able to resume the signing of official documents to-day, the abscess on his right wrist having nearly healed.

While his Majesty was incapacitated State papers were signed by Crown Prince Frederick William.


**Give Yourself Head Barber Shaves**

DID you believe in moving pictures, phonographs, wireless, gas engines, concrete? No! Not until you saw them work.

Neither will you believe that the AutoStrop Safety Razor will give you a head barber shave till you see it work.

It's the only safety razor that automatically strops itself without removing blade. Also, cleans without taking apart.

Get one. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself
AutoStrop Safety Razor Co.
345 Fifth Ave., New York

**Not In any Milk Trust**
The Original and Genuine
**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**
The Food Drink for All Ages.
For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
*Others are imitations.*

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With Cash or Charge Purchases

Dry Goods **Greenhut & Co.** Wearing Apparel

Special Saturday Sale

**Men's Wash Vests**
**$1.50 to $3 Values at 85c**

If you have the slightest Vest want and bona fide $1.50 to $3 Vests appeal to you, come and enjoy this remarkable bargain treat.

Just the garment you need for cool summer evenings.

Regular and stout sizes in an exceptional range of seasonable patterns in excellent quality wash materials.

Saturday at 85c

**$1.50 Shirts for 95c**

Men's Shirts—Materials are exceptionally fine quality French percale, coat model; attached cuffs, all new patterns.

**Men's $3.95 Terry Bath Robes, $2.95**

A broad range of desirable Jacquard patterns, an ideal garment after the bath and for lounging around the house, cut full assuring comfort.

**Men's Pure Silk Half Hose, 35c**

They are the best and most serviceable fifty-cent Silk Hose made, and the color assortment is complete, enabling you to select a season's supply. They are made with extra heavy heels and toes because you expect and should have long service in Silk Hose, and we guarantee this Hose in every respect.

Sheer Gauze Silk, a good summer weight in black, tan, gray, navy, etc. The lot is limited—the price is for the day only.

**Important—No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled**

Main Floor, Greenhut & Co.—Saturday.

Greenhut & Co., Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St.

**The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK**

Loans from $1 to $1,000 upon pledge of personal property.

*INTEREST RATES*

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

*OFFICES*
MANHATTAN.
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Avenue bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
125th Street cor. Park Avenue.
Grand Street cor. [illegible] Street.
BROOKLYN.
Graham Avenue cor. [illegible] St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Av.

NEW OFFICE NOW OPEN 148th St. & Courtlandt Av. THE BRONX

**Frederick Loeser & Co.**
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

**Paris and Loeser Hats Reduced.**
**First Prices $13.50 to $50 : Now $5 to $25.**

MANY WOMEN ARE DISCOVERING THEY CAN BUY a handsome new Hat for less than it would cost them to have their "earliest" Hats freshened up for summer trips. Whether you want a smart French traveling Hat, a graceful flower-wreathed Leghorn or a handsome dress Hat, you are very sure to find a style exactly to your liking and buy it for much below half our own original fair price mark.

Paris pattern Hats and clever Loeser adaptations, never two styles alike, originally marked $13.50 to $50, choice to-day for $5 to $25.
Second Floor.

**One-of-a-Kind Group of Misses' and Girls' New Frocks Reduced for Quick Clearance.**

RIGHT OUT OF OUR OWN REGULAR STOCK—and these are our own fair prices we have cut. It is by all odds the most interesting collection of new Frocks we have had at such prices.

White Serge Dresses, colored serges, lovely chiffons, mulls or Swisses. A range, you see, to meet every need—styles for party wear, graduation, Anniversary or general summer service. Here are very brief details:

**Misses' $19.98 Dresses, $9.98.**

White serges with Dutch collars, silk ties in colors—buttons to match. Colored serges smartly tailored—some with patent leather belts, silk ties—others with lace yokes. Beautiful French challis frocks in soft evening colorings made with the new drop-shoulder effect—low round neck with plaited frill—fancy short sleeves.
One of a kind, reduced from $19.98 to $9.98

**Misses' $25 Dresses, $18.98.**

Some of the prettiest evening Dresses we have seen this season at $25 among these. One of silk mull has the new skirt gathered in below the knee with wide satin band. Another is of shell pink chiffon with silk underslip. Various other special designs and choice colorings. Some with lace yokes and insertions; many fine serges beautifully tailored. All reduced to $18.98.

**Girls' Cool Swiss Frocks, Special at $2.98.**

Girls' white dotted Swiss Dresses, pretty enough for graduation or Anniversary wear—Dutch neck, fancy lace sleeve and bertha, full gathered skirt with insertion, satin ribbon sash; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Second Floor. None C. O. D. or on Approval.

**75 Negligee Gowns Reduced.**
**$10 to $18.75 Values, $6.98 to $12.98.**

ALBATROSS, CHALLIS, FLOWERED OR PLAIN CHINA SILKS. Seventy-five of the styles most liked at their full prices—that is why they have all disappeared but this one-of-a-kind group reduced for to-day.

Impossible to describe them in detail. Chiefly in light colorings, fancy challis, stripe and flowered Japanese silks and plain china silks. Some are in the Empire effect with lace insertions; some cut Dutch neck, also square and V shape. The Kimono Gowns, semi-fitting, are in black and navy ground with flowered designs.

It is such an excellent chance to buy graceful, pretty negligees to take to the summer home that 75 will not last long at these reductions. $10 to $18.75 Gowns, $6.98 to $12.98
Second Floor.

**These Ribbons for the June Walk Will March Quickly at These Prices.**

THE WIDTHS INCLUDE THOSE in greatest demand for hair bows, sashes, hat and dress trimming. The colors are those which have widest favor this season.

All are the very best of qualities and prices mean a saving in each instance. Details:

**25c. Hairbow Ribbons at 15c.** A louisine weave with a small diamond polka dot woven in self colors. In all the good hairbow colors and woven to our exclusive order; 4½ inches wide.

**29c. Moire Ribbons at 19c.** Moire taffeta Ribbons in all the staple colors and black; 5¼ inches wide.

**17c. Taffeta Ribbons at 12c.** Excellent quality taffeta Ribbons in all the needed colors and black; 4 inches wide.

**39c. Flowered Ribbons at 23c.** Imported Ribbons, 6 inches wide, all white grounds with flower patterns in pink, blue, lavender and rose.

**49c. Satin Ribbons at 29c.** Highly lustrous satin taffeta Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, for sashes and hat bows, in all desired colors and black.

**75c. Sash Ribbons at 45c.** Extra good quality, 9 inches wide, with satin stripes on edges. In two styles, one moired, the other with flowered centre; solid white grounds with white, pink or blue satin stripes.

Main Floor. Bond Street.

**Women's Summer Hose, 3 Pairs for $1. Regularly $1.50 to $2.25.**

BLACK FULL FASHIONED lustrous silk lisle; black gauze lisle with "Dub-L-Tops"; tan gauze lisle and silk lisle; tan gauze lisle with self-embroidery; black gauze lisle with colored embroidery; white gauze lisle with self-embroidery.

**$1.35 and $2 Silk Stockings at $1.**

Black, white and colored pure thread silk, some with "Dub-L-Tops"; also mercerized soles and tops.

**6 Pairs for $1, Regularly $1.50 to $2.**

Black gauze full fashioned lisle; black gauze seamless silk lisle; black full fashioned cotton.

**6 Pairs for $1.50, Regularly $2 to $3.**

Black full fashioned silk lisle and gauze lisle; black gauze lisle with lace ankles and ribbed lisle; black gauze cotton; black cotton with unbleached split feet.

Main Floor.

SPECIALLY PLANNED FOR ANNIVERSARY.

**Boys' $3 Washable Suits for $1.98.**

A NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD VALUES have been made ready for the Anniversary Day preparation that we know will be in the minds of many to-day. And the plan in each case has included the maintenance of our regular standard of quality along with the lessening of price.

These new Washable Suits, for example, are made of the very prettiest imported reps, in white, tan and champagne. They are Russian and sailor blouse styles—distinctive, amply proportioned and finished with special care. Some are plain color throughout; others are trimmed with contrasting color. They are Suits of full three-dollar quality—but planned for this special occasion at $1.98 apiece.

**$6 Blue Serge Suits at $4.98.**

Another one of the Anniversary Specials — Norfolk and double-breasted Suits of true blue serge, made up in the finest fashion. They will hold their shape and color. They are the best Suits of the season for the price.

**75c. Blouses at 49c.**

All through the season we sell at 49c. Blouses that are 75c. value, according to most standards. But these are even better. Of white and fancy percales and madrases with collar attached or neckband style. Specially careful shaping and sewing—they are planned to stand hard wear.

To-day will be a day of EXTRA GOOD SERVICE for boys of all ages. Whatever the need, there is the apparel to meet it and very often extra values also. Plenty of summer styles in the LOESER TWO TROUSER SUITS AT FIVE DOLLARS that are practically two Suits in one and that cannot ordinarily be equaled, even with a single pair of trousers, under $6 or $6.50.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
**GOLD MEDAL FLOUR**
Brings
The Bloom On The Loaf

# HEIKE A WITNESS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

## Prosecution Turns Against Him a Havemeyer Letter His Lawyer Had Introduced.

## UNDONE BY SUGAR BOOKS

### Sugar Trust Secretary Admits Knowledge of Forced Balances, but Denies Knowing They Covered Frauds.

Charles R. Heike, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sugar Trust, and the chief defendant among the group of men who are being tried before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court for the sugar-weighing frauds in Williamsburg on the Havemeyer & Elder piers, took his turn on the witness stand yesterday. His two co-defendants, E. W. Gerbracht, former Superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, and James B. Bendernagel, former cashier of the refinery, have been through the ordeal of direct and cross-examination, and the testimony of Heike remains as the principal part of the defense yet to be introduced.

Heike, like the others, took refuge behind the dead Henry O. Havemeyer for the acts charged against him by the prosecution's evidence in any way related to the frauds on the Williamsburg piers. He maintained on his direct examination a theory of complete innocence and ignorance beyond the knowledge that "liberality" characterized the work of the Government weighers. This, he said, he reported to Mr. Havemeyer on one or more occasions, and also called to the attention of his chief that the sugar received on the Williamsburg piers was testing lower than the sugar at the other refinery. But Heike denied all knowledge of any settled purpose to make or keep the tests lower, and said that Mr. Havemeyer discouraged inquiry along these lines.

His admission as to liberality, however, proved his undoing when it came to cross-examination. The defense produced a letter dated Nov. 15, 1906, and written by Mr. Havemeyer to Gerbracht, which read:

Nov. 15, 1906.

Mr. Ernest Gerbracht:

Dear Sir: Mr. Heike to-day brings to my attention his belief that the Government weights are more liberal here than anywhere else. Let the Government weighers do their own work. Of course, I know you have no connection with them, but let me warn you and any employe of ours against having anything whatever to do with them.

H. O. HAVEMEYER.

**Purpose of the Letter.**

When it came to cross-examination, Henry L. Stimson, attorney for the Government, surprised the witness with the information which Heike had apparently forgotten that this letter had been written the day before the trial began of the rebate suit which the Government brought against the Sugar Trust in the Fall of 1906. Heike himself was a witness in this suit, which added to his discomfiture on the witness stand yesterday. Mr. Stimson brought out before he let his witness go for the day that the additions to the refinery weights of sugar representing as a matter of fact the difference between the Custom House weights and the invoice weights, which had been made on dutiable importations, in Heike's books, month by month, for a long period preceding, ceased after December, 1906, until well on into the following year, and after the raid on the piers at Williamsburg on Nov. 20, 1907, ceased altogether.

Heike at the outset of his testimony, in answer to questions by George S. Graham, his counsel, said that he had nothing to do with the handling of raw sugar, either as to its entering in the Custom House or as to its handling at the refinery. He declared that he destroyed the technical statements of refinery operations which came to his hands at the direction of the chief chemist, Neise, and then ran on into a rapid jumble of words in a broken German dialect so fast that neither the court nor the stenographer could follow him. Reduced to simple English, Heike's defense came down to these contentions:

**Addresses the Jury Himself.**

He knew nothing about the entry or subsequent handling of sugar at the refinery, nothing about the weighing, and wrote such letters in connection with these matters as he was obliged to write either at the dictation of H. O. Havemeyer or upon information received from some other department. He served as a general amanuensis for the company, and many of the letters which the prosecution had introduced in evidence were written without personal knowledge by Heike of the circumstances to which they related but upon information that came to him from other sources.

Asked specifically as to the letter concerning the cargo of the steamship Indiana of Sept. 24, 1907, in which he stated that there would be no danger of having Custom House weights compared with invoice weights in this particular instance, Heike explained that this was sugar which did not pass through the Williamsburg docks, and that his remark referred to cases where Custom House weights had been known to be in excess of invoice weights and giving rise to claims against the company by its insurance connections. This was a letter in which Heike cautioned Gerbracht about keeping the records over there, and when Mr. Graham had ceased asking him about it, the ex-Secretary took the examination in his own hands, as he had frequently showed signs of doing previously, standing up on the witness stand and declaring:

"I'd like to offer this letter to the jury as a character witness since they have been talking about character witnesses—"

Mr. Graham tried to ask another question, but Heike would not have it.

"One minute," said he, shaking a finger at his counsel, "I want to ask the jury if it is likely that a man would steal from the Government who would write a letter like that or would bore holes in the scales."

**Heike Got $20,000 a Year.**

Judge Martin, in a kindly manner, cautioned the witness against arguing his case from the witness stand, and then Mr. Graham endeavored to get from Heike explanations of other letters introduced by the Government largely upon the ground that the information from which they were written came to him from departments not his own. Heike then told how his safary had increased with the company from $7,500 in 1891 to $20,000 after 1901; declared that H. O. Havemeyer had entire charge of the refinery; that he, the witness, never knew of any fraud on the Government's scales until the raid of 1907, and prior to that time did not even know that the Government used the company's scales in weighing sugar for the purposes of duty.

Mr. Graham introduced three letters of H. O. Havemeyer written in 1906 which tended to centre the responsibility for the refining upon Gerbracht.

The Government's counsel began the cross-examination with the letter of Nov. 15, 1906, printed above, and asked Heike what the basis was of his belief that the Government weights were more liberal. Heike said he learned from his assistant, Mr. Schmelter, and this led Mr. Stimson to the much-discussed books in which additions were made to the refinery weights as taken from the Custom House figures in making up the refinery computations. Heike proved himself a difficult and agile witness. Driven repeatedly into a corner in the effort to make him admit that the additions made in Schmelter's books, under his own supervision, represented in the case of the Williamsburg refinery the difference between the invoice weights upon which the sugar company bought their cargoes and the Government weights upon which they paid their duty, he dodged again and again.

Finally Mr. Stimson hedged him in on one side with the letter written in 1904 to Superintendent Turner of the Boston refinery, calling attention to the differences in weights between the Boston refinery and the Williamsburg refinery, and attributing these differences to two causes, first the competition between Superintendents and, second, "liberality" in the Government weighing. Mr. Stimson eliminated the matter of competition between Superintendents, so far as weighing was concerned, by bringing out that the Government weights were taken in the Williamsburg refinery.

**Heike Caught Dodging at Last.**

When h asked Heike if the differences in that case must not upon his own letter be attributed to the "liberality" of the Government weighing, Heike dodged out again and declared that these differences represented the shrinkage in the sugar en route from its place of shipment to New York. Mr. Stimson pointed to the allowance of 1 per cent. for shrinkage, as distinct from the differences entered into Schmelter's books, and Heike dodged again by saying that the 1 per cent. was an average of prior years charged to the import account, whereas the differences in the books were the actual shrinkages calculated for refinery purposes.

But finally Mr. Stimson caught him and held him fast. He reverted quickly to the Havemeyer letter of Nov. 15, 1906, and asked where Heike got the information upon which he told the President of the company that the Government weights were more liberal in New York than anywhere else.

"In the books here," said Heike, "I asked Schmelter, and he said, 'I think they weigh too liberally.'"

This was all Mr. Stimson wanted. He had at last connected Heike's idea of the "liberality" of the Government weighers with the allowances in Schmelter's books by which the refinery weights taken from the Government scales were brought, in the trust's system of accounting, up to correspond to the invoice weights on which the trust paid for its sugar. Mr. Stimson now sprung upon the witness the fact that the letter of Nov. 15, 1906, immediately preceded the trial of the Government's rebate case, and Heike lost his composure. Mr. Stimson then made it clear that the allowances ceased after that date.

Triumphantly Heike pointed to one allowance on Java sugar made in December, 1906, but Mr. Stimson was ready for him with an entry on the same page showing this to have been made on a cargo that had come in some time previously. After establishing that these allowances ceased altogether until the following Summer, and were then continued only until the time of the raid of Nov. 20, 1907, Mr. Stimson closed his examination until Monday.

## CONFESSES GIVING BRIBE.

### Illinois Fish Dealer's Story Is Backed by Canceled Check.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—Inside details of how legislation affecting the fishing interests of Illinois was fought in the State Legislature was given to State Attorney Burke of Sangamon County to-night by Henry Lemm, a wealthy fish dealer of Pekin, Ill. The names of other fish dealers involved were given, and Burke also has in his possession the name of a Democratic member of the Legislature who went south with the entire fund contributed for use in the last session of the Legislature.

Lemm said he had been in business at Pekin since 1883 and that there had not been a session of the General Assembly in which the fish dealers had not put up money to fight legislation opposed to their interests. The last session, however, cost them the most. The year before, he said, he was required to contribute but $100. It cost him $300 last year. Lemm said that until the death of Capt. Schulte last year Schulte was the collector of the fund paid to the legislators. He was succeeded by John Dixon, a fish dealer of Peoria.

Lemm said that while the fish bill was on first reading in the Legislature he went to Hot Springs. He told Ralph O. Lord, his bookkeeper, to pay Dixon any amount he asked for. Lemm said the amount Lord gave Dixon was $300. This was borne out by a letter which Lord wrote to Lemm at Hot Springs, reporting that the contribution had been made.

The payment by Lord for Lemm was by check, which the prosecution now has, together with the letter.

John Dixon, to whom Lemm says he paid his contribution, has been served with a subpoena to appear before the Sangamon County Grand Jury. His testimony is expected to give the names of the legislators with whom he dealt. State's Attorney Burke expects to learn thus the names of the men who really controlled the legislative "jackpot" in the different sessions.

## SUBWAY TO JAMAICA BAY.

### Brooklyn Property Owners Willing to Pay for It on Assessment Plan.

The Public Service Commission will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 16, on the request of Brooklyn property owners for an extension of the subway south under Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway.

It is suggested that the line be part subway and part elevated, running to Jamaica Bay. The route would be about three and a half miles in length.

A petition signed by a thousand property owners of the district has been filed with the commission, in which the petitioners cheerfully agree to pay for the subway on the assessment plan.

**Porter Monument Dedicated.**

RICHMOND., Va., June 3.—About fifty survivors of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery dedicated at Cold Harbor this morning a monument to the memory of Col. Peter A. Porter and his men, who fell in that battle. Confederates who fought them accompanied the visitors and participated in the ceremonies.

# BRONX PARADERS WIN STREET CLEANING CUP

## Hearty Applause Greets the Soldierly Appearance of the Men from Beyond the Harlem.

## MAYOR REVIEWS MARCHERS

### Seems Much Pleased by the Good Showing Made by the Department—Cheers for Boy Volunteer Cleaners.

Under a dull sky 4,500 men of the Street Cleaning Department, with hundreds of freshly painted carts and all the snow plows, high pressure flushing machines, and two-horse sweepers in the department, marched down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Washington Square yesterday afternoon in the department's annual parade.

Mayor Gaynor, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, and a dozen other city officials reviewed the parade from a stand at the Worth Monument in Madison Square. Many times the Mayor turned to Commissioner Edwards with some word of comment on the appearance of the men or to ask questions about them. Whenever a foreman rode by on a particularly fine animal the Mayor gave him his best salute, often turning to follow him with his eyes.

The Judges, Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Col. McAlpin, and Major Landon, awarded the handsome silver cup for the best appearance, held since last year by Brooklyn, to the Bronx, with Manhattan a close second. Not only will the Bronx headquarters house the trophy until the annual parade next year, but the men of that borough will have the additional distinction of leading the next parade.

It was Commissioner Edwards's ambition to have his parade compare favorably with the recent police parade, and many of those who saw both remarked yesterday that it had done so. The men, all save the cart drivers, dressed in spotless white, gave evidence as they marched of having spent many hours in drilling for the annual show.

Each of the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn constituted a grand division, with Brooklyn, as the winner of the cup last year, in the lead, escorted by a squad of mounted police under Inspector Titus. Next in order came William Robbins and Dr. J. C. Wallace, General and Assistant General Superintendent of the department, in an automobile, with one of the twenty bands immediately behind them.

The Mayor was evidently watching the Brooklyn contingent closely. From his long residence in that borough he knew some of the district Superintendents over there, and these he smiled upon as he returned their salutes. The Mayor showed no keener interest at any time in the parade than when Foreman Eugene Cashman of Brooklyn came by on a prancing bay. Foreman Cashman loves his horse next to his family, it is said, and when the Mayor saw the beautiful animal he smiled broadly on the owner, and for the moment appeared to forget the rest of the line until the horse and rider were many yards down the street.

Deputy Commissioner James F. Lynch commanded the Manhattan division, which was preceded by Robert Lincoln Smith, the young son of Abraham Lincoln Smith, attached to Stable A, driving his pony cart. This boy of 8 was dressed in a new khaki uniform, with his brown curls struggling from under a browner helmet. When he got opposite the Mayor his small right hand went up in quick military salute, which the Mayor gravely returned.

Though the Manhattan men marched well, some of the cart drivers let their horses get out of alignment. But there were several blue-ribbon winners in the recent work-horse parade in Manhattan's contingent, and these were warmly applauded by the spectators.

The Bronx line marched with the precision and swing of regular soldiers.

Following the Bronx contingent came some 300 members of the Juvenile League—boys of from 9 to 12 years old—from Public Schools 64, at Avenue B and Ninth Street, Manhattan, and 43, Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. They were trained and were headed yesterday by Assistant Foreman Reuben Simmons, who, having grown blind in the service of the department, has been assigned to the public schools street cleaning leagues. Mr. Simmons had a police escort of one patrolman, and everywhere down the double lines of spectators cheers greeted him.

Last of all came the departmental apparatus. One device of this section, which looked like the skeleton of a skyscraper on wheels, Commissioner Edwards explained was a derrick used for pulling horses out of the dock when they backed from the piers.

**River to be Moved at Gary.**

CHICAGO, June 3.—Work has been begun in Gary, Ind., to move the Grand Calumet River a quarter of a mile south in order to make room for the new coke ovens which the United States Steel Corporation is building alongside its blast furnaces. Dredges are now busy digging the new bed.

## JERSEY COMMUTERS FIGHT.

### Gov. Fort Urged to Call an Extra Session to Stop Increase in Rates.

New Jersey commuters are up in arms about the proposed increase in railroad rates, and steps are being taken for a State-wide war against the increase. In Newark yesterday a conference was held between George F. Reeve, President of the Newark Board of Trade; Abraham Rothschild, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, and others, and they decided to call a special meeting of the Transportation Committee to take action regarding the advance in rates.

In Jersey City George L. Record, in behalf of a large number of commuters, asked Gov. Fort to call a special session of the Legislature. Mr. Record also urged that commuters and others interested organize at once and request the Governor to call a special session to give the Public Utilities Commission power to supervise the establishment of railroad rates.

"There is a strong protest by the commuting public of New Jersey against the increase of commutation rates," said Mr. Record. "The proposed increases, which have been filed by the railroads, are not only unjust and unreasonable, but can be made illegal. Take the Lackawanna. Its income is so vast that from time to time it is compelled to disburse it in one form or another. Last year its stock paid an extra 15 per cent., besides the usual 20 per cent. dividend, and then had $16,000,000 left, which it disbursed as special dividends."

Mr. Record suggested that the Board of Trade send a committee to Washington to appeal to President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham.

Mass meetings of commuters will be called throughout New Jersey. In Montclair commuters have protested to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, asking that the Lackawanna be compelled to make a rate from inland points to Hoboken instead of to New York. At present the Lackawanna ticket is good over the Hudson River by ferry, and it is said that 50 per cent. of its commuters use the Hudson tunnels. They are allowed no reduction of fare. The Pennsylvania's ticket is good to New York through the tunnel.

In an open letter to Gov. Fort yesterday Cornelius A. Baldwin of South Orange called attention to the fact that the proposed increase in passenger rates seemed to place in his hands the power to obtain a bill, which he has long desired, giving the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey power to fix rates and tariffs of all railroads and all corporations of a public or semi-public nature.

Mr. Baldwin suggests that a special session of the Legislature be called to amend the law and to enact such other laws to control corporations acting under concessions granted by the State.

"Such a course will place the State of New Jersey on an eminence such as she has not occupied in this generation," wrote Mr. Baldwin.

## SOUTH HONORS DAVIS.

### Confederate President's Birthday Observed Everywhere in Dixie as Holiday

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The birthday of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, was celebrated throughout the South to-day. The bestowal of crosses of honor upon Confederate veterans and exercises in nearly all schools were among the principal features of the day's commemoration.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 3.—Six Southern States united here to-day, the one hundred and second anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, in honoring the memory of their soldier dead who fell before this city in the civil war, by dedicating memorial windows in the old Blandford church here. The occasion brought to this city Gov. Ansel of South Carolina and Gov. Mann of Virginia, both of whom took part in the ceremonies.

## SCHOONER FOR A PASTOR.

### The Rev. Mr. Russell's Friends Give Him One for Harbor Missionary Work.

The Rev. C. T. Russell of Brooklyn received a surprise on his arrival on the Cunard liner Lusitania yesterday. His friends presented to him a two-masted schooner for missionary work in and about this port.

They not only gave him the receipt for the craft, but she was waiting alongside the Cunard pier with many flags flying as a welcome to her new owner. From one mast to another was strung a long canvas bearing the inscription "God is live," and the name of the schooner, The Angel. There were other inscriptions of a religious character waving in the wind.

**August Belmont Resting Easily.**

It was said at the home of August Belmont, 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night that the financier, who broke a rib in a polo game on Thursday, was resting quietly. He ate his luncheon sitting in an easy chair. No doubt of his recovery is entertained by his physicians, it was said at the house last night.

**Degree for Rev. R. S. MacArthur.**

WOLFVILLE, N. S., June 3.—At the commencement of Acadia College to-day the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur of New York. Dr. Charles F. Myers of New York received the degree of D. C. L., and Dr. M. C. Smith of Lynn, Mass., that of Honorary Master of Arts.

**THE RIGHT TIME TO INVEST**

It is hard to know when to buy most forms of investments. We all hope to get them before a big rise but that hope is seldom realized.

Any time you have money is the time to buy our guaranteed mortgages. There is no question about their safety and no matter what amount you have to invest you can get the benefits of our guarantee.

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# SHOOTS WIFE WHEN SHE REPROVES HIM

## Mehrtens Tries to Kill His Bartender, and, When Caught, to Take Poison.

## CHILDREN TRY TO SAVE HER

### Saloon Keeper's Wife Had Scolded Him for Neglecting His Business—Her Wound Probably Mortal.

William Mehrtens drifted into his own saloon, the Thames Café, at 146 Thames Street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, somewhat the worse for liquor.

Several customers were in the saloon besides Mrs. Mehrtens and Carl Weiss, her bartender. Mrs. Mehrtens rebuked her husband for his dissipation. Mehrtens muttered something about "calling him down in front of outsiders," stumbled into a rear hallway, and then up to his apartments, on the second floor.

His two daughters, Josephine, aged 13, and Julia, aged 10, who were at luncheon, fled from their father in terror as he went to a sideboard and took a pistol from a drawer.

Presently Mrs. Mehrtens went up stairs from the saloon, and she and her husband renewed the quarrel about his conduct. The children began crying and tried to make peace between their parents. They saw their father take the pistol from his pocket and shrieked a warning to their mother, who ran toward the stairs, but before she passed through the door her husband fired two bullets at her. One missed her, the other entered her cheek and went up through the roof of her mouth into her head.

Holding the pistol, Mehrtens jumped over his prostrate wife and dashed down stairs, where he met Weiss, the bartender, who, alarmed by the shots, seized a pistol from behind the bar and started up. He and Mehrtens met in a fierce struggle, but Mehrtens pushed Weiss back down the stairs.

The two fought in the barroom, and finally, Mehrtens, freeing himself, fired twice at Weiss. Both bullets missed him, shattering some of the saloon's many-colored bottles. As Mehrtens fled to the front door Weiss shot twice at him, both bullets shattering the woodwork of the door jamb.

Mehrtens ran out and was pursued by a crowd down Varet Street. They were joined by Policeman Toland of the Stagg Street Station, who caught Mehrtens after a chase of several blocks, and took him back to the saloon.

Ambulance Surgeon Campbell of St. Catharine's Hospital was making an examination of Mrs. Mehrtens's condition when her husband drew a box containing paris green from his pocket and tried to swallow some of it. Toland wrenched the box from him after a struggle.

Mrs. Mehrtens was rushed to the hospital, where it was said that she might not live.

**CITY BREVITIES.**

The seventh annual convention of the Federation of Galician and Bucovinean Jews in America will begin to-morrow morning in Tammany Hall, and will last for three days.

The Aldermen's Law Committee will hold a public hearing at the City Hall at 1 P. M. next Friday on a proposed ordinance to require the placing of a plate on all buildings on which shall be written the name of the owner. The ordinance is devised to facilitate the enforcement of the tenement house law.

In a commission returned yesterday from Dublin, Mary and Jane Wilson, merchants of that city, declare that they extended credit to Mrs. Thomas A. Nevins, wife of the banker, because she had a motor car and lived in style at a fashionable hotel. They are suing Nevins for goods sold to Mrs. Nevins.

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Sale of Nearly Six Thousand

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Since all our exceptional equipment, long experience, unified plant and three generation tailormen cannot produce Smith Gray quality clothes unless the necessary time be allowed—the suspension of work in our tailor shops caused by our reorganization, was to lovers of good clothes at most extreme values, fraught with momentous importance.

One direct result of this close down is that thousands of garments which should have been completed from six to ten weeks since are just finished.

Instead of holding these surplus garments until July or August, we propose to give you the benefit of their use in the meantime at the prices we would ordinarily ask at the end of Summer.

This is the greatest opportunity that those who are inclined to wait for July and August sales have ever had. Furthermore, this is a wonderful opportunity for those who have expected to pay full price for their Summer suits, as there is included every kind of fabric and style in sizes and models for men, young men and boys.

Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's

Lexington to 3dAve. 59th to 60th Street

Particularly in Summer

are silk stockings delightful to wear. They are cool, comfortable and chic. The "Store of Certain Satisfaction"—Bloomingdales'—is showing all the superior qualities for men and women. The stockings here from abroad were personally selected by our own representatives in the maker's warerooms. Come for these specials to-day. The store is easily reached from anywhere, because it is convenient to everywhere—no matter how you travel.

*Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings*

garter top and cotton soles. Guaranteed to wear. Many new colors and black. The value is $1.25. The price to-day..... 79c

*Men's Fine Silk Half Hose*

perfect in every way. Cotton soles to make them doubly durable. Leading colors and black. The price..... 79c

BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Gas Has Eliminated Kitchen Cares

WITH the approach of Summer we give—and very properly—special consideration to matters of personal comfort which make for health, and hence for happiness. For hygienic reasons we make a change in our clothing and in our dietetic arrangements.

**Why not then give a thought to the kitchen,** in which so many hours of the day are spent, and the effect of the kitchen heat on the temperature of other rooms of the home, if coal is used for cooking? A coal fire must be kept burning constantly. Personal comfort in the kitchen during the heated months is possible only where there is a gas range in use.

With a gas range there is a concentration of heat, and **there is heat only while the range is being used.** Between meals the range is absolutely cool. The dust and dirt incidental to the handling of coal, as well as the ashes and kindling wood, are also avoided.

**For additional comfort consider the gas water-heater, which is not a luxury but a necessity.** Water sufficient for a bath costs less than two cents for the gas, and a supply of hot water may also be had for any purpose at very little expense.

Call at, telephone or write to any gas office and information will be cheerfully given concerning these Summer necessities or any other gas appliances.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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It's Free!—To-Morrow

The most complete, most accurate, most Valuable Directory of Summer Resorts ever published, with detailed information about Boys' and Girls' Camps.

A Special Magazine of 64 pages of resort facts, with Maps of leading sections.

It's the book that answers questions.

It's up to the minute!

Issued with the Brooklyn Daily Eagle To-Morrow

Three Cents.

# ASK HUGHES TO VETO ANTI-BETTING BILLS

## Menace to Railroads, Hotels, and Clubs Which Permit Card Playing, Says Lawyer.

## MR. AUERBACH'S ARGUMENT

### Jockey Club Counsel Says Measures Are Ambiguous and Dangerous to Race-Track Owners.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, June 3.—Final pleas were made to-day to Gov. Hughes by Joseph S. Auerbach, representing The Jockey Club, for the Governor to veto the three bills passed by the Legislature affecting the racetrack interests. The hearing was asked for by The Jockey Club for the purpose of showing that the acts were ambiguous, and not only dangerous to racetracks, but to other large interests, and also to the general public. For the first time the fight of the racetrack owners was carried on a high scale. The appeals to Gov. Hughes were made not for the protection of bookmakers or bookmaking, nor was any plea made that horse-breeding or racetracks would be injured if the acts of the Legislature became laws.

There were no racetrack owners present, no representatives of gamblers, and for the first time this year the representative of The Jockey Club made a fight on purely legal ground, showing the danger to the community if the Governor did not veto the acts.

Lawyer Auerbach in his argument went into every detail of the enactment of the laws, and showed how loosely the bills had been drawn. He called attention to a change made in the law which would invite prosecution of the Directors of railroad corporations who permitted games of cards for stakes to be played on suburban trains; to proprietors or owners of hotels who permitted games of cards for stakes to be played in their rooms; even to the Governors of clubs who permitted games of cards for stakes to be played, or to the owners of private houses.

**Justifiable Prosecutions.**

"It would not do to say that such prosecutions might not be justified," said Mr. Auerbach, "for to interpret it otherwise than as justifying such prosecutions recourse must be had to considerations outside of the statute. No penal statutes should be drawn so as to make necessary its construction by extraneous aids. The statute itself, when dealing with a crime, should be precise and complete. On much less tenable ground, after the passage of the Hart-Agnew law, men were arrested and indicted for merely making bets. As an illustration of how easily people were prompted to take proceedings in such cases I refer to the arrests made in this State after the passage of that law on the theory that a mere bet was a crime in this State."

Lawyer Auerbach told Gov. Hughes that no prosecutions under the Hart-Agnew law had been successful, and that scores of indictments had been declared invalid by the courts.

"It was only months after the raids were made and indictments found that the Court of Appeals declared these prosecutions to be without warrant of law; but the injury to the vast property interests and the indignity to individuals had been complete, and was beyond redress before the court made this declaration. In view of the fact that no injunction was possible against the police it was, to all interests and purposes, an instance in civilized judicial procedure where execution preceded and did not follow judgment," said Mr. Auerbach.

**Bills Aim at Public Betting.**

Mr. Auerbach further said that the three bills ostensibly were aimed at public betting, and that it was so stated on the floor of the Assembly and Senate. He said that these declarations were wholly incorrect, as the bills were not only aimed against private betting, but they successfully suppressed private betting, and, in the language of the Court of Appeals, in their original form made it a crime for a man to bet a box of candy against a pair of gloves with a lady of his party upon any event.

Lawyer Auerbach then took up the three bills and discussed first the so-called immunity section, which, it was said, unduly protected the directors of racing associations from prosecution for violations of the law.

To prove that this law was passed not to protect directors of racing associations, but to give them the same rights accorded to directors of other associations of a similar character Mr. Auerbach read a letter from W. C. Percy, the author of the original Percy-Gray law, in which Mr. Percy said that the law was passed to clear beyond question that a director of a racing association would have just protection, the same protection which was enjoyed by the owner or agent of any premises where gambling might be carried on under the Penal Code.

**Auerbach Quotes Judge Gaynor.**

He quoted the decisions of Judge Gaynor as follows:

"There can be no bookmaking without writing or recording."

Mr. Auerbach said that Judge Gaynor's decision had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Auerbach argued that in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals the attempt of the Legislature to enact into law the words "bookmaking with or without writing" would prove ineffective.

His plea was then that Gov. Hughes should return the bills to the Legislature so that the ambiguous clauses could be corrected, and that the public in general would be saved from useless prosecutions by overzealous local officials prior to the final interpretation by the courts of the bill now before the Governor.

Gov. Hughes interrupted Mr. Auerbach in his detailed statement of the proceeding prior to the passage of the bill, and of an amendment which was introduced and afterward rejected by Gov. Hughes.

"If those words had been left in the bill, what would have stopped the poolrooms in New York from doing business?" asked Gov. Hughes.

**Bookmaking Without Writing.**

Gov. Hughes was also appealed to to veto the bill on the ground that the interpretation of the Hart-Agnew bill was pending before the Court of Appeals, and that if no legislation was enacted now the lawmakers of the State would be in a position at the next session of the Legislature to enact amendments to the racing laws which would be clear and fair to all parties involved.

In discussing at length the acts, Mr. Auerbach said:

"This new phrase, 'bookmaking without writing,' is a contradition in terms, and the use of such a meaningless and indefensible expression, not only imperiled the validity of the legislation, but rendered the criminal statute so uncertain and indefinite that neither the citizens nor the police officers of the State could determine the meaning of the law."

In the final plea to Gov. Hughes he said:

"Personally I have very little interest in the disposition you make of these bills. As an advocate, of course, I have an interest; but overshadowing that I believe is my conviction as a lawyer, having regard to the best traditions of the profession and as a citizen, not to urge upon you any course of action which would detract one jot or tittle from the high repute in which sane men hold you and your contribution to the time.

**Hughes's Stand on Bills.**

"I am not unmindful of the fact that, it is said and is doubtless true, that the purpose of these bills has in a sense your general approval, and perhaps their form your quasi approval, and perhaps you entertain the view that it is essential to the welfare of the community that some such bills as these should be on the statute books. And yet I cannot persuade myself that this preliminary view will be controlling with you in the end. What politicians may do or legislators may do, actuated by the motives of policy which frequently control them, is of little or no moment because people appraise their conduct at its true value; but when one with your character and your repute does an official act it becomes a precedent for others, and no more unfortunate precedent in my opinion could be set than that these ambiguous and improperly constructed bills, which work such great hardship, should become the law of this State. Any man succeeding to your office, of whatever political faith he may be, will be controlled or greatly influenced by the standard you have set, but if, on the other hand, this community should be persuaded that the personal equasion or an undue fixity of personal purpose has entered unjustifiably into your official acts, a great injury will be done to succeeding administrations and to the cause of education of the public conscience.

"If the Hart-Agnew law itself should be declared unconstitutional, no primary bill should be passed by the incoming Legislature, if the constitutional apportionment of 1907 failed of approval in the courts; if every act to which you have ever put your signature should cease to be the law, the record of your administration as Governor of this State is safe in the keeping of the people, for you have held high, as few men have ever held, the torch which lights the way over which men must go to find their neighbor and the State."

**When Brewer Changed His Opinion.**

In concluding his plea Mr. Auerbach told of the incident in the career of the late Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in which after a lapse of ten years he publicly acknowledged in a written decision that his decision in the first cases that arose under the Sherman Anti-Trust act had been in error.

Senator Agnew, who sat between the Rev. Walter Laidlaw and the Rev. A. Miller, took exception to Mr. Auerbach's remarks that insufficient hearings had been accorded the racing interests, saying that the bills had had more consideration than any other measures before committees, and that Mr. Auerbach nearly converted the Assembly Rules Committee to his belief. The amendment to the bookmaking clause was, he said, to cover a defect in the law. The Rev. Mr. Laidlaw declared that the words, "with or without writing," in bookmaking were requled by all the facts. If these words were not employed the phonograph could be used.

"The moral sense of the Commonwealth is in favor of these bills," he said.

Speaking to the point, the Rev. Mr. Miller stated that he had made a tour of the race tracks last season and found that the recording of the bookmakers was made by their agents, the bookmakers going about and getting the bets and retaining them mentally until they could reach their agents.

## ARCHBISHOP FIGHTS RACING.

### Head of Church in New Orleans Urges Catholics to Oppose It.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Addressing a signed communication to all Catholics urging them to "fight the proposition to restore horse racing with betting" in Louisiana, Archbishop James H. Blenk, official head of the Catholic Church in New Orleans, has stirred up a sensation here which may cause a widespread split in business as well as in religious circles.

"I deem that the revival of race-track gambling would be a greater curse to New Orleans than yearly visitation of yellow fever, because this revival would be the result of efforts of our own people working for shame and ignominy of this city," says the Arichbishop in this communication addressed to practically every member of the Catholic Church in Louisiana. Some prominent bodies have already gone on record as favoring the repeal or the modification of present hostile betting laws, so that the usual Winter meet may be held here. He will be for "the good of the business interests," they say. Mayor Behrman in an open address has expressed himself in favor of reformed racing again. "Clean racing," according to Bishop Blenk, is impossible.

## CENSURES LAND COMMISSION.

### Court Holds Evidence Won't Admit of Dropping Martin, Rigby, and Apgar.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 3.—Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, in the Supreme Court, to-day filed a decision denying the motion of the City of New York for the removal of Commissioners of Appraisal James K. Apgar of Peekskill, George N. Rigby of Yonkers, and ex-Senator Bernard F. Martin of New York City, in the Hill View Reservoir proceedings known as Section 1. At the same time he censures them severely for their unnecessary delay and also for holding sixty-five hearings on one parcel.

Corporation Counsel Watson, in his charge against the Commissioners, contended that they refused to follow the opinions of the court and delayed the final determination of the proceedings to the great expense of the City of New York. It was also alleged that the Commissioners exhibited in their conduct, speech, and proceedings a reckless disregard and contempt for the court.

Justice Tompkins says:

"That there have been unnecessary hearings, and that they have been unreasonably brief, is very apparent to me. That sixty-five hearings on as many days should be devoted to this one parcel consisting of a tract of fifty-odd acres of land is simply preposterous. Even though the Commissioners were justified in allowing the claimants to prove the value of each of the 1,100 25-foot lots, it could have been done in a day or two or four or five days at the longest. The facts before me on this motion do not justify a finding of bad faith or improper motives on the part of the Commissioners in respect to the rulings upon the admission of evidence or the adoption of a theory for determination of the claimants' damages. If they have adopted a wrong theory or admitted improper judicial evidence, the city will have its remedy in this court when the report of the Commissioners comes before it.

"Upon all the facts before me my conclusions are that the Commissioners should not be removed on the ground that they are unfit to serve as such Commissioners."

## LIABLE FOR PASSENGER'S ACT.

### Court Blames Company for Accident Due to Car Being Crowded.

The Appellate Division reversed the lower court's decision yesterday in the case of Elsie Knaisch against Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. She was a passenger on a Lexington Avenue car Oct. 25, 1908, and when about to alight was pushed from the step by a passenger. As a result of the accident she lost her right arm.

She brought action against the receivers to recover $25,000 damages. The court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the company was not liable for the act of a passenger. The Appellate Division, unanimously decided that in permitting their car to become overcrowded the defendants were liable.

## MAJOR OPERATION AT SEA.

### Steerage Passenger Dies in the Hospital on the Lusitania.

In an attempt to save a man's life an abdominal operation was performed on the Cunard liner Lusitania while she was coming at top speed toward port on Thursday. James Ryan, from the North of Ireland, a steerage passenger traveling alone, was the patient. Dr. James Pointon, the ship's surgeon, performed the operation, assisted by Drs. R. T. Davis of Charleston, W. Va., and R. M. Schauffer of Kansas City.

Ryan died five hours after the operation.

**Mr. Greedy Dodges Implications.**

Supreme Court Justice Amend granted permission yesterday to Frederick Greedy, cigar stand man at Martin's, to change his name to Frederick Greely. Greedy said that he was made the butt of jokes, "Greedy by name, greedy by nature," among them. He is soon to start a cigar store of his own, and he feared the name Greedy would be a handicap.

# CATHOLIC CHURCH FIGHTS FOR A GIRL

## Archbishop Farley Hires Counsel to Oppose Her Adoption by a Protestant Family.

## FEAR THEY'LL CONVERT HER

### Gerry Society and Settlement Workers Testify That McDonald Environments Endanger Child's Morals.

Mrs. Ellen McDonald of 8 Dover Street came into the Supreme Court yesterday to urge claims to the possession of Agnes Wilson, an eight-year-old daughter by her late husband. Mrs. McDonald was represented by ex-Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and Alexander I. Burke, who were called into the case by Archbishop Farley to act for the Catholic Home Bureau, Incorporated. The Rev. Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, and his assistant, Father Gilmore, were with Mrs. McDonald.

The writ of habeas corpus on which the Wilson child was brought to New York was obtained through the efforts of the Catholic Home Bureau to prevent her adoption by Lyman B. Hodgeman, a prosperous merchant of Painted Post, N. Y. Mr. Hodgeman is a Protestant. Surrogate Monroe Wheeler of Steuben County, N. Y., granted letters of guardianship to Mr. Hodgeman on April 11, after considering affidavits made by representatives of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and others that Mrs. McDonald was not a fit person to have the custody of the child, and that the surroundings of her mother's home would impair her morals.

**Didn't Know Her Mother.**

Mrs. McDonald came to court with her young son Charles and a woman friend. The little girl came with the Hodgemans, who were represented by Attorney Clark L. Jordan.

"Which of us is your mother?" asked Mrs. McDonald.

"My mamma isn't here now," the little girl replied. "She's coming later."

"Why, don't you know your mamma?" Mrs. McDonald persisted. "I am your mamma. But the little girl failed to recognize her. She shook hands rather stiffly with her baby brother.

Justice Amend directed that the preliminary testimony be taken by the court stenographer and the hearing was adjourned to Part XVII. The proceedings before Surrogate Wheeler at Bath were put into evidence. They included two telegrams from Father Evers, one addressed to H. M. Master, clerk of the Surrogate's Court. Here it is:

In re Agnes Wilson. The Catholic Home Bureau, Incorporated, will fight it to the bitter end. I shall have issued a writ of habeas corpus forthwith.

The other message was addressed to the Rev. P. H. Goluing, the Catholic priest at Bath, N. Y. It follows:

Agnes Wilson, a Catholic child, comes before Surrogate's Court for adoption in a Protestant family by name Hodgeman at 10 to-day. Will you oppose it for me?

The record shows that Reuben R. Lyon appeared as counsel for Father Evers.

Mr. Hodgeman denied yesterday that he intended to attempt to change the child's faith, and offered through his lawyer to guarantee that she would be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. But doubts were expressed by Father Evers that such a guarantee could be enforced.

Among the matters before the Surrogate at the time and which was included by Mr. Burke in his return to the writ was a letter from F. E. Hausner, a Corning lawyer, to Surrogate Wheeler, which contained this passage:

We have letters to show and are informed that the stepfather, so-called, is a drunken brute, whose only objection to the girl's being here is that she might be of some pecuniary value to him either by begging now or by other forms of vice later on.

The affidavits before Surrogate Wheeler included one from Harry J. Cook, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who investigated the Dover Street home of Mrs. McDonald. He said the tenement in which she lived was badly cared for, and that he saw two drunken men in bed in one of the two rooms occupied by McDonald.

Clarence M. Abbott, another agent of the society, said the rooms were in a "third-rate tenement in a congested and disorderly district in the lower part of New York." The affidavit of Rose Stulkin of 221 William Street, said that she had frequently seen Mr. and Mrs. McDonald drunk, and that they used "bad, profane, and indecent language" in the presence of their son Charles. Kate Cuff, the rent collector of the tenement, said that the McDonalds begged food scraps from restaurants to live on and were "drunken, noisy, and boisterous."

State Senator Frank C. Platt was the first witness called in yesterday's proceedings. He testified to the general good character and high standing in the community of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgeman.

**McDonalds Poverty Stricken.**

Miss Esther Seward Hall, sister of Mrs. Hodgeman, told how the little girl had been sent to her, when she was manager of a fresh-air home three years ago, and how she had been requested to find a home for her in Mrs. McDonald's illness. She told of the poverty stricken circumstances in which she found Mrs. McDonald. Her testimony provoked Father Evers to remark:

"If Christ were a child to-day some rich person would try to take him away from his parents, because he was born in a manger and his parents didn't have a lot of money."

Mary Murray of 403 Pearl Street testified that three years ago Mrs. McDonald was dispossessed and walked the streets for a week with Agnes in her arms, sleeping in doorways and with no protection from the snow. At that time she sold papers. Mrs. Murray said Mrs. McDonald told her:

"When I have Aggie I can always get change. People who buy papers will give me a nickel or a dime when I have her with me." Mrs. Murray said Mrs. McDonald expressed the wish that her husband would pay the rent, because she said she could always beg for food from the Park Row restaurants. Mrs. Murray told of Mrs. McDonald spending time on Ward's Island after an attack of insanity, and of expressing fear since her discharge from the asylum that she might have a relapse of insanity.

Alice Sanford, a settlement worker, said she first met Mrs. McDonald at a mother's meeting at the Henry Street settlement house. Mrs. McDonald complained, she said, that when little Agnes visited her after a few months' stay in the country she didn't like her little half-brother Charles, because he was "sloppy," she objected to her mother and stepfather drinking tea from their saucers, and she protested against sleeping four in a bed, saying that she had been used to a clean crib of her own. Mr. Delany laughed at this.

"She grew very aesthetic while she was in the country," he observed.

Attorney Sullivan of the Children's Society entered an appearance in the case, saying he had been asked to take an interest by the Schenectady Children's Society. He said his clients were interested only in seeing that the little girl was put into proper custody. The proceedings will be continued to-day.

## N. Y. UNIVERSITY FESTIVITIES.

### Commencement Week Begins with the Senior Promenade.

Commencement week festivities began in New York University last night with the holding of the senior promenade. Last night eighty couples danced in the gaily decorated gymnasium. The march was led by Campbell F. G. Norlin, Chairman of the Dance Committee. In the various fraternity houses on the campus house parties are being held for the entertainment of this year's particular crop of "commencement girls."

To-day's programme includes the annual meetings of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the New York University Historical Society, and the Alumni Association of Arts and Science, winding up with a baseball game on Ohio Field at 4 o'clock between the New York University and a team made up of "stars" of other years. On Sunday the baccalaureate sermon will be preached in the auditorium by the Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Prize orations will be held on Monday afternoon, and at night there will be a banquet of the graduating class of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, and an open-air performance of "As You Like It" on Battery Hill by the Coburn Players. On Tuesday come the class day exercises, and on Wednesday the celebration of the seventy-eighth commencement and presentation of diplomas.

## TRAIN WRECKS FREIGHT CARS.

### New York Express Crashes Into Standing Train—Three Hurt.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 3.—Rounding a curve at a good speed late to-day, the New York express from Pittsfield crashed into the rear of an extra freight train that had been stopped about three-quarters of a mile north of Great Barrington on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and telescoped the last two cars and the caboose of the freight.

None of the 100 passengers on the express was seriously injured, although all were badly shaken up. Engineer John Blake of the express and his fireman jumped, and were slightly hurt. Baggage Master Charles Gedney of Danbury, Conn., was forcibly thrown against a door of the baggage car and received injuries to his chest.

The freight train, bound from the State line to New Haven, had been stopped to allow the crew to fix the sides of an open car. A trainman was sent back to signal the express, but had gone only a few steps when the latter appeared around the curve.

Traffic was blocked for two hours.

## OVERTURNED CAR TRAPS 11.

### One Woman Severely Hurt; Others Faint in Newport Trolley Accident.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—A vestibule car of the Newport & Fall River division of the Old Colony Street Railway Company, leaving Fall River at 6:10 o'clock this evening with eleven passengers, bound for points between that city and Newport, turned turtle thirty minutes later in Portsmouth. Spreading rails caused the accident.

Mrs. George T. Douglass, 40 years old, a trained nurse, was taken from the car suffering from a depressed fracture of a rib. In a serious condition, she was assisted into an automobile and rushed to her home. Conductor Miles Langdon of Fall River was cut about the face and hands, having been catapulted through a glass window in the car while collecting fares. Motorman Miles Ryan went through the vestibule door, receiving a few scratches.

Some of the women fainted when they were removed from the car by farmers, but two women passengers from Newport, Mrs. Abram Almy and Mrs. Pascale H. Steadmen, though severely shaken up, boarded a special car and came to their homes unaided. Other passengers kicked their way out of the windows of the car after it turned over and went to their homes near by.

**Plans for International Prison Congress**

Frederick Hamlin Mills, a New York State Prison official and manager of the coming International Prison Congress, returned from abroad yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. "The congress will be held in Washington, beginning Oct. 2," he said. "There will be 120 delegates from all parts of the world. For the benefit of visitors a trip has been arranged to visit New York, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Mansfield, Ohio; Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Richmond prisons."

**Brisbane Before Rockefeller Jury.**

Arthur Brisbane was a witness yesterday before the Grand Jury, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman, and which has been investigating the white slave traffic since the first of the year. Mr. Brisbane was before the jury about an hour, and when he left he refused to state what he had been summoned to tell. It is understood that he was questioned regarding editorials in The Evening Journal. Several other witnesses were before the same Grand Jury yesterday.


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AND, IN ADDITION, WILL OFFER THIS DAY (SATURDAY),

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CONSISTING OF SATIN FOULARDS, SHEPHERD'S CHECKED LOUISINES AND PONGEES,

USUALLY $1.00 TO 1.50 AT 58c. PER YARD

SOLD IN DRESS LENGTHS ONLY

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.


# LITTLE GIRL MISSING; CHILDREN AID SEARCH

## Schoolmates of Helen Sullivan Hunt Through the Cellars of Neighboring Tenements.

## MOTHER FEARS MURDER

### Suspects Strange Man Who Accosted Her Child in the Street—Gypsy Camps Searched.

All through the gypsy camps of the Bronx a search went on yesterday for little Helen Sullivan, the eight-year-old school girl, who disappeared on Wednesday afternoon, just after leaving her class room, and who is supposed by her parents to have been kidnapped. Michael Sullivan, father of the child, led the searching party, and with him were Detective Haggerty and several plain-clothes men from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

While they were visiting the several camps of nomads now stopping near Van Cortlandt Park and in the woods near Westchester Village, Mrs. Sullivan sat at her home at 306 East Seventy-eighth Street, anxiously awaiting news of her missing daughter. And through the streets of the upper east side, through dark hallways and cellars and across roofs swarmed most all the pupils of Public School 117 yesterday afternoon, lending what aid they could in the search for their schoolmate. In fact, most of the community within several blocks of the Sullivan home have joined in the search.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and their son Harry, 17 years old, have eaten nothing and have slept little since Helen disappeared. The parents are heartbroken, in spite of attempts of neighbors to reassure them by suggesting that their daughter may have been picked up lost on the streets by some kind-hearted samaritan and is being cared for until the names of her parents and their address can be learned.

Mrs. Sullivan believes her daughter has been murdered by a man. She thinks the searchers will some day find her child buried in a tenement cellar. And her husband shares her belief, although he is grasping at any straw of hope which the police hold out. That is why he started out for the gypsy camps early yesterday morning, when Detective Haggerty suggested that gypsies might have kidnapped the child.

Helen Sullivan was the youngest child of Michael and his wife. There are three other children in the Sullivan home—Alice, 9 years old; Michael, Jr., who is 13, and Harry, the oldest. The father is coachman for a Brooklyn brewer, who is taking a lively interest in the search, and has offered a reward for the return of the little girl.

Helen and her sister Alice and Michael, Jr., were all pupils at School 117, of which Miss Elizabeth O'Rourke is Principal. The school is located in Seventy-seventh Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, and is only a little walk from the Sullivan home. On Wednesday Helen missed her lesson in arithmetic and was kept in after school by her teacher, Miss Martin. Alice and Michael, Jr., went along home at 3 o'clock when school was out. For fifteen minutes Helen remained behind in the class room, then started home with her school books slung over her shoulder by a strap. But she never reached home.

There is a moving picture show in Third Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, and the cashier there says that she thinks she saw Helen and a woman dressed in black with a black veil over her face enter the place late in the afternoon. But the cashier is not at all sure about this.

When Alice and little Michael reached home they told their mother that Helen had been "kept in." Mrs. Sullivan waited half an hour, then went to the school. She was told that Helen had left some time before. And then the search began. All Wednesday evening, all day Thursday, and yesterday it went on, but no promising clue was found.

Mrs. Sullivan learned of the story told by the cashier in the moving picture show. She then recalled that a woman in black had called at her flat on Wednesday to try to sell some groceries. For a moment a suspicion that this woman might know something about Helen's whereabouts entered Mrs. Sullivan's mind, but it was banished a moment later, when she remembered that the woman was well known to many of her friends. Subsequent inquiry proved that the woman had nothing to do with the case.

But there was a story told by little Edna Rundt, who lives in the same apartment house as the Sullivans, which greatly interested the police. Edna, who was perhaps the closest chum of Helen's, says that on Saturday while she and Helen were walking from school a man approached them and asked them if they wanted some candy. Both children ran away. On Monday, Edna says, she saw the same man again while she was alone on the street, and that he tried to talk to her, but again she ran away. She described the man as best she could to the police. Capt. Hughes of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, upon hearing this story, gave orders to his men to arrest everybody they saw loitering around Public School 117.

On Thursday most of the children who attend the school were accompanied there by mothers or elder brothers or sisters. And yesterday it was the same, for the mothers in that part of the upper east side are greatly aroused over the supposed kidnapping of Helen Sullivan, and they are taking no chances of having their own little ones spirited away.

Helen Sullivan was a pretty child, with dark-brown eyes, olive skin, and of slight build, inclining to thinness. She had a birth mark at the back of her right leg and a smaller one at the base of her spine. When she disappeared she wore a dress of dark-blue serge, cut sailor fashion, and over the blouse she wore a gray sweater. Her hair was tied with two pink ribbons and her shoes were yellow. She wore short length white hose and no hat.


WHEN you visit your shoestore, ask to see "The rubber heel that Prevents Slipping."

BADGLEY RUBBER HEEL

Can be obtained at any store of REGAL, Douglas, Hanover, Walkover, Emerson, Ward, French, Shriner & Urner, Hanan, and at other shoestores.

Cost no more than ordinary rubber heels.


## PRESSES DIVORCE SUIT AT 70.

### Burr S. Peck Renews Action Against Wife, Formerly His Housekeeper.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, June 3.—At the short calendar session of the Superior Court to-day Attorney Carl Mears asked to have the divorce suit of Burr S. Peck against May Peck restored to the docket, and the request was granted.

Mr. Peck is more than 70 years old, and the present Mrs. Peck, who is his second wife, was married to him two years ago after a short courtship and within a year of the death of his first wife. Mr. Peck's fortune is conservatively estimated at $50,000 besides considerable real estate holdings and prospects from his mother, who is still alive and active at the age of 97. When Mr. Peck's first wife died the present Mrs. Peck, who was Miss May Burns, came to live with her aunt, Mrs. S. R. Johnson, a neighbor of Mr. Peck. She became his housekeeper, and later they were married in New York, but soon had a serious disagreement.

## ARTIST'S MURDERER EXECUTED

### Several Times Reprieved—Three Negro Accomplices to Die Friday.

RICHMOND, Va., June 3.—Henry Smith, alias Henry Battine, was executed in the penitentiary early this morning for the murder, near Alexandria, on March 6, last year, of Walter F. Schultz of Chicago, an artist.

The negro confessed, naming Eugene Dorsey, Richard Pines, and Calvin Johnson, all negroes, as his accomplices. These three men will be executed next Friday. Smith was sentenced on Jan. 14 to die on Feb. 18, but he and his accomplices obtained one reprieve after another.

Schultz had gone to Washington for the inauguration of President Taft, and was sightseeing in Alexandria when the negroes set upon him, dragged him into an alley, and there murdered and robbed him.

## MacVEAGH AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

### Secretary of the Treasury Says His Visit Has No Significance.

Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh spent most of yesterday at the Custom House, when he arrived from Washington in the morning. He said he simply wanted to look into affairs at this port. He is especially pleased, he said, with the prosecutions of the sugar frauds, adding that the revelations at the investigation will help to prevent such frauds in the future.

Mr. MacVeagh said that the investigations into the Panama hat frauds was well under way, but that the investigation had not yet progressed far enough for any prosecutions.

Mr. MacVeagh had luncheon with Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, but said they had met as old friends and not for political reasons. The Secretary of the Treasury will remain until Sunday afternoon, when he will return to Washington.

## GIVE FINES TO CHARITY.

### Wealthy Schoolgirls Penalize Themselves to Aid Others.

Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, received a committee yesterday from a Manhattan girls' school, who brought with them a jar full of nickels and dimes, being fines imposed upon the pupils in the last year for small misdemeanors, such as using slang and the like.

The nickels and dimes amounted to $10, which will send four tenement girls to the association's Sea Breeze Home at Coney Island for a week's outing. The committee asked that the fruits of their misdemeanors be so used.

**Supreme Court Justices Entertained.**

ALBANY, June 3.—Supreme Court Justices throughout the State gathered here to-day as guests of the Country Club. To-morrow afternoon they will attend a reception at the Executive Mansion given by Gov. and Mrs. Hughes in honor of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. In the evening they will hold a banquet, at which Gov. Hughes and the Judges of the Court of Appeals will be guests of honor.

**Jury Twice Disagrees on Connelly.**

For the second time within a year the jury disagreed last night in the case of James F. Connelly, a contractor and prominent Democratic politician of the Horseshoe section of Jersey City, who was charged with manslaughter for shooting John Marshall, a boatman, in a fight after the Democratic primary on the night of Nov. 25, 1908.


Important Announcement

regarding

Grand Central Terminal

Commencing, Sunday June 5th, and continuing until the completion of the new Grand Central Terminal, all trains, both through and local, will arrive at and depart from

Lexington Avenue Temporary Terminal

entrance to which is on

43d Street and Lexington Avenue

For accommodation of patrons arriving via Subway and Madison Avenue Lines, an entrance will be maintained on Vanderbilt Avenue, north of 42d Street until further notice.

All passengers arriving in automobiles and carriages, and those having baggage to check, should use the entrance on 43d Street.

Ticket offices and waiting rooms will be located in the Lexington Avenue Terminal.



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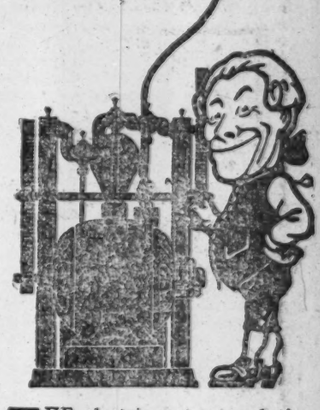
The man who's preparing for an early vacation will find that our complete stock of Summer Clothes fits in well with his plans. It enables him to buy just the kind of cool, perfect fitting Suit he wants—and at a price that will not hurt his recreation fund.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $42
Light-weight Overcoats....$16 to $42
Separate Flannel Trousers..$6 up.

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY





THE electric motor revolutionizes the workshop, the factory.

Stops the leak in profits—no friction and shafting load to eat up half the power.

Means better light—eliminates shafting and belting.

More space—no boiler and engine room needed.

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Robert Burns Mild 10c Cigar

mild, yet *satisfying*, would have saved his *health*, his *job* and his *reputation*. Ask your doctor.



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A train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P.M. from Liberty Street. *Ten minutes before the hour from W. 23d Street.* Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night.

New Jersey Central

TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

"THE HARRISBURG SPECIAL"

Solid Through Train Between New York and Reading, Harrisburg and Gettysburg.

Pullman Broiler Parlor Cars and Vestibuled Coaches. Leaves West 23rd St., 8.50 A. M.; Liberty St., 9.00 A. M.; arrives Reading 12.20 P. M., Harrisburg 1.40 P. M., Gettysburg 3.20 P. M.

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**CASINO TERRACE**

Adequate facilities for 200 motor cars. Skilled mechanicians in attendance. Repair and replacement service for all domestic & foreign cars.

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Men's Russia Calf, Gun Metal Calf and Patent Leather Oxfords, **$3.50**

Men prefer Cammeyer Shoes above all others because they are intrinsically better than all others.

*Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.*

**Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox,..... 50c**

**Read the label on your ketchup bottle. If it says "contains 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda," ask for ketchup that doesn't.**

**HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP**



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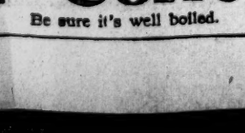

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Be sure it's well boiled.


# JAPANESE ROYALTIES SEE A BARGAIN RUSH

### Prince and Princess Fushimi Stand Agape at Shoppers' Struggle in a Department Store.

### AN ORIENTAL BEAU BRUMMEL

### Visitors Are Known as the Handsomest Couple in the Flowery Kingdom —Now Finishing a World Tour.

Prince Hiroyosi Fushimi of Japan, with the Princess Fushimi and a suite of ten persons, including four servants, arrived here yesterday morning on the Lusitania. After landing the royal party were driven to the Hotel Plaza, where they were assigned to the state apartments. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess went shopping, and the Princess had her first view of a bargain counter rush.

The party are on a trip around the world and are now on their way home to Japan after an absence of two years and a half. Most of this time they have spent in Europe, and the Princess did much shopping over there, especially in Paris and London.

When the Prince and Princess left the Plaza they were accompanied by Commander I. Kiyakawa, aid de camp to the Prince, and a member of the Japanese Consulate in this city. They drove down Fifth Avenue, stopping at several jewelry stores, where the Princess made several costly purchases. She seemed amazed at the lavish display of diamonds in the store windows, and admired their artistic arrangement.

When they stopped at a department store on their shopping trip a sale of shirtwaists was going on, and the counter was surrounded by bargain hunters. The excitement over the bargain rush in this section of the store was so intense that very few noticed the visitors. The Princess seemed much interested in the spectacle.

She denied herself to all callers last evening, the Chamberlain, J. Tanaka, explaining that the Princess was preparing to dine at the Nippon Club with her husband.

The couple appear very much like European travelers in their manner and dress. In Japan they are looked upon as the handsomest couple in the Flowery Kingdom. The Prince, who is rather tall and slim, with a drooping mustache, wore clothes of English cut when he arrived, and twirled a cane. The Princess wore a large hat and a light-colored traveling dress, and carried a chatelaine bag. That the Princess will wear many of her new Parisian gowns in her four days' stay in town was indicated by the arrival of sixty-five pieces of luggage at the hotel, most of which was sent to the State apartments on the second floor.

This is the second visit of the Prince to the United States, he having traveled through the country in 1895. He does not speak English very well, so when he was approached on the liner he talked through Capt. Hanihara, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, who acted as interpreter. Several members of the Embassy at Washington went down to meet him on the revenue cutter.

One of the first questions launched at the Prince was how he liked New York. He laughingly replied that he had not as yet set foot in New York, but that he expected to find great progress in the city as well as throughout the country since his last visit. He regretted very much that his stay here would be so short, he said.

In answer to another question, which had to do with the building of warships, the Prince declared that in his opinion America was building the best fighters at the present time. He said he was going to look over the big gun foundry in Washington on his visit there.

The Prince is a commander in the Japanese Navy and is assigned to the Mikasa, the famous flagship of Admiral Togo in the Russian war. He was Japan's representative at the funeral of King Edward.

After leaving here the party will go to Philadelphia and Washington, spending several days at the capital. They will then visit Boston, Niagara Falls, and Chicago, sailing from San Francisco on June 21 on the Nippon Maru.

## INDICTMENT IN COTTON POOL.

### Federal Grand Jury Returns It and Court Holds It Under Seal.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has been holding a grand inquest into the operations of the bull pool in cotton since April 18, completed its investigation yesterday afternoon and returned an indictment, which was placed under seal by Judge Martin in the United States District Court.

Two lines of inquiry were followed, in the first of which F. B. Hayne and W. P. Brown, the New Orleans participants in the Patten-Hayne-Brown-Scales pool, were named as defendants. When this inquiry was started the financial district was flooded with subpoenas, which called a large number of the market opponents of the bull pool to give testimony, a circumstance which was made the basis of widespread criticism of the Government's action. Later a second batch of subpoenas were issued, in which James A. Patten was named.

These subpoenas were issued about a month after the first inquiry was started, and it was said that not a broker who held contracts for the acceptance of cotton on May contracts escaped service. Mr. Patten, who was in Chicago at the time, wired his brokers to open his account to the Federal authorities. Clark McKircher, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who had charge of the secret inquiry into the alleged conspiracy of the cotton bulls, visited the offices of J. S. Bache & Co., Patten's brokers, and went over the books.

The Federal authorities, as far as could be learned from the wording of the subpoenas, acted on the belief that an agreement existed between the bull leaders and a number of cotton mills by which the mills were pledged to take cotton from the market leaders and not resell it, presumably sharing in the profits of the pool.

Cotton mill interests in the South were named along with James A. Patten in the second proceedings. The Government indicated definite knowledge of an agreement of some sort between the market leaders and the mill interests by naming in the subpoenas used in the Hayne-Brown inquest a paper "dated Feb. 26, 1910," about which the witnesses were directed to come prepared to testify.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Capt. H. J. Price, Second Infantry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Major B. C. Morse, Twenty-seventh Infantry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Capt. W. H. Winters, Third Cavalry, detailed at camp of instruction, American Lake, Washington, during August.

Capt. G. D. Catlin, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation and treatment, Army and Navy General Hospital.

Capt. M. A. Elliott, Jr., Commissary, take station at Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. H. C. Pillsbury, Medical Corps, assigned to temporary duty in charge of Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, Mo., during absence of Major H. D. Snyder, Medical Corps.

Major D. Sherrett, Paymaster, Coast Artillery Corps, to Fort Greble, R. I., and assume command of that post.

### The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. J. Hepburn to the Georgia as ordnance officer.

Lieut. A. F. H. Yates, sick leave for three months.

L. E. Bratten, commissioned an Ensign.

Commander H. P. Jones and Lieut. O. F. Cleaver, to home.

Lieut. H. H. Michael to the Charleston.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Dubuque at Cristobal and Whipple, Hull, and Truxtun at San Pedro.

Sailed: Wolverine from Detroit for Mackinac, Hist from Manzanillo for Guantanamo, Fortune, Grampus, and Pike from Mare Island for Tiburon, and Justin from San Diego for Tiburon via San Pedro and Monterey.

## NO MONEY FOR BAIL FORFEIT.

### Widow of Bondsman for Greene and Gaynor Permitted to Appeal.

The story of the flight to Canada of Benjamin D. Greene, who with his partner, John F. Gaynor, conducted a long fight against extradition for defrauding the Government in connection with the work at Savannah harbor figures in a decision yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The action arose over the attempt of the Government to collect the $40,000 bail bond given by James D. Leary, then owner of the Hoffman House. Gaynor and Greene were brought back after carrying their case to the highest court of the British Empire. They are now in the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga.

The decision yesterday will permit Mrs. Mary C. Leary, the widow and administratrix of Greene's bondsman, to appeal from an order of the Surrogate compelling her to pay $36,000 on the forfeited bond to the United States Government. Jordan J. Rollins, as referee, found against Mrs. Leary and she appealed.

According to Mrs. Leary's accounting of the estate filed with the Surrogate, which included the claims against her husband's estate, there was a deficit of $350,000. Under her figuring $97,000 was allowed for the Government's claims on bail bonds. The Attorney General alleged:

"That she has wrongfully paid $44,180 to non-professional creditors without keeping in her hands assets sufficient to meet the preferred claim of the Government; has failed to charge herself with $31,000 paid to Daniel J. Leary, her son; that she should not have sold certain property on credit, nor should a charge of $4,492 have been paid to the Hoffman House for board and lodging, and that she is not charged with all the property that came into her possession." Referee Rollins sustained these objections.

## DEPORTED MEN ESCAPE.

### Immigrants Afflicted with Trachoma Missing from the Ship.

A search was begun yesterday by the police of the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, for two immigrants afflicted with trachoma, who were to be deported to Brazil, but escaped earlier in the day from the Lamport & Holt steamship Tennyson while it was moored to Pier 8, Roberts's Stores, Brooklyn. The fugitives were brought with four other "undesirables" for deportation from Ellis Island the night before and placed on board.

According to Supt. Geddes of the steamship line, some one picked the lock of the room in which the men were placed Friday night and helped them to escape. He blamed the Ellis Island authorities for sending immigrants for deportation to the steamships the night before they sail. He declared there was always so much hustling on board then to get the vessel ready for sea on the following day that it gave opportunity for escape.

The escape of such immigrants means a fine of $500 for each fugitive for the steamship companies to whom they are assigned if they are not found, besides the danger of always facing this loss in similar cases.

## IN NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City's twenty-four Aldermen are now to be compensated for their services. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed fixing their salaries at $500 a year. The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday resolved to issue a temporary loan bond for $7,000 to pay salaries of the Aldermen from June 1 to Dec. 1.

John Monohan, the delegate of the Iron Workers' Union, who tried suicide early on Thursday morning, at his home, 112 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, by stabbing himself with a carving knife, died last night in the City Hospital. A transfusion of the blood of Harvey Bloodgood, a convalescent patient at the hospital, extended life for twenty-two hours. A widow and three children survive the deceased.

A joint will, that of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bolling of Montgomery Street and West Side Avenue, Jersey City, was probated yesterday in the Hudson County Surrogate's office. It was the first will of its kind admitted to probate in Hudson County in ten years. The husband died on Aug. 7, 1907, and the wife on April 16 last. The will is dated Jan. 19, 1905. It provides that after the death of the testator and testratrix, a son, Charles, and two daughters, Emma and Mary, shall receive all real estate in equal shares. A florist business is bequeathed to the son, who is to pay $300 annually in monthly installments to his sisters.

The case against James F. Connolly, the contractor, for manslaughter in killing Joseph J. Marshall at a row following a Democratic Committee primary, was given to the jury by Judge John A. Blair at 3:35 P. M. yesterday in Jersey City. After being out six hours the jury reported it was unable to agree and was discharged. As this is the second time there has been a failure to agree as to Connolly's guilt, it is not likely he will be tried again. He is under a jail sentence for perjury, but is out pending an appeal from the conviction.

A fire on a trolley car at Avenue C and Fifty-third Street, Bayonne, yesterday afternoon threw the passengers into a panic, and in their rush to get out of the car two were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the hospital. They were Mrs. Ida Wanters and Mrs. William Causer of Jersey City. The firemen were called out and extinguished the blaze.

Four men and a woman who were arrested by the Newark police will probably be arraigned to-day in the Fourth Precinct Police Court on charges in connection with White Slave traffic. The prisoners are Anna Reichert, Henry Klauss of 40 Richmond Street, Newark; August Gobel and Louis Wagner of 26½ Norfolk Street, Newark, and Edward Kelmig of 51 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark. Capt. Vogel has had his men working on the case for several weeks.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, sitting in Newark yesterday, reserved decision in a suit brought by Attorney General Wilson against the East Jersey Water Company to enjoin that company from taking water from the Passaic River at Little Falls.

Through reading a Polish newspaper, Mrs. Hallena Janoski of 314 Manor Avenue, Harrison, N. J., saw a picture of a man who deserted his wife in Pittsburg in 1907, three months after they had been married. Mrs. Janoski remarked to her husband that the picture had a striking resemblance to him. A few days later he disappeared. The Harrison woman got into communication with the one in Pittsburg and learned that both women had married the same man. The Pittsburg woman arrived in Harrison yesterday. The police have been asked to apprehend the missing man.

It became known yesterday in Newark that Harry S. Bolton, manager of the Aaron Ward & Sons, grocers at 951 Broad Street, left his home, 29 North Third Street, on Tuesday morning. He had resigned so suddenly on Saturday night that it caused his employers much surprise. At the same time that Bolton left it was revealed that Miss Florence Naylor, 19 years old, employed at the Roseville branch of the Ward store, had left the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas J. Naylor, 21 Court Street. While Miss Naylor was packing her clothes on Tuesday she is reported to have told her sister-in-law that she had been married.

When eight young men of Bergenfield stood up before Judge Demarest in the Hackensack courtroom yesterday and pleaded guilty to a charge of shooting craps the court singled out Barney Hulse and said: "I understand that you have publicly stated that you had pull and influence enough with this court to escape punishment on this charge. This could be accepted as contempt of court and I could make it an offense. Instead, I will fine you $100. The other defendants were fined $25."

Bernard Schoor, a tailor of Passaic, was sentenced to two years and six months in State prison and fined $1,000 and costs by Judge Demarest at Hackensack yesterday for receiving large quantities of goods known to have been stolen from the Standard Bleachery at Carlton Hill. Max Kraft, employed at the bleachery for twenty years, was sentenced to three years in State prison for stealing goods. Alfred Ball was fined $500. John W. Donaldson and James Miller, who confessed their thefts and aided the State in getting Schoor, escaped with suspended sentences. Not less than $50,000 worth of goods have been stolen by employes in this bleachery in the last two years.

Frank Panelli, a druggist of Hudson Street, Hackensack, was fined $500 yesterday and committed to the county jail for thirty days for selling wine and whisky at retail. Sebastian Fallato and Jacob Fallato of Hackensack were fined $600 and $500 respectively. Rosa Fanelli and Robert Malagoli, both of Cliffside, were fined $500. John Ise, who owns an extensive vineyard, was fined $250 for selling wine in small quantities.

Selskar M. Gunn, head of the Orange Health Department, will offer his resignation at the meeting of the Board of Health on Monday night. He has accepted a professorship in sanitary science in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Gunn is a graduate of the Boston institution, in the class of 1903.

Miss Virginia Brown, who was to have been valedictorian of her class in the South Orange High School at the commencement exercises to be held on June 14, died yesterday afternoon at her home, Burnett Avenue, of typhoid fever. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Brown.

Mayor T. Frank Appleby of Asbury Park went before the Grand Jury with a number of witnesses on Thursday to make a complaint against Mrs. Mary A. Rollins, a colored woman familiarly known to young men of Asbury Park as "Mother" Rollins, and who keeps a restaurant at 111 Bond Street, in the heart of the business district, for selling liquor illegally. One of the witnesses startled the jurors by declaring that the beer he had obtained at Mother Rollins's had been on a ticket given him by an Asbury Park politician. Politicians keep a supply of beer at the place, he said, for their thirsty constituents.

# CAUGHT IN CAVE-IN AT CITY BUILDING

### Three Workmen Are Buried as Shoring Gives Way and Two Others Struck by Timbers.

### ELEVATED ENDANGERED

### Third Avenue Surface Line Also Forced to Suspend Traffic—Three Hours Dragging Out One Man.

Sixty feet of shoring on the east side of the excavations for the new Municipal Building caved in yesterday. A mountain of sand behind the shoring suddenly shifted and buried three workmen. Some of the timbers knocked over two others. The sudden shift of the shoring, which extended from the bottom of the excavation to the west side of Park Row, left two pillars of the Third Avenue elevated railroad dangling in the air. The elevated structure was not occupied by a train on this side and did not collapse. Traffic had to be suspended on the elevated and on the Third Avenue surface line, the south-bound tracks of which were tilted to a dangerous angle by the movement of the earth beneath them.

Police Inspector Hogan hurried reserves from the Elizabeth and Oak Street Stations, and a cordon of police was formed on Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, which completely stopped traffic about the excavation. A double hook and ladder company aided the workmen of the Bradley Construction Company in rescuing the imprisoned laborers. Father John Curry and Father Luke J. Evers were lowered into the pit, and Father Curry administered the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church to James McClellan, who was buried to the neck. McClellan was pinned beneath several timbers, and further movements of the sand threatened to bury him completely several times during the three hours that it took to extricate him.

McClellan was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from internal injuries. Bernard Leonard and John Hogan, who were dug out after half an hour's work, had only minor injuries. Frank Curran and Joseph McEllison, the men knocked down by the shoring, were severely bruised.

The injured men were at work strengthening the shoring, which collapsed when the treacherous sand behind it, loosened by Thursday night's rain, pushed it out toward them. The thorough manner in which the shoring was knit together with cross beams prevented the timbers from crushing the laborers and saved Park Row from being drawn in to the gulf.

The accident caused great excitement in City Hall Park. The presence of the police reserves, later taken in charge by Deputy Commissioner Bugher; the arrival of the two hook and ladder companies and five ambulances, and the interruption of traffic, caused a crowd to gather and seek points of vantage. Windows in the City Court Building, the Hall of Records, and the steps of the Brooklyn Bridge were occupied by eager watchers of the rescue work.

The great derricks on the top of the caissons being sunk 130 feet through the sand to bed rock were brought into play to lift the timbers from the spot where a squad of wreckers, under Foreman James Ryan and Anthony Scrozia, were hastily shoveling sand. There were any number of rumors current that a score of men were buried, and the crowds remained about for several hours, in the expectation that more of the shoring would give way and that the elevated railroad structure, and possibly a part of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, might fall over into the seventy-foot abyss.

The cave-in was almost opposite the north end of North William Street. The police stretched a line of rope on the east side of Park Row and kept the crowds on the Park Row sidewalk moving rapidly. For a time even sidewalk traffic was entirely cut off, for fear the elevated structure would fall, and for a few hours not even the far track of the elevated platform was in use. Some venturesome camera fiends who took up positions on the unsupported part of the elevated structure directly above the cave-in were chased off by the police.

## WOMEN IN FALLING HOUSE.

### Flee, Partly Dressed, as the Walls Tumble Down About Them.

The party wall on the easterly side of the building at 12 East Thirty-second Street collapsed at about 10:10 o'clock yesterday morning. The entire interior of the building is exposed to the street, and the floors are sagging dangerously. No one was hurt.

The building is an old-fashioned brownstone house, belonging to Bartow S. Weeks of 2 Rector Street. It was recently transformed into a dressmaking establishment. The tenants are Brand & Le Royer.

The buildings at 14, 16, and 18 East Thirty-second Street are being torn down to make room for a skyscraping hotel. Shortly before the collapse Foreman Casey, in charge of the wreckers, noticed that the party wall of 12 was crumbling. He spoke to Traffic Policeman Wishardt at Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue about it, and ordered his men out of the danger zone just as a part of the wall, about fourteen feet square, fell out.

Policeman Wishardt rushed into the building, and on the upper floors he found several women, who were still in negligée. He order them out of the building, and as they seemed reluctant to leave until they had dressed for the street, he summarily hustled them out. They had hardly got below the third story when the rest of the wall dropped, and the stairway leading from the third to the fourth floor was carried away. By the time the policeman had gotten the women into the street the building was a wreck.

## NEW HOME FOR REPUBLICANS.

### Griscom Attends Opening of Clubhouse in Thirteenth District.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District dedicated their new clubhouse at 467 West Fifty-seventh Street last night. The clubhouse was thronged and the members warmly applauded Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig, who made speeches predicting Republican success in the Fall elections.

Mr. Koenig said that undoubtedly public opinion would rise to the true measure and value of the accomplishments of the party in both State and Nation, and would continue it in power as the best instrument of the people in wisely governing this State.

Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, Commissioner of Elections Charles B. Page, leader of the district, and Gilchrist Stewart were the other speakers.

## STROSNEIDER OUT ON BAIL.

### Man Accused of Abetting Boston Bank Robbery May Go There to Testify.

John H. Strosneider, whom Brooklyn detectives arrested in his luxurious Flatbush home a week ago as an alleged associate of "Big Bill" Keliher in abetting the theft of funds from the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., was released from Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday in $10,000 bail. The bond was furnished by the Illinois Surety Company.

The Government officials here hope that Strosneider will go to Boston to testify against Coleman, the clerk who is charged with robbing the bank.

### Court Exonerated Philip J. Gunther.

Philip J. Gunther, an agent for dress goods, with Sleitman & Co., commission merchants, at 484 Broome Street, who was arrested on May 10 on charges made by his wife, was discharged by Magistrate Steinert when the case reached the court.

### Water Shut Off from Delinquents.

DOVER, N. J., June 3.—The delinquents of Dover found to-day that the Board of Water Commissioners was serious when it adopted a resolution to cut off the water supply of those who were behind in their rates. Some on hundred householders awoke this morning to find their water cut off. The first hour after the order was put in force $1,000 passed over the cash desk.


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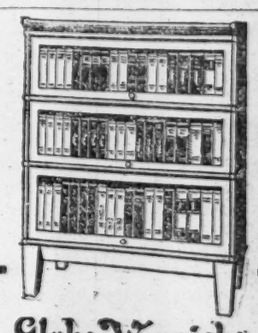

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## MR. DIX AND "TRUE DEMOCRACY."

"Our principal need is the honesty of true Democracy," said Mr. JOHN A. DIX in taking the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to define true Democracy or true Republicanism. The dividing lines have now become blurred. But at least we know what true Democracy is not. True Democracy is not represented by a party led, bossed, managed, and controlled by its most vulgar and unworthy elements. We have had enough of that. If the party is to be in truth Democratic, honestly Democratic, it must have new leaders, it must set its feet in other paths.

Chairman DIX is a man of independence, of character, and of courage. He is representative of, he is in sympathy with, those Democrats who have been trying to pull the party out of the black morass in which it has so long been floundering. He and the Democrats of the Saratoga movement, of the League, have aims, ideas, and political principles very different from those of the persons who have so successfully organized defeat for the New York Democracy year after year. It is of good augury that the new Chairman begins his work with an invocation of the Democratic spirit of former days when victories were won.

Probably most of the Democrats of the State of New York expect a victory for their party this Fall. They expect it because the Republicans have been guilty of corruption in office, and because they are quarreling among themselves. That is only half the battle. In order to win the Governorship next November the Democrats must show that they are worthier of the confidence of the people than their adversaries. Proverbially he is a good General who learns something from his enemy, when his enemy is fit to teach him. The Democrats may learn something from the Republicans. Let them nominate for Governor this Fall a candidate as sound, as strong, as able, as much respected as Gov. HUGHES. Let them learn by a study of the ways of WOODRUFF and BARNES how parties and campaigns should not be managed. Reorganized and vitalized with the old spirit of the Democracy, and with a candidate worthy to hold the office, the party will be in a position to carry the November election.

## BIDDING FOR A SUBWAY.

Once upon a time everybody—with a single exception—was in favor of "looping" the bridges by building a subway down Centre Street and back to Brooklyn over the Bridge. Everybody claimed that it was the sole and perfect solution of the bridge congestion problem, and the single dissenter was objurgated as an opponent of progress, who did not understand the transit problem. The majority ruled, the subway was built at a cost of $10,000,000 to date—and then it was boarded up. There is no demand for more subways in this city as a means of transit, it seems.

Just how slack is the demand for the one best selection of all subways to be built with public funds, the loop, that is, appears from the bids published yesterday. The offer rises from an initial 1 per cent. on the cost, making the total payment for a five-year franchise $240,000. The bidder makes his offer with all sorts of strings attached, apparently in fear lest the quantity of subway bid for should not be delivered, in which case a proportionate rebate is stipulated for. Nevertheless, the offer is not preposterous. It adds to the length of the haul of the operating railway, and it facilitates travel, but it would increase the income of the bidder only doubtfully. The bidder would do almost as much business without the subway as with it, at less cost to itself, and only at the disadvantage of its patrons' comfort.

This offer for the goods on the city's subway shelf is for a Manhattan subway. Only $10,000,000 is involved. But the city is committed to building a subway to cost upward of $130,000,000, much of it running through a territory which cannot furnish traffic of subway density for many years if ever. It is argued now, as when the Centre Street subway was started, that there can be no possible doubt of operation on suitable terms if only the road exists. The construction is the problem, the operation will take care of itself. Is it not a good time to make sure of an operator before further obligations are incurred?

The offer is worse than appears in terms of money, for it contemplates the abandonment of the "loop" plan of operation. The operator proposes to run the trains into a stub end such as exists at the Brooklyn Bridge now. To remedy this obstruction to traffic was the main object of building the subway, but the acceptance of the offer would mean the creation of another stub end problem, although with less congestion, since the traffic would be divided. It is to be hoped that those charged with consideration of the offer will consider some alternative to simple rejection. It is a good opportunity to show initiative and ingenuity, and to develop proof that mere obstruction or negation is not the sole or highest function of public ownership. Operation by the city is a desperate remedy and a last recourse. But with two unfinished subways in hand, and no operator in sight, the situation calls for something more than signatures for the expenditure of tax money in the cause of reform. Incidentally the critics of the Interborough contract might well make comparisons of the situation regarding the public and private subways.

## INTERPRETATIONS OF ROOSEVELT.

One of the proofs of the greatness of THEODORE ROOSEVELT may be discovered in the rich variety of interpretations of his acts and utterances. A newspaper supported by the British Labor Party, for instance, insists that his Guildhall speech was inspired by the "vampires" of the London Stock Exchange who are opposed to Sir ELDON GORST'S plans for the pacification of Egypt. On the other hand, the Conservatives regard the speech as supporting the policy of Sir ELDON GORST. The Star, a radical journal of London, declares that the trouble with Mr. ROOSEVELT is that he has been living in a "stew of eulogy." Stew is a good word. Mr. ROOSEVELT has certainly been living in a stew of some sort ever since he entered public life. But the stew of eulogy had escaped our notice. He has enjoyed a fair share of printed and spoken compliment, but he has brought upon himself floods of hostile criticism, on which he has thrived.

The most significant charge against his Guildhall speech is that, as an Ambassador of the United States, he overstepped the bounds of diplomatic etiquette in expressing an opinion on a burning political question in Great Britain. But Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Ambassadorship was bestowed for a specified purpose which has been accomplished. It is not likely that he regards himself as an Ambassador now. To be sure, the Treasury Department has ruled that he is to have the privileges of an Ambassador in entering this port. The Treasury Department, however, would scarcely undertake to control his flow of words.

## STOCK-TAKING.

There is one piece of work that has just been completed by the present city administration, the value of which is very great and is not generally understood. It is the careful and complete examination of the issues of "corporate stock"—that is, of city bonds—available for all purposes, the ascertainment of the valid obligations requiring the use of such stock, the rescindment of such allotments as were found to be unnecessary, the authorization of new allotments required by the city, and, as a net result, the establishment of a working reserve of city credit. This work has been in the hands of a "Corporate Stock Budget Committee," consisting of Controller PRENDERGAST, Mr. MITCHEL, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. MCANENY, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and it has been done in a very thorough and businesslike fashion. For the first time in the history of the city since consolidation it is possible to know the exact total of obligations and the amount due to each branch of the city administration, so that appropriations for each branch may clearly and definitely be considered with reference to the requirements of all others. That such knowledge is absolutely essential to the proper administration of any extended and complex enterprise would be instantly recognized and imperatively insisted on in all private business circles. It has never before been recognized, insisted on, and attained in the City Government, which in extent and complexity exceeds any other within our borders.

On the 31st of December, 1909, it is found, there was corporate stock unissued amounting, in round numbers, to $125,000,000. Against this there were contracts and other liabilities amounting to $84,000,000, leaving a balance of $41,000,000. Of this amount some $24,000,000 was rescinded, the authority for its use was withdrawn, and $16,000,000 new authorizations were approved, leaving a margin for imperative contingencies of some $8,000,000. The Budget Committee report says:

> It was the purpose of the committee with the amount of borrowing power in view to so shape their recommendations that these recommendations, together with all increases of debt through corporate stock authorizations, contracts registered, payrolls and open market order payments since the first of the year, might be wholly liquidated within the year's borrowing power, so that the city's credit may not be menaced, as has been the case for many years, with corporate stock authorizations for all kinds of public improvements millions in excess of the city's power to incur indebtedness. This we have accomplished.
>
> It is the urgent recommendation of the committee that no further authorizations of corporate stock for the departments or functions included in this report should be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the remainder of the year 1910, except of a mandatory character and where postponement until next year's corporate stock budget would mean a serious injury to public property or a menace to public health or safety.

This is clearly a sound business principle. Fortunately it is recognized to be so by the members of the Board of Estimate, and by none more cordially and intelligently than by the Mayor. The whole board, fortunately for the city, constitutes what in a private corporation would be an Executive Committee, and it is undertaking with energy, skill, and forethought precisely that work of co-ordination which such a committee performs in a business concern. Naturally the task is not an easy or simple one. It cannot be carried forward with the efficiency and promptness of private business, for there is no such adequate organization and no such free discretion at the head as prevail in private business. But the need of the best attainable co-ordination for the city is all the more urgent. That we have attained so much as we have is, we are bound to concede, in some sort due to a combination of happy accidents, but it is also due to the existence among us of a very considerable and active body of citizens striving with patience and sound judgment for the betterment of the city—a body from which, when the moment came, the present members of the Board of Estimate could be, and were, chosen.

## WORKING FOR PEACE.

The American Association for International Conciliation, of which Dr. BUTLER of Columbia is the President, is a very practical and ingenious body. One of its main objects is to spread, in our own country and in others, general information as to the discussion of peace in all its varied phases. It has a large waiting list to which some 12,000 names have been added since Jan. 1.

To these addresses are sent out the documents issued by the association, many of which are of striking interest and value, and at frequent intervals a detailed memorandum of all books and articles dealing with international affairs. In order to make the latter more useful for reference arrangements are now making for the printing of cards of the standard library size, giving not only bibliographic details but brief comment as to the publications listed. These, with the pamphlet of the association, are to be sent to fifty-two institutions, among which we note the Imperial Pei-Yang University at Tien-Tsin, China. Communication is also maintained with the cosmopolitan clubs of various American universities by which foreign students in the United States are reached. An interesting instance of the way in which the movement advances is the fact that since the publication of a very timely and pertinent paper by Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS on the "United States and Mexico," more than a thousand members of the National Engineering Societies have asked to have their names placed on the mailing list. Mr. DOUGLAS'S paper was an argument, enriched with ample facts, that the promotion of friendship with Mexico would be a valuable investment.

## ANNOYING THE GLADIATORS.

It is easy to understand why Mr. JAMES JEFFRIES should have been distressed by the report that the Governor of California had called the boxing match in which he is to take part July 4 with Mr. JACK JOHNSON a "frame-up," an expression which, translated into English, means a conspiracy to obtain money by false pretenses. As a distinguished and competent boxer Mr. JEFFRIES is annoyed when his integrity is doubted. Mr. JOHNSON feels the same way. But both gentlemen should control themselves and be prepared to take aspersions of their integrity calmly. Mr. JEFFRIES reflects that "knockers" have always been "rapping" prize-fighters—we should say boxers. It is a historical fact that even in the palmy days of pugilism the heroes of the ring did not escape calumny. The situation for the boxers is worse now, for this is a commercial age.

Many persons more or less interested in the Independence Day encounter affect to believe it would be bad business to permit the negro boxer to win; therefore they frequently say the victory of JEFFRIES is prearranged. But commercial wisdom underlies the belief of many more persons that the contest will be fair. Large sums of money are involved. The value of the moving pictures of the fight—boxing match—would be negligible if it should turn out to be a fraud. The burden of public opinion sustains the belief that both of the gladiators will do their best to win. Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. JOHNSON must know, however, that their profession is not held in high esteem, that its honest members must suffer from the ill-repute of a few rascals, and that if the great combat is carried through successfully both can afford to ignore the sneers of the prejudiced and ill-informed.

## CHEERFUL AND OPTIMISTIC.

One good turn deserves another, and Justice LURTON has been testifying to our genial President's optimism under discouraging conditions. He never saw the President cheerier, because, although some are criticising him,

> there is a great and powerful wave of sentiment now sweeping over the country in favor of the President, and his critics are rapidly being confused.

I am glad to be able to tell the people of Cincinnati this.

This recalls similar cheer offered to the President and the country when the first mutterings of the present storm were discerned. In April Mr. WICKERSHAM went to Chicago to learn how about it at first hand, and he returned confident that only a second term would satisfy the public demand for a President like ours, and for the policies which he represents. In his own words:

> While I have no disposition to deride or underestimate the strength and sincerity of the insurgent movement, still I will be able to tell the President good news—that is, I do not believe the Republican Party is to be split by the divergence over the tariff or other policies. I further believe that the full and frank discussions of Administration measures and results, such as will be voiced at length from now on, will result in a clarity of vision and harmony of views that at present may not seem probable to the casual observer.

If only the "casual observer" had some "results" to work on he might reach conclusions like Mr. WICKERSHAM'S. It is the absence of results which compels difference of opinion by the casual observer and the Attorney General regarding his prophecy that the "insurgent sentiment will subside." It is advice like his and well meaning compliments like Justice LURTON'S which mislead the President and induce him to believe that the public will believe anything it is told often enough and on high enough authority. Official rose color is all very well for Cabinet meetings or Washington receptions, but the public wants the truth, and is getting it from outside Administration circles.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Flying Like a Bird.**

With public attention fixed, as it naturally is, on such magnificent feats of aviation as cross-Channel flights and long journeys from city to city, like those of CURTISS and PAULHAN, there is more than a chance that the real, and in some ways superior, importance of the comparatively short and brief excursion made by HAMILTON over the Hempstead Plains late Thursday afternoon may be missed. This feat differed from those of a more sensational character in that it revealed, almost for the first time, and certainly to a greater degree than ever before, flying done as a means, and not as an end.

The difference is enormous in its significance as to the future utility of the aeroplane. That machine, to be sure, would much more than justify its existence if it only enabled men to fly, as the balloon enables them to drift, but the fact that it can be used as birds use their wings, for the accomplishment of purposes to which flying is only incidental, raises its status immeasurably.

The circumstances were these: HARMON in his air car, when almost out of sight, had been glimpsed descending rapidly, as if in serious trouble. When nothing was heard from him for some time. HAMILTON mounted his own aeroplane and whirred off into the gathering dusk to find out what had happened. Twice he landed at points determined by the probability of getting information there, and twice he rose again without assistance from anybody. He finally returned to his starting place, unsuccessful as regards his search, but he had brilliantly demonstrated the present practicability and the coming utility of the most wonderful tool yet invented by man.

It was, of course, more astonishing when, on the same day, HAMILTON sailed at full speed under telegraph wires strung on poles only twenty-five yards apart. That, however, was only a "stunt," and a madly reckless one at that. The taking of such useless risks is not to be commended, but neither is it much to be reprehended, for such things are to be expected from the life-careless men temperamentally adapted to be the first of human kind to fly. Neither of the WRIGHTS would have done it, not because they lack courage for the attempt, but because their ingenuity is exceptionally combined with sound business sense and they have no ambition to be numbered among the martyrs of aviation. They are ready enough to take chances, but it must be for some better reward than the gasps of a staring crowd. Therein are they wise, which is perhaps better than being "sporty."

**Mr. Spooner Is in Bad Company.**

Ex-Senator SPOONER of Wisconsin has the best of rights to an opinion of his own as to the advisability of establishing a Federal Department of Health, with its head sitting at the Cabinet table. That is a question still open to discussion, with much to be said on both sides of it. The advocates of the plan, however, have presented in its behalf arguments which, whether answerable or not, are reasonable and weighty, and there is hardly any exaggeration in saying that the entire medical profession, properly so-called; with most other people who have given any serious attention to the larger problems of health protection, are either convinced or strongly inclined to believe that the public interest can be most efficiently served by grouping the present Government agencies for the prevention and the suppression of epidemics in a department by itself, with a responsible head.

They may be wrong, for the expertness, and therefore the authority, of these men is in other directions than that of determining Governmental devices and expedients. Nothing would be less likely to prove them wrong, however, than the statements about them and the accusations against them made by Senator SPOONER in a speech delivered here this week. These men are not, as he said, aiming at the formation of a medical despotism administered by themselves. Lawyers do not suffer wrong at the hands of the Department of Justice or farmers at those of the Secretary of Agriculture. Always, as now, the practice of medicine will be regulated and physicians licensed by the several States.

And is the Senator quite satisfied with the company into which he has been led—though by no means necessarily—by his dislike for increasing the number of Cabinet officers? Is he proud of the fact that he is lending the weight of his name and the help of his influence to the close-handed army of cranks and faddists, the charlatans unscrupulous and the charlatans ignorant, the swindling exploiters of "absent treatment," the "mental healers," the Christian Scientists and osteopaths, the would-be adulterators of foods and drugs? These and these alone, except for a few misguided people like himself who have taken at its face value a cheap and mendacious appeal to the common love of "liberty" and "freedom."

Apparently he has not yet thought of asking questions like "Liberty to do what?" and "Freedom from what?" When he does, when he learns the real nature of the campaign in which he so rashly enlisted, he may still retain his hostility to the formation of a Department of Health, but it will be for reasons very different from any that he has yet presented, and certainly he will hasten to get into better company.

**Comparing Cats with Dogs!**

Our recent remarks about dogs and their virtues have been criticised somewhat indignantly, and their accuracy denied, because we said that, of all animals, only the dog is really domesticated and only he has risen to the dignity of man's friend and companion. "How about cats?" we are sternly asked. "Have not they, too, earned the place by the fireside which since time out of mind and everywhere has been accorded to them?"

These questions are shrewd and their implication is at least specious. Cats certainly have merits and as certainly they have charms. But the cat is a creature of limitless egotism, of most obstinate and determined mind, and never once has she made, except under compulsion, a single concession to human habits or opinions. The great, underlying difference between the dog and the cat is that the dog gives and the cat takes. In the case of the dog there is some taking, also, but it is purely incidental, and it is always redeemed by gratitude—a gratitude that measures the giver's motive, never the size or the quality of his gift.

The most that can be said for the cat is that she takes—when it is something she wants—very gracefully, but what passes for manifestation of her gratitude is in most if not every instance nothing more than an expression of her own sense of well-being. Her stomach is full, she is warm, her nerve terminals have been agreeably excited by a stroking hand—and she purrs. Let her best human friend accidentally hurt her, no matter how slightly, and on the instant she scratches, she wants to kill.

And it is this dwarfed tiger that we are expected to honor as highly as the dog, the generous, the devoted, the self-forgetting dog! Well, we won't do it, even though the refusal cost us a subscriber. The intensity of a cat's self-respect is deserving of admiration, but there is something wrong about the hearts of people who have for cats more than a mild affection, and something wrong about the heads of those who think them capable of repaying love with love. That is a doggish trait, not a catfish one.

## DESERTED PETS.

### Remonstrances Addressed to Sojourners and Vacationists.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Thousands of people are leaving the city these days for the country and elsewhere and turning their pet cats out into the streets and empty lots to die, starved, forsaken, and kicked about, and to make nights hideous for less fortunate neighbors who have to remain in the city during the hot Summer months. They would not think of turning a dog out or letting a canary loose, yet for the poor cats which they have humanized and made incapable of taking care of themselves, they have a thoughtless indifference. These helpless and wretched animals not only starve, die of thirst, and suffer from the heat, but have the added misery of bearing their young with little or no protection. I trust that you, sojourners and vacationists, who are seeking your own comfort, may read this and be awakened to a little humane consideration for your helpless animals and insomnious neighbors.

C. WARDE T.

New York, June 2, 1910.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The article entitled "A Torture of the Innocents" in your issue of Sunday last was a tragic and only too truthful picture of the wanton and unnecessary suffering to which so many of our household pets are subjected at this season. THE TIMES has always shown itself a friend of the dumb animal, and it could do a great work just now by keeping the fact before its many readers that there is no necessity for abandoning cats, dogs, or birds simply because the vacation plans of the family do not make it possible to take these pets along. A little thought and a penny postcard written a week before leaving town, either to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Bide-a-Wee Home, or the Humane Society, would solve the problem for all concerned. The unwished-for pets would be taken away, to be boarded and cared for, if desired, to be placed in other homes, or, if no other way out can be found, to meet a quick and painless death, infinitely better than the agony of slow starvation to which so many of these helpless creatures are now subjected.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

New York, June 2, 1910.

### The Character of the City Dog.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your complaisant editorial article in defense of the dog in to-day's issue of your paper will be read with delight by the owners of noisy dogs—to take only that feature of the average city dog's character. Mind, I say nothing against the well-trained dog of a man or woman endowed with some consciousness of his neighbor's rights to lead as quiet a life as possible. Some time ago you said the horse was become an anachronism on our streets. True, and therefore that noble, useful, and generally ill-treated animal must go. But the dog, despite its utter uselessness, is the friend of man, you say. Until I came to live in the city I always kept a good dog; a trained, mannerly, unpampered dog, one thoroughly fit for human intercourse; but since coming to this locality the dog has become anathema for me. They are not dogs by which I am surrounded, but partly humanized, impudent, noisy monsters, uproarious and clamant in the sunshine, and as much afraid of a drop of rain as a hen—the dainty, petted nondescripts.

And now I would ask you who is the better citizen, I who regretfully gave away my good dog on coming to this borough, to avoid his being a source of annoyance to my new neighbors, or these my neighbors, whose only understanding of the term can be the strictly literal one? D. C. MACDONALD.

Brooklyn, June 2, 1910.

### No Quarrel with President.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is an old saying that error flies around the world while truth is putting on her boots. The article in to-day's TIMES entitled "Women in Row Over Taft," contains several misstatements, the most glaring of which is the one wherein I, as President of the Woman's Political Study Club of this city, (not "village," if you please,) am charged with "attacking President Taft, and asking every member of the club to hiss every mention of the President's name." One of the members of the club has written to me as follows: "No one who knows you will believe for one instant that you made such a speech in regard to the Executive head at Washington. This whole thing has the appearance of an attempt to bring discredit on equal franchise. Your utterances have always been characterized by kindness and moderation."

She is right, and I have the satisfaction also of knowing that a majority of the members of the club agree with her. I have too much respect for Mr. Taft personally, too much respect for the office of President, and too much respect for myself and the club to indulge in any such silly diatribe.

AMALIA E. DU BOIS,
President Woman's Political Study Club.
Bayonne, N. J., June 1, 1910.

### "Homo Sum" Applied to Roosevelt.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto." In view of Mr. Roosevelt's ebullitions abroad, would it not be well to make a revised translation of the above read: "I am the man and everything in the world is my business"? L. C.

New York, June 2, 1910.

## TETRAZZINI IS STILL FREE.

### Hopes to Sing in America, but Has Made No Contract Yet.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Having read in a number of American papers announcements of my singing at the Metropolitan, New York, at the Boston Opera House, in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, I write to inform you that up to the present I have concluded no such arrangements with so many opera societies.

The American papers have always treated me so courteously that I do not wish them to be deceived by any misstatements. I certainly hope and expect to return to America, and that at no distant date. I have already received a number of offers. I have entered into no contract, however, with the management of any of the opera houses mentioned. My plans for next season are at present, I repeat, not matured.

I hope to give you full particulars later.

LUISA TETRAZZINI.

London, May 27, 1910.

## CARL SCHURZ PARK.

### Urges That East River Park Should Bear This Name.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

About two years ago I wrote a letter to some of the newspapers of this city suggesting on behalf of the United German Societies that the name of the East River Park be changed to that of the Carl Schurz Park. This suggestion was most favorably received, but owing to various circumstances it could not at that time be actually carried out. At that time, among others, the late Richard Watson Gilder warmly indorsed the proposition in a letter to The Evening Post, in which he wrote:

> I see that our German fellow-citizens urge the naming of a New York City park in honor of Carl Schurz. This is natural and commendable. But none will be quicker to agree than our German friends that the movement should be broader than a mere German-American demand might imply. The citizens of New York, of whatever extraction, are proud of the career of Carl Schurz, are grateful for his public services, and wish to see every possible honor bestowed upon a name so distinguished and so inspiring.

Recently the United German Societies adopted further resolutions in consonance with those of two years ago, and the matter has now so far advanced that the Committee on Streets, Highways, &c., of the present Board of Aldermen has taken it in hand seriously, and, with the co-operation of the press and prominent citizens, the desired result can therefore now, no doubt, be accomplished.

The first park of old New York which was laid out on the East River was at that time not inappropriately called East River Park. In the course of time, however, other parks sprang up on the East River front, such as Corlears Hook Park in the south, John Jay Park, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, and Thomas Jefferson Park in the northern part of Manhattan Island, and also more recently a park on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and Avenue C. We have, therefore, five parks which might properly be called East River parks. Our suggestion, therefore, goes simply to a change of name in the one park which is specifically known as East River Park, and which designation is, under the circumstances, no longer appropriate, while no name surely could be more acceptable than Carl Schurz Park.

A number of parks in Manhattan bear the names of statesmen, heroes, philanthropists, and other eminent citizens entitled to our gratitude, such as Cooper Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Greeley Square, Hamilton Fish Park, Hancock Square, Hudson Park, Jackson Square, John Jay Park, Madison Square Park, Sherman Square, Stuyvesant Square, Thomas Jefferson Park, Tompkins Square, Washington Square, and William H. Seward Park. Most of these so-called parks are simply grass plots or playgrounds, with few or no trees, while the East River Park is a real one, with old trees, and extending from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-ninth Street. THEODORE SUTRO,
President of the United German Societies.

New York, June 2, 1910.

## AUTOMOBILE HORNS.

### A Possible Cause of Growing Class Antagonism.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Maxim Gorki, in describing New York, speaks of the ever-present "honk" of the automobile, suggesting titanic geese. To what would he have likened the ill-natured snarl of the "buzzer" horn, the most unlovely of all the sounds in the din of our age of unrest? The old honk is mellow by comparison. If we cannot hope that

> Silence like a poultice fall
> To heal the wounds of sound,

let us confine the wounds to the unavoidable ones and not use such aural dum-dum bullets.

One of the college Presidents recently said that nothing is promoting class antagonism so much as the automobile. This antagonism can only be intensified by such gross disregard of the rights of the majority as the infliction of this din. It is the most aggressive, insolent, and misanthropic note that mechanical ingenuity has evolved. It banishes all that sense of repose and of aloofness from strife that one looks for in the country. Its use has been suppressed by law in Detroit, the home of the automobile, and this example should be followed by other cities or States and the nuisance universally abated.

CHARLES VEZIN.

New York, June 2, 1910.

### Denver Women's Votes.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A writer in a letter to THE TIMES says of the vote on the license amendment in Denver: "The women of that city divided on the question about as the men did, and showed no more appreciation than they for its moral side—if it has one."

The leader of the anti-saloon movement in Denver, Wayne Williams, says in a signed communication to The Denver News:

> The women were our strongest workers, and were more numerous than men in our cause. I am stronger in favor of woman suffrage than ever.

Mr. Williams adds:

> In my judgment the emphatic vote against the water franchise and in favor of the clean and honest propositions of the Citizens' Party and the election of a woman like Ellis Meredith to the Election Commission are emphatic evidences of the value of woman suffrage.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., June 2, 1910.

### A Correction.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you kindly correct the statement concerning Thomas Weinhold and William T. Horn, who were convicted yesterday of violating the Federal laws governing the shipping of seamen? They are not sailor boarding-house keepers, but they are what are commonly termed shipping masters.

CLARK H. ABBOTT.

New York, June 2, 1910.

## TARTARIN'S ADVICE ON EGYPT.

The Colonel in the Guildhall
Surveys the problems tried,
On other people's business
Pours forth a mighty tide,
He lectures with omniscience,
His mouth is open wide.

John Bull sits tight and listens
With wonderment and doubt
To rules on how to govern
And how to go about,
And while advice is tendered
His eyes are popping out.

And Egypt? In the desert
As well may be supposed,
There is no outward notice
Of how the Colonel prosed;
The Sphinx's eyes are open,
The Sphinx's mouth is closed.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

## "DIX AND VICTORY," DEMOCRATS' SLOGAN

### The Party's Hopes in the Coming Campaign Centre on the New State Chairman.

### OLD LEADERS JUBILANT

### Parker, O'Brien, Shepard, and Thomas M. Osborne Commend Him—Free from Tammany Hall's Influence.

"Dix and Victory" is likely to become the slogan of Democrats in this State now that William J. Conners is out and John A. Dix is in as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

While the retirement of Conners was a victory for Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, prominent Democrats declared yesterday that the election of Mr. Dix was not. The latter was in reality the choice of the Democratic League for leader of the Democratic forces in this State, and there is no Democrat in the State who is closer to the new Democratic Chairman than is Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, head of the Democratic League.

Mr. Dix, it was learned yesterday, consulted Mr. Osborne before he consented to accept the place, and did not do so until he had been assured that he would have the full support and the benefit of the council of the disinterested Democrats who got together last Fall for the purpose of putting new life and hope into the Democratic organization in the State.

"No one need fear that Mr. Dix will become the catspaw of Tammany Hall," said one such Democrat yesterday. "It should be remembered in the first place that the new Democratic State Chairman was the choice of the up-State Democrats, who would not gracefully fall in line for anybody whom they had reason to believe would play into the hands of Tammany Hall at the expense of the up-State Democrats and of honest politics."

Nowhere was the enthusiasm over the selection of Mr. Dix as leader of the State campaign this Fall more applauded than among members of the league. The new State Chairman was himself one of the first to sign the call for the Saratoga Conference, and his affiliation since he became a factor in Democratic politics has always been with Democrats of that type.

"Mr. Dix represents the type of man that we in the conservative element of the party—the men who followed the leadership of Cleveland and Tilden—are ready to pin our faith to," said ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. "We believe that this type is the embodiment of the best there are in politics and in public life. I am greatly pleased at the election of Mr. Dix."

"Mr. Dix is a man who will do what he believes to be right under all and any circumstances," said Alton B. Parker. "He is a man of the greatest ability and of the highest character. I am glad they selected him."

Edward M. Shepard, another of the leaders in the Democratic League movement, said the selection of Mr. Dix as Democratic State Chairman was the happiest solution out of the clash of opinion which existed in reference to the Democratic leadership in this State.

"His selection will mean honest, intelligent, and efficient leadership, and I believe it will mean victory if we do not commit the error of underrating the strength of the party which still in this State has such leaders as Mr. Roosevelt, Gov. Hughes, and Senator Root."

"Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners are to be congratulated on the choice," said Stanwood S. Menken, of the Democratic League. "As Mr. Dix was suggested for the place by the league, we naturally are pleased. Under his leadership, I am sure, we may look forward to a campaign this Fall which will lack nothing in vigor. We may now feel assured that the candidates from top to bottom on the Democratic State ticket will be men of integrity and ability, and with candidates of that type we should win."

"The Democratic Party with Mr. Dix as State Chairman is now assured of victory in the Fall, unless some great error should be committed by the organization between now and election day," said Augustus Van Wyck.

## LOVING CUP FOR CAPT. BAXTER

### He's the Only Officer Living of Those Who Fought with Farragut.

Capt. Charles H. Baxter, the only man living who served beside Farragut as a commissioned officer in the naval battles of the civil war, in which the great Admiral fought, was entertained at dinner last night by seventy members of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, who gathered in Protection Hall, at Courtlandt Avenue and 153d Street, with thirty of their guests. The dinner was held to celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday of the veteran.

Arthur Arctander, Financial Secretary of the association, of which Capt. Baxter is Chairman of the Executive Board, acted as toastmaster. John Haffen, President of the association, presented to the guest of the night a silver loving cup.

Among those present were Louis F. Haffen and J. Harris Jones, Superintendent of Buildings in the Bronx. The officers of the association, besides John Haffen and Mr. Arctander, are Joseph Coleman, Vice President; Joseph Curran, Secretary; Emil Schaefer, Corresponding Secretary, and George Fiencke, Treasurer.

## PROMISE TO RECALL ARMIES.

### Both Peru and Ecuador Agree to Withdraw Troops To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Both Peru and Ecuador have agreed to withdraw to-morrow the troops which for some time past they have been mobilizing on the frontier of the two countries, preparatory to war over the question of the boundary between the two South American States.

This information reached the State Department to-day, the fact that Peru had consented to withdraw its troops coming from Señor Pardo, the Peruvian Minister, while Ecuador's willingness to follow her neighbor's example was communicated to this Government through the American Minister at Quito. The withdrawal of the troops means that the two countries finally accept the offer of mediation in the boundary question by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina. According to a statement issued late to-day by the State Department, the cessation of warlike preparations by Peru and Ecuador was "not only the first and paramount condition of the offer of mediation, but evidently was the most important step essential to removing the imminent danger of war."

While both Peru and Ecuador notified the State Department some time ago through their Ministers here that their countries would agree to let the United States, Brazil, and Argentina act as mediators in settling their boundary dispute, they continued to send troops to the frontier, and it was not until to-day, therefore, that their good intentions in the matter showed themselves positively. This action was taken after the representatives in Quito of Brazil, Argentina, and the United States yesterday made the recommendations to the Government of Ecuador that to-morrow, June 4, be fixed as they day for the withdrawal of the troops.

# WOMEN TOURISTS HAD GEMS HIDDEN

### Mrs. Allen, Wisconsin Social Leader, and Party Declared All Goods Free of Duty.

### JEWELRY IN THEIR CLOTHING

### Nine Trunks Not Yet Examined Are Held Up and the Women Are Charged with Smuggling.

Mrs. C. W. Allen, her daughter, Gertrude, their cousin, Mrs. D. C. Cregier, and Miss Stella Summer, a friend, who arrived from England yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania are held by the Federal authorities, pending an investigation into a charge that all were involved in an attempt to smuggle into the country about $3,500 in jewelry besides wearing apparel yet to be appraised. The women deny any intention to evade the payment of duty. Mrs. Allen and her companions live in Kenosha, Wis.

Mrs. Allen, her daughter, and the others have been traveling together through Continental Europe. As they were of the same party Mrs. Allen made out one custom declaration. She declared that no foreign purchases had been made and that they had nothing dutiable.

When the baggage for the party was deposited on the pier Mrs. Allen presented her card at the Surveyor's desk, and Inspector J. H. Cunningham was assigned to examine the contents of the nine trunks and hand baggage. In affirming her signature to the declaration Mrs. Allen was asked by Deputy Collector Werner whether she had declared all dutiable articles. She replied that they had bought about $160 worth of articles abroad, and the declaration was amended to cover that amount.

In turning over the contents of one of the trunks Inspector Cunningham came upon a gown which had every appearance of being a foreign purchase. Mrs. Allen insisted that it was a dress she had bought here and taken abroad.

Not satisfied, Inspector Cunningham sent for Deputy Surveyors Isaac Harris and John J. Raczkitwicz. He warned Mrs. Allen, who replied:

"There is my declaration. I stand on that."

It was then decided not to proceed with the examination of the trunks. Mrs. Allen was told that she and those with her must return on board the Lusitania and submit to a search. Two women Inspectors were called to search them.

In a bag strung on a girdle about Mrs. Allen's waist they found nine articles of jewelry—a pearl necklace valued at $2,000 and an emerald and diamond set brooch, valued at $350; a thin platinum chain, with pearls set in at intervals; three small pins, and a filigree work necklace.

Mrs. Cregier had a coral necklace and pendant. Miss Allen had in her possession a silver mesh bag valued at $60, and Miss Summer two or three small articles of jewelry.

The nine trunks were sealed and sent to the Public Stores for appraisement, and Mrs. Allen, her daughter, Miss Summer, and Mrs. Cregier were taken before Acting Surveyor George Smythe in the Custom House. Before they left the pier Mrs. Allen had been allowed to telephone for a lawyer, William Wickham Smith. He appeared at the pier in time to accompany his clients to the Surveyor's office.

The four passengers were not examined there. The time was taken up with taking the depositions of the Government witnesses. When this was done the four were taken to the Federal Building.

Mrs. Allen was advised by her attorney to keep silent, and she did so. United States District Attorney Wise examined the affidavits in the case. Mr. Smith declared that none of the women had the slightest idea of defrauding the customs.

Mr. Wise paroled them in the care of counsel until Monday. Then it will be known whether they should be discharged or brought to trial.

## MRS. ALLEN WEALTHY.

### Mrs. Creiger Is the Daughter-in-Law of a Former Chicago Mayor.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—Mrs. C. W. Allen, who, with her daughter, Miss Gertrude, was arrested at New York today for smuggling, is the leader of society in Kenosha, which is the richest town in Southern Wisconsin. The Allen family wealth is rated at millions. Her husband is one of the officers of the Central Leather Company and holder of an immense amount of stock in that organization.

The others detained with her are members of her party on a European trip, which they took as Mrs. Allen's guests. The detention has created a great sensation in Kenosha.

Miss Summer is a school friend of Miss Allen, and Mrs. Cregier is Mrs. De Witt Cregier, wife of a son of a former Mayor of Chicago.

## FAILS TO SEE CLARA MORRIS.

### Mollie Revel, Old Friend, Finds, After Journey, Actress Is Worse.

Mollie Revel, the actress who was long associated with Mrs. F. C. Harriott, Clara Morris, visited The Pines, the beautiful home of the Harriotts, in Yonkers yesterday, but owing to a turn for the worse in Mrs. Harriott's condition, was unable to see the former theatrical star. Mrs. Harriott's eyesight has failed rapidly in the past few weeks, and she is now practically blind.

Mr. Harriott said to-night that at a recent consultation of eight eye specialists the hope of saving Mrs. Harriott's sight had been abandoned. The specialists admitted themselves baffled by the nature of the case, no two agreeing as to the complaint. One of the doctors deemed the trouble to be of a muscular character, and thought it possible to yet effect a cure. He was alone in his opinion, however, the other specialists feeling that nothing could be done.

Miss Revel had traveled all the way from Nova Scotia, where she ended an engagement with the colonial company in order to hurry to the bedside of her old friend. Miss Revel and Mrs. Harriott have not met in ten years. There is a strong affection existing between them, and Miss Revel was grief-stricken when informed that Mrs. Harriott was too low to see her. It is hoped that Mrs. Harriott's condition will be such soon that she will be able to meet Miss Revel, to see whom she has repeatedly expressed a desire since she became ill.

### John Austin Stevens Very Ill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—John Austin Stevens, a well-known writer on financial and historical subjects, and former Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is very ill at his residence here. Mr. Stevens is 85 years of age, and has been in failing health for several years, but was able to drive about Newport up to a short time ago. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hatch came from New York to be near their aged relative.

### May Operate on Wade H. Ellis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—Wade H. Ellis, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is confined to his bed at a hotel here with acute indigestion, was somewhat better to-day. His physician said that there were indications of gall stones and that an operation may be necessary. Mr. Ellis has suffered from similar attacks while in Washington and New York.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Eleanor Alexander takes place on June 20, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar and Miss Agnes Edgar are occupying the Monroe Green cottage at Southampton for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar have bought the Chisholm cottage and are having extensive alterations made. They will occupy it next Summer.

Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman and Miss Louise Freeman will leave for Seabright, N. J., next week, where Mrs. Freeman has taken the Lawrence cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock have left for Newport to spend the season.

Senator and Mrs. John Kean have arrived from Washington and are stopping at the Hotel Gotham. Reynolds Hitt, United States Minister to Panama, and family are also at the Gotham, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild will remain at their place, Sunny Brae, Kingsbridge, until August, when they leave for Loon Lake for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins and the Misses Perkins have arrived in New York from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Benjamin left yesterday for Newport, where they are to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard left yesterday for Bar Harbor to spend the season.

Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer is at her villa at Islip, L. I.

## REV. FLOYD APPLETON TO WED

### Rector of St. Clement's, Brooklyn, to Marry Miss Mildred Miller.

The Rev. Dr. Floyd Appleton, rector of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Liberty and Pennsylvania Avenues, Brooklyn, and Miss Mildred E. Miller, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Miller of 64 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, will be married on Wednesday evening, June 15.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island and Bishop Tuttle of Missouri will officiate at the church ceremony, following which there will be an informal reception in the Chapter Room. Miss Miller is a graduate of Barnard College. The Rev. Dr. Appleton was graduated from Columbia, where he received his degree of Ph. D.

For six years Miss Miller has been in charge of a Sunday school class in the church, and she has aided Dr. Appleton greatly in his work. Dr. Appleton has been in charge of the church six years.

The bride's principal attendant will be her sister, Mrs. W. H. Dole. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Olga Van Hoff and Marjorie Hughan. Miss Muriel Miller will be the flower girl. The ushers will be Waldingfield Appleton, Daniel Fulton Appleton, the Rev. Appleton Grannis of the Holy Apostles' Church, New York City, and the Rev. Wallace Pierson, vicar in All Saints' Church, Lockport, N. Y.

## MISS HIRSCHBERG TO WED.

### Daughter of Justice Hirschberg to Become Bride of Abner M. Harper.

The marriage of Miss Mary Frances Hirschberg, daughter of Presiding Justice Hirschberg of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, and Abner Meredith Harper of New Windsor, N. Y., son of the late Franklin Harper, will take place in the First Presbyterian Church in Newburg-on-Hudson at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 11.

The bride will be attended by Miss Aileen Mackenzie of New York as maid of honor, and by Miss Mildred Odell and Miss Doris Tiffany of Newburg, Miss Gertrude Harper of New Windsor, and Miss Sylvia de Murias of New York. C. Blackburn Miller will be best man, and the ushers, John A. Jova, Mulford Stow, Stuart Hirschberg, and George W. Krieger.

The wedding reception is to be at Villa Dermont, the home of the bride's parents.

## ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

### Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft Among Those Sailing To-day on the Amerika.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today, and some of those booked to depart on them, are:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Mrs. Henry Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bryant, Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, Eustace Eugenidi, Mr. and Mrs. William Guggenheim, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Harsh, Mr. and Mrs. Coburn Haskell, Mrs. Henry I. Judson, Mrs. D. A. Kohn, Major Willy von Livonius, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lawrence, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Morganstern, Mr. and Mrs. E. Le Roy Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. See, Mrs. Thomas Waldron Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Robert Ryckman Walbridge, Mrs. H. E. Worcester, and Milton Russell Yetter.

BERLIN (Naples)—Mrs. Henry B. Ashmead, Mr. and Mrs. G. Beale Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Buchanan, Mrs. John M. Chestnut, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Colton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. David M. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter de Cazenove Douglas, Jr., Mrs. John H. Eager, Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Judson, Felix von Landmann, Miss Katherine Munford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roberts, Mrs. George W. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Orla B. Taylor, Mme. Matja von Niessen-Stone, Miss Katherine O. White, and Mrs. J. V. D. Wright.

FINLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull Adams, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Byers, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Couts, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Countess de Buisseret, Baron Charles de Geer, Mrs. W. O. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. William H. A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jones, Douglas C. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Verkamp, and A. S. Worthington.

ARABIC (Liverpool)—Mrs. Frances O. Abbott, the Rev. and Mrs. Reese F. Alsop, Mrs. E. A. Bigelow, Mrs. W. S. Biddle, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Constable, Mrs. B. L. Crocker, W. M. Farquhar, Judge M. L. Graff, William Henry Hare, E. Tipen Hutchins, Mrs. James K. Lanahan, Arthur G. Lux, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCleary, Prof. Grace H. Macurdy, Prof. Lionel S. Marks, Raymond Morris, John D. Peabody, Mrs. Charles H. Richardson, George W. Stevens, Byron J. Stansfield, Dr. Douglas Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Tucker, Thomas H. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Watson S. Woodruff.

MESABA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Egge, Mrs. E. S. Farra, Mr. and Mrs Wilfred Lucas, J. Cooper Mott, Mrs. Claude Sachs, Dr. and Mrs. Julian Taplin, Mrs. E. E. Walker, Mrs. Yeatman Wardlow, Mr. and Mrs. F. De Witt Wells, and Mrs. Walter A. Wyckoff.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Arthur J. Brown, the Rev. A. J. Blekkink, the Rev. Thomas F. Carter, the Rev. John G. Flagg, Percival C. Ketterer, the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, the Rev. Henry S. Stimpson, Robert E. Speer, and other delegates to World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh; Mrs. J. A. Coverley—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Olcott, Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, Allan W. Porterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Steedman, Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, and C. G. Turnbull.

MADONNA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bordan, Mrs. F. W. Brower, Jr., Prof. Arthur L. Day, Mrs. F. H. Deane, Prof. C. Fontaine, Mrs. Fontaine, Miss N. F. Hicks, Prof. and Mrs. J. B. Pike, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilmart.

Some of the arrivals yesterday were:

LUSITANIA (Liverpool)—Robert W. Allen, J. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, A. C. Bowles, W. Burton, A. M. Coats, John H. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chittenden, Mrs. V. Cobb, H. E. Cornwell, Dr. R. T. Davis, H. P. Davison, J. F. Dawault, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dillingham, Andreas Dippel, John R. Dunlap, D. S. Ellsworth, R. K. Erwin, Prince and Princess Fushimi, H. Frazier, George S. Gardiner, Mrs. J. F. Guthrie, S. E. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Jackson, Henry M. Low, Charles R. Miller, Alex Mackay, R. L. Newman, Dr. and Mrs. C. Owen, Mrs. Alfred Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee, Prentice E. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, Col. Strachey, W. D. Straight, F. S. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ward, T. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Woodward, and Baron Von Hengelmuller, Imperial Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

### New Brooklyn Detective Branch.

A branch detective bureau is to be established in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It is to be at Broadway and Stockton Street. A Lieutenant will be in charge.

# OPERA SALARIES WILL BE LOWERED

### Readjustment as a Result of New Situation, Says Dippel, Back from Europe.

### EUROPE GUIDED BY AMERICA

### Director of Chicago Opera Company Heard "Quo Vadis," and Praises Opera as Magnificent Spectacle.

Andreas Dippel, long a tenor at the Metropolitan Opera House, later associated with Signor Gatti-Casazza in the management of that institution, and recently appointed Director of the Chicago Opera Company, arrived in New York yesterday on the Lusitania, and installed himself at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Immediately thereafter his telephone commenced to ring, telegrams began to arrive, and young American singers, with prospective operatic careers, stood waiting in long lines in the corridor.

"The only place where an impresario can rest," said Mr. Dippel to a TIMES reporter, "is on shipboard. There he has a chance of doing his work in peace, but he is never alone anywhere else for long.

"You will remember that I was called away suddenly to Europe by the illness of my wife while the opera company was in Chicago. Mrs. Dippel has now recovered sufficiently so that I could return, and finish up the work there is for me to do. I really was forced to leave things on this side unfinished to make that journey.

"I shall spend less than two weeks on this side. I expect to sail, in fact, one week from Tuesday. Next week I shall visit both Chicago and Philadelphia to talk over the situation in those cities with the Directors of the Philadelphia opera and the Chicago opera.

**Sanguine About Chicago Season.**

"The plan to give opera in Philadelphia ten weeks with the Chicago company is a splendid one, and I think it is sure of success. I am also most sanguine about the Chicago season. I don't think that the comparative failure of the Chicago season of the Metropolitan Opera Company this Spring is indicative that a Chicago opera company will be a failure.

"When Chicago has a company of its own it will support it, if the company gives the Chicago public what it wants. It is curious that theatrical managers are always finding out reasons for their failures, but never for their successes. A theatrical production succeeds, of course, only when it pleases the public. The public doesn't know what it wants, but it wants the manager to know. The successful manager has to know.

"I went pretty much all over operatic Europe while I was there, but I only had a chance to hear a few operas. I heard 'Quo Vadis' in Paris. It is a magnificent spectacle. Humperdinck's 'Children of the King' is completed, and the score will soon be published. That is to receive its first production on any stage in New York. Puccini's 'Girl of the Golden West' is also nearly completed, and that also is to make its début here, probably in Puccini's presence. I hope to give both these works in Chicago.

"I didn't hear Mariotte's 'Salome' in Paris. Strauss's 'Salome' is good enough for me."

"Will 'Salome' be given here next season?" was asked.

"You mustn't ask any questions," Mr. Dippel stipulated, and went on to talk about Wolf-Ferrari and his new opera, "Suzanna's Secret."

**Thinks Wolf-Ferrari a Mozart.**

"The Metropolitan owns the American rights to this composer's 'La Donne-Curiose,' he continued, and it was planned to give it at The New Theatre last season, but there were too many other things to do. He is a new Mozart, I think, and his works are charming."

When he was told that it had been cabled to this country that Mr. Dalmorès was to receive $200,000 as a result of the contract he had made with the Chicago Opera Company he smiled.

"Mr. Dalmorès," he said, "has probably added up his salary for the next five years. He is engaged for one season, and we have an option on his services for the four following years, with an increase of salary each season. If he receives the maximum amount the sum of the several years added might reach something like that figure.

"As a matter of fact there will be a readjustment of salaries throughout the world of opera as a result of the new situation. Hereafter each singer will be paid a salary commensurate with his or her drawing power. Salaries in many cases have reached a point beyond reason, but now all this will stop.

**Europe Will Cut Salaries, Too.**

"The singers who fancy they can make larger salaries in Europe as a consequence will soon find out their mistake. Europe will be guided by America in this matter. As soon as it is learned that smaller salaries are being paid here Europe will cut salaries, too."

"Will Mme. Tetrazzini and Miss Garden sing in Chicago next season?" he was asked.

"I'd rather not say," replied Mr. Dippel. "As Director of the Chicago Opera Company I shall have an official statement to make next week probably, but at this time I can say nothing about engagements or répertoire.

"While I was in Europe I saw Campanini, of course, and discussed the répertoire with him. He is in the best of health, and as enthusiastic as I am about the conditions in Chicago and the chances for a successful season."

"Is any German opera to be given in Chicago?"

"Yes, we shall have occasional performances. We have some German singers in the company. Mme. Gadski, for instance, is to sing with us for a time, and doubtless part of the New York German company will come out now and then for special performances."

"Is the report true that Mme. Sembrich has consented to return to the operatic stage in Chicago?"

"No, I am sorry to say, it is not. I tried to persuade her to, but Mme. Sembrich says that she has completed her operatic life, and will devote herself wholly to concert in the future."

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LENOX, Mass., June 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate returned to their country place in Stockbridge to-night from New York.

George W. Sturgess will arrive Monday at Glenburnine, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Joshua W. Davis and Miss Eloise Davis, who have been motoring in New England, have returned to town.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop will shortly arrive at Ethelwynd.

John Hutton has opened his country house in Tyringham.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia will arrive early next week in Lenox. Their villa, Wheatleigh, has been opened.

Miss Helen C. Butler has arrived at Linwood, her country place in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock have returned to Bel Air from New York, where they were guests at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. John I. Taylor of Boston are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Henry Trowbridge and Miss Katherine Trowbridge of New Haven are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop to-day opened their country villa in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton have gone to Tuxedo Park after motoring in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Miss Adrienne Iselin, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, and Mrs. Daniel S. Torrence have arrived at the Curtis.

Miss Mary E. Boardman and Miss M. L. Moore of Millbrooke are on a driving trip in the hills.

## METROPOLITAN IN 'FALSTAFF.'

### Company Gives a Delightful Performance to Appreciative Audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 3.—A delightful performance of "Falstaff" was given tonight by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Châtelet, with Scotti, Jadlowker, Campanari, and Miss Alda, Miss Bella Alten, and Mme. Homer in the principal rôles. Scotti and Miss Alda were at their best.

The audience was appreciative, but not deeply enthusiastic. Ambassador Bacon, Mrs. Bacon, and Miss Bacon were with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in her box.

## REVEAL THEIR MARRIAGE.

### Dirce St. Cyr, Play Agent, and Giovanni Rocca, Playwright, Wed in January.

Dirce St. Cyr, known in theatrical and literary circles as a play agent and especially as the American representative of a number of Italian dramatists, yesterday announced her marriage to Giovanni Rocca, a young Italian writer of plays and short stories. The ceremony was performed in New York last January, but the announcement was delayed until now for family and business reasons.

Mr. Rocca was an intimate friend of the late F. Marion Crawford. His brother, Roberto, married a daughter of Mr. Crawford. The family is said to be one of the most prominent in Southern Italy. Mr. Rocca's mother being a member of the family of the Colonna.

Mrs. Rocca was born in France, and her real name was Dirce Corneille, a member of the famous Corneille family, to which belonged the great classic poet of that name. She came to America when a girl and went on the stage, when she assumed the name of St. Cyr, which she finally had legalized. She and Mr. Rocca first met in Sorrento about a year ago, when she went to visit the Crawford family in regard to the rights to one of the novelist's plays. Mr. Rocca followed her to America last Winter, and the renewed acquaintanceship resulted in the marriage in January. Mr. Rocca returned to Italy last week for a short visit, but he and Mrs. Rocca will probably make their permanent home in this country.

## FRIARS PLAN NEW CLUBHOUSE.

### John W. Rumsey Re-elected Abbot—Club's Big Debt Wiped Out.

The annual meeting of the Friars' Club, an organization of theatrical agents, managers, and actors, was held yesterday for the election of officers and the reading of reports. In the last six months the club has wiped out an indebtedness of $20,000, and has acquired a bank account of more than $8,000. By economies it has reduced the running expenses about $15,000 a year, and it has added more than 500 new members to its rolls.

The good financial condition of the club has encouraged the members to consider plans and a site for a new clubhouse, which they hope to make a twelve-story building, with all of the conveniences of a well-appointed club. A committee of fifteen is to be appointed to take up the question of the selection and purchase of a site for the building.

The election resulted in the re-election of John W. Rumsey as Abbot. All the officers were elected without opposition. They are: Abbot, John W. Rumsey; Dean, Edward Everett Pidgeon; Corresponding Secretary, Willard D. Coxey; Recording Secretary, Ralph Trier; Treasurer, George T. Pusey; Governors for the two-year term, Bert Feibleman, Walter J. Moore, George W. Sammis, Frederic McKay, and Rennold Wolf; for the one-year term, J. M. Fitzgerald, Wallace Munro, Harry J. Ridings, Meyer W. Livingston, and Jerome Siegel.

## EXPEL NORTH AND GORDON?

### "Merry Whirl" Proprietors Charged with Breaking Agreement.

According to a representative of the Columbia Amusement Company, Bobby North and Cliff Gordon, proprietors of "The Merry Whirl," were expelled from the Columbia Amusement Company at a Directors' meeting held yesterday afternoon. The partners were charged with breaking their agreement with the amusement company by booking their piece, "The Merry Whirl," at the New York Theatre, which is not a recognized burlesque house.

North and Gordon had three franchises in the Columbia Amusement Company, or "wheel," as burlesque circuits are called, and their expulsion from the company means that they will lose all three franchises and will not be able to play their shows over this circuit next season. It is understood that a franchise carries with it the obligation to play only the theatres affiliated with the "wheel."

North and Gordon, besides being managers of burlesque shows, are in vaudeville, and the former appeared this last season in "legitimate" drama, as a member of the "Just a Wife" company at the Belasco Theatre.

### Sketch Now Called 'A Barnyard Romeo'

After two days of court hearings which called public attention to Charles Frohman's production next Fall of Edmond Rostand's "Chantecler" and William Morris's vaudeville sketch, "Chanticlair," attorneys for Morris withdrew claims to the use of the name "Chanticlair," and it was announced that the vaudeville performance will be known at "A Barnyard Romeo."

### Otis Skinner Sails for France To-day.

Otis Skinner, with Mrs. Skinner and their daughter Cornelia, will sail for France to-day on the Fabre liner Madonna, for their Summer home near Marseilles. Mrs. and Miss Skinner will remain there for the Summer, while Mr. Skinner will join Charles Frohman in London to discuss plans for next season. Later in the season he will visit Oberammergau in company with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crane, Hattie Williams, J. M. Barrie, and Mr. Frohman.

### Shubert's $25,000 Judgment Affirmed.

Lee Shubert yesterday obtained an affirmation of judgment for $25,000 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against the estate of Meyer R. Bimberg as damages for breach of contract. Shubert and Bimberg, who was known as "Bim the Button Man," made a contract in 1905, by which Bimberg agreed to build a theatre on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street and lease it to Shubert. In the event of his failure to carry out the agreement Bimberg agreed to forfeit the sum of $25,000. The court yesterday found that Bimberg broke the agreement and entered into another with Wagenhalls & Kemper to lease them the theatre. Bimberg died, and Shubert brought suit against Leopold Sonheim as executor of the Bimberg estate.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES.

George Arliss will sail for England to-day on the Philadelphia, to remain until the middle of August. He has not decided upon his plans for next season, but he may appear under his own management in a repertoire of plays that will include tragedy and comedy.

A performance for the benefit of Hamilton L. Marshall, a newspaper man who is ill, will be held at the Herald Square Theatre on June 12. It is expected to raise enough by this benefit to send Mr. Marshall and his wife to California.

Mrs. Glenn Curtiss, wife of the famous aeronaut, and Mr. Fanciulli, his manager, and his wife, attended the performance of "The Merry Whirl" at the New York Theatre last night, occupying a stage box. Special lines on aeroplanes were introduced into the play.

### Trolley Line Open Across Long Island.

BABYLON, L. I., June 3.—The completion yesterday of the trolley line between Huntington and this place has fulfilled the dream of bisecting Long Island by a trolley line. The trolley has been in operation between Huntington and Amityville since last Summer. It has now been extended to the steamboat pier south of Babylon, fronting on Great South Bay. A car was run over the extension to-day, and Saturday, June 11, has been set for the formal opening. The Long Island Railroad Company owns the line.

## COMMITTEE TO PASS ON 1913 EXPOSITION

### Named by the Mayor to Discover If New York City Wants One.

### AND IF SO TO ARRANGE IT

### J. Edward Simmons Heads the List of One Hundred—Mayor Takes a Fling at the Subway Situation.

Mayor Gaynor appointed a committee of 100 citizens yesterday to consider the advisability of holding a World's Fair in this city in 1913 to celebrate the three-hundreth anniversary of the settlement of Manhattan Island.

In appointing the committee the Mayor sent a letter to Henry Clews, who headed the committee which called the matter to his attention, and referred most caustically to the rapid transit situation. The letter read:

Office of the Mayor,
June 3, 1910.

Dear Sir: In accordance with the request of your preliminary committee I am this day appointing a committee to consider whether we should have a world's fair here in 1913, and, if so, to organize the enterprise. I am making Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company one of the committee.

May I ask you to remind him that whether we shall have sufficient transit facilities here in 1913 to make this city a fit place for a world's fair depends on him and his Board of Directors? The natural extensions to the present Subway should be undertaken at once, so that they may be completed in time for the proposed fair.

His company should fully realize that it is not a private but a public corporation, highly favored and endowed by the community, and under corresponding duties to the community.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR.

Henry Clews, Esq.

The membership of the committee is as follows:

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Henry R. Towne, President Merchants' Association; Welding Ring, President of the Produce Exchange; John M. Peters, President of the Manufacturers' Association; William McCarroll, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; John Claflin, Abraham Abraham, Theodore P. Shonts, Henry Clews, Cornelius N. Bliss, Louis Stern, Charles H. Hyde, Herman A. Metz, Robert C. Ogden, Robert W. De Forest, Nathan Straus, William Berri, Don C. Seitz, Cesare Conti, John D. Crimmins, George B. Cortelyou, Elbert H. Gary, Clarence H. Mackay, William G. McAdoo, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Louis Nixon, Arthur W. Little, James H. Hatch, H. B. Scharman, Charles W. Price, R. A. C. Smith, Martin B. Cohn, John M. Carrere, J. Hampden Dougherty, John C. Eames, Charles A. Moore, George Haven Putnam, Frank Bailey, Joseph P. Day, Charles M. Schwab, Peter C. Hewitt, Whitney Warren, George C. Boldt, Otto T. Bannard, Edward M. Grout, Ralph Peters, George W. Pepe, Charles A. Schieren, James Speyer, Paul Morton, Henry Siegel, Otto H. Kahn, Charles H. Steinway, B. Altman, Clarence Whitman, George F. Kunz, Lyman Bloomingdale, Robert E. Dowling, W. C. Brown, John N. Beach, George Westinghouse, John Hays Hammond, John A. Bensel, William H. Burr, William C. Demarest, Algerson S. Frissell, James G. Connor, Charles M. Whitney, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Stephen M. Griswold, Rudolph Block, Alton B. Parker, William B. Parsons, Henry Ives Cobb, Richard G. Hollaman, Patrick F. Murphy, George Ehret, Erwin J. Ridgway, Frank Munsey, Tunis G. Bergen, Vernon H. Brown, Frank A. Vanderlip, J. Edward Swanstrom, E. H. Outerbridge, S. Williams, P. Rubicam, Stephen P. Franklin, Charles Steele, William A. Nash, David A. Boody, Frederick G. Bourne, William P. Rinckhoff, Louis Windmuller, Louis H. Holloway, R. J. Horner, George G. Hastings, David Lowenbein, Thomas J. Lewis, Henry E. Lewis, George J. Gillespie, and E. C. Towne.

The committee will meet for organization within a few days.

## WEDDING CEREMONY ON LAWN.

### Miss Grace Bell and Grenville B. Fortesue to Wed To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The marriage of Miss Grace Bell to Grenville B. Fortesque, formerly of New York and late of the United States Army, which takes place to-morrow afternoon at the suburban home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, will be marked by a delightful informality. The ceremony will take place on the lawn, with only the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom present.

Miss Julia Goldsborough, Miss Mary Chew, Miss Jean Oliver, Miss Gladys Hinckley, Miss Laura Merriam, and Miss Marion Wise constitute the maids to precede the bride to the floral altar, while the ushers are to be Capt. Archibald W. Butt, John Barrett, Preston Gibson, Gerald Morgan of New York, William Hitt, Newton Gulick, Gardner Bell, and Julian Ripley. Kenyon Fortesque of New York will be his brother's best man.

Miss Bell's toilet will be handsome enough for the most ambitious of brides. Like her sister, Mrs. Julian Ripley of New York, Mr. Fortesque's bride-elect has been a great belle among the younger diplomatic contingent, wherein she had many suitors, the breaking of her engagement to a young foreigner almost on the eve of the wedding day being one of the social sensations of a few seasons ago.

She is already something of a heiress in her own right, having inherited a fortune from her maternal grandfather, the late Gardiner Hubbard, and in the past year has gone in extensively for philanthropic work among the working boys of the District.

Mr. Fortesque came to Washington as one of the special aids at the White House seven or eight years ago. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan Clubs and the Bachelors' Cotillion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell entertained the bridal party of their daughter and Mr. Fortesque this evening at their suburban home on Woodley Lane.

### Miss Louisa A. Trowbridge to Wed.

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Jr., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Louise A. Trowbridge, to Lynford M. Dickinson of this city. Miss Trowbridge is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge.

Mr. Dickinson, who is a graduate of Princeton University, is the son of Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson and the late Col. Dickinson of Trenton, N. J. He is a member of the University and Badminton Clubs.

It is expected that the wedding will take place in October at the country home of Miss Trowbridge at Noroton, Conn.

### To-day's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Cowdin, daughter of John E. Cowdin, and Charles Morgan will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. George's Episcopal Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of Mr. Cowdin, 13 Gramercy Park.

Miss Blanche Pauline Billings and William Halstead Vanderpoel will be married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, the parents of the bride, which is on Fort Washington Road and 196th Street.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Torrance Benjamin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, to Frederick Worth Goddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Goddard, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, 270 West Seventy-third Street. Following the ceremony, to which only the immediate families have been invited, there will be a large reception.

In the Episcopal Church at Narragansett Pier, Miss Olivia G. Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. Charles Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock, and Singleton Hinman Bird of New York will be married to-day. Mr. Bird is a son of Mrs. Charles T. Cook by her first marriage.

Miss Evelyn Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor, and Philip Gardiner, son of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, will be married to-day at the country home of the bride's parents, at Southampton, L. I.

The marriage of Miss Louise W. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Johnson, and S. B. Carpender will take place this afternoon in Christ Church, New Brunswick. There will be a large reception at the residence of Mrs. Johnson following the ceremony.


K-C

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## MRS. PIERRE L. RONALDS DEAD

### Friend of Napoleon III. and Prominent in Court Circles in London.

PARIS, June 3.—Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds of New York died here to-day.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds was well known in many European Courts, first for her beauty and later for her social talents, for almost half a century. She was born in Boston seventy years ago. She was a Miss Mary Frances Cater. She married Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, a nephew of Pierre Lorillard, a famous whip, known as "the father of English coaching," in this city in 1859. She lived with him for eight years and had four children. Ronalds possessed great wealth and lived much in Europe, having a villa at Monte Carlo and spending his Winters in Nice.

When the couple separated, in 1867, Mrs. Ronalds had many powerful friends. One of these was Napoleon III., who, shortly before she separated from her husband, helped to rescue her from one of the artificial lak

# ONE SOLITARY HIT BEATS THE YANKEES

## Ed Walsh Scores White Sox's Runs and Then Holds New Yorks Safe—Score 3 to 1.

THE SCORE.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..—3 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

CHICAGO.

| | A.B. | R. | B.H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hahn, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeider, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| White, cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Lougherty, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gandil, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Purtell, 3b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Blackburne, ss | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Block, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Walsh, p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 23 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 0 |

NEW YORK.

| | A.B. | R. | B.H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hemphill, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wolter, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chase, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Laporte, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Roach, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cree, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Austin, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweeney, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Warhop, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 2 |

Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Block, Wolter. Double play—Wolter and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 3; off Walsh, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Purtell.) Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Walsh, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Sheridan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 3.—Chicago's White Sox accomplished one of those frequent miracles which have made them famous by defeating the Highlanders, 3 to 1, to-day, with one solitary base hit, and Big Ed Walsh made that.

Walsh was the whole works, offensively as well as defensively, for he made the only safe swat against Warhop, drove home two of the runs with that hit, and scored the third and last himself on the demise of a pal. On the other side of the slate Big Ed held the Highlanders to four singles, half of which were achieved in the final inning, when Stallings's men averted a whitewash at the last minute. For five innings not a safety was secured off Walsh, and for eight innings only two visitors lived to reach second base. Both these hardy adventurers reached that station after two were out.

Comiskey's men made another hit off the Celtic redskin, but were deprived of it by Wolter, who almost made a brilliant grass-clipper with Dougherty's line drive in the fourth and cleverly bluffed Umpire Sheridan into believing that he did make it. That feat of legerdemain wrecked a swell opening for the Sox to break up the game an inning earlier than Walsh did. It resulted in a double play, when the home boys should have had men on third and first with none out. Warhop dug his own grave in that fifth inning, starting it by soaking Purtell with a curve in the ribs. Willie limped to first, and before he had stopped aching Blackburne laid down a roller close to the third base line. Austin grabbed it and fielded it sharply to second, thinking Purtell might loaf a bit, but Willie no longer limped. He flew and beat the ball a half step. That was two on and none out. Block also dumped a bunt close toward third. Warhop got this one and winged it to first ahead of the runner.

Any old thing would score a run now; and the enemy consulted about what to do with Walsh. They decided Big Ed was too easy to pass, especially as the top of the list was next. Walsh warned them by soaking out a long foul fly that cleared the left field fence, then he fouled over the stand. The third time he swung his club there was a loud thud and a streak of horse hide shot through the close-drawn infield, traveling far out to right field.

Purtell and Blackburne raced home. Warhop made a partial attempt to stab Walter's throw home, then let it go, and the ball bounded through Sweeney, letting Walsh journey all the way to third base before affairs settled down to their normal state.

Not until the ninth could the enemy break through, then singles by Hemphill and Chase, with Wolter's bunt between them, scored one tally. Laporte and Roach mauled the ball squarely on the nose, but Dougherty pinched one liner and White the other, ending the fray.

### Naps Club Senators' Pitcher.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Cleveland outplayed Washington to-day and won, 7 to 2. Falkenberg was very effective after the first inning, while Groome was hit hard in the sixth and eighth innings. McBride's fielding and Lajoie's batting were features. Score:

| CLEVELAND. | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Krueger, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, ss | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Lajoie, 2b | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Flick, rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stovall, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Bemis, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Perring, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| F'k'b'g, p | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 7 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 0 |

| WASHINGTON. | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milan, cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Browne, lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gessler, rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Unglaub, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| McB'de, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Killifer, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Conroy, 3b | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Street, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Groome, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 0 |

Errors—Browne, Unglaub.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | ..—7 |
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Three-base hits—Stovall, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Falkenberg, Street. Sacrifice fly—Krueger. Stolen bases—Milan, Gessler, Conroy. Double plays—Perring and Stovall; Milan and Killifer; Gessler and Unglaub; McBride and Unglaub. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 5; off Groome, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 7; by Groome, 3. Passed ball—Bemis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

### Setback for American Leaders.

DETROIT, June 3.—Detroit bunched hits with bases on balls in the first and fourth innings to-day, defeating Philadelphia in the opening game of the series, 6 to 1. Plank was taken out at the end of the first inning, being both wild and ineffective. Atkins replaced him. Crawford's triple, scoring two men, was the feature. Score:

| DETROIT. | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D.Jones, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Bush, ss | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Cobb, cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Crawf'd, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Mor'ty, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Del'h'ty, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| T.Jones, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Stanage, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Schmidt, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mullin, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 30 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 14 |

| PHILADELPHIA. | A.B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartsel, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Roth, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Oldring, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Collins, 2b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Davis, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Hauser, 1b | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Murphy, rf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heitm't, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Barry, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Lapp, c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Plank, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Atkins, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| *McInnis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 15 |

*Batted for Atkins in ninth inning.

Errors—T. Jones, Barry, (2.)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..—6 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |

Two-base hits—T. Jones, Hauser. Three-base hit—Crawford. Hits—Off Plank, 3 in one inning; off Atkins, 5 in seven innings. Stolen bases—D. Jones, (2,) Crawford, (2,) Bush, Moriarty, Mullin, Hartsel, Collins. Double plays—Moriarty, Delehanty, and T. Jones; Moriarty and T. Jones; Oldring and Barry. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 6; off Plank, 1; off Atkins, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 3; by Atkins, 1. Passed ball—Stanage. Wild pitch—Plank. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and O'Loughlin.

### American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 4; Toledo, 3.
Toledo, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 2, (11 innings.)

### Connecticut League.

Waterbury, 6; Northampton, 3.
New Britain, 3; Springfield, 1.
Hartford, 3; New Haven, 2, (12 innings.)
Bridgeport, 3; Holyoke, 1.

### New England League.

Lawrence, 7; Lynn, 0.
New Bedford, 17; Haverhill, 2.
Fall River, 4; Brockton, 2.
Worcester, 5; Lowell, 4, (12 innings.)

### New York State League.

Elmira, 10; Utica, 6.
Other games postponed—Rain.

# BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York—Wet grounds
Pittsburg at Brooklyn—Wet grounds
St. Louis at Philadelphia—Rain.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 2.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston at St. Louis—Rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Providence, 6; Jersey City, 4.
Rochester, 2; Montreal, 1.
Baltimore at Newark—Rain.
Toronto at Buffalo—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 25 | 12 | .675 | St. Louis | 20 | 20 | .500 |
| New York | 25 | 14 | .641 | Brooklyn | 18 | 22 | .450 |
| Pittsburg | 18 | 17 | .518 | Philadelphia | 13 | 22 | .371 |
| Cincinnati | 18 | 18 | .500 | Boston | 14 | 26 | .350 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 26 | 10 | .722 | Cleveland | 15 | 18 | .455 |
| New York | 23 | 11 | .679 | Washington | 16 | 23 | .410 |
| Detroit | 24 | 16 | .600 | Chicago | 12 | 20 | .375 |
| Boston | 20 | 16 | .556 | St. Louis | 7 | 29 | .194 |

EASTERN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 23 | 15 | .605 | Buffalo | 17 | 18 | .486 |
| Newark | 24 | 16 | .600 | Baltimore | 17 | 19 | .472 |
| Rochester | 20 | 17 | .541 | Montreal | 13 | 20 | .394 |
| Providence | 17 | 15 | .531 | Jersey City | 12 | 23 | .343 |

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

### Weak Boston Pitching Gives Cubs Easy 9-to-0 Victory.

BOSTON, June 3.—Chicago had no difficulty in shutting out Boston 9 to 0 to-day. Curtis weakened in the seventh, allowing four bases on balls, which, with four hits, gave the visitors five runs. Hofman's home run in the ninth sent one man in ahead of him. Cole kept the Boston hits scattered. Score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evers, 2b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Sheck'd, lf | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Schulte, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Luderus, 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Sh'ff'dt, 3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hofman, cf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tinker, ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Archer, c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Cole, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 34 | 9 | 13 | 27 | 12 |

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collins, lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Herzog, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Sharpe, 1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shean, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Beck, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sw'ney, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Smith, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| Kariden, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Curtis, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Getz | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burke, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 30 | 0 | 7 | 27 | 16 |

*Batted for Curtis in seventh inning.

Error—Shean.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3—9 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Two-base hits—Evers, Luderus, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Archer. Home run—Hofman. Hits—Off Curtis, 11 in seven innings; off Burke, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Cole, Herzog. Stolen bases—Evers, Sheckard, Steinfeldt, Hofman, Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Cole, 4; off Curtis, 6; off Burke, 1. Struck out—By Cole, 4; by Curtis, 4; by Burke, 1. Wild pitch—Curtis. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Moran.

## EASTERN LEAGUE.

### Providence Defeats Jersey City.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—Providence turned the tables on Jersey City to-day, taking the game, 6 to 4. The Grays landed on Sitton in the first inning for three hits, and the Skeeters' twirler helped out by allowing three passes for a total of five runs. He pitched gilt-edged ball for the remainder of the game, the only other hits that the Grays got coming in the fifth inning, when Phelan, leading off with a two-bagger, scored on Elston's drive to centre. Sline was hit much more freely than Sitton, the Skeeters getting twelve bingles from his delivery, but they were well scattered. The score:

| PROVIDENCE. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phelan, cf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Atz, 2b | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Elston, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H'fman, rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Collins, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| C'tney, 1b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Rock, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Fitzg'd, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Sline, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 26 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 16 |

| JERSEY CITY. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clement, lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hanifan, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Deininger, cf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanf'd, rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Hara, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Crooks, 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Esm'd, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Butler, c | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sitton, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 36 | 4 | 12 | 24 | 17 |

Errors—Hoffman, Hanifan, Deininger.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ..—6 |
| Jersey City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0—4 |

Two-base hits—Phelan, Hanifan. Stolen bases—Phelan, 2. Sacrifice hits—Atz, Elston, Sitton. Double plays—O'Hara and Crooks, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sline, 5; off Sitton, 5. Struck out—By Sline, 3; by Sitton, 1. First base on errors—Providence, 2; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 11; Providence, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

### At Rochester.

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ..—2 | 6 | 1 |
| Montreal | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 | 9 | 4 |

Batteries—Savidge and Blair; Winter and Curtis. Umpires—Messrs. Halligan and Murray.

### Scores of Other Games.

At Middlebury Vt.—Massachusetts Aggies, 4; Middlebury College, 3.
At Brunswick, Me.—Bates, 6; Bowdoin, 5.
At Villanova, Penn.—Syracuse, 11; Villanova, 7.
At Ossining, N. Y.—Holbrook School, 4; Mackenzie School, 3.

### Entries for the Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Intrinsic | 92 | Dullcare | 100 |
| *Stargowan | 95 | Rose Queen | 108 |
| Leopardstown | 89 | Follie Levy | 106 |
| W. T. Overton | 105 | Blue Crest | 97 |
| John A. Munro | 101 | County Fair | 95 |
| Rosseaux | 105 | *Hibernica | 89 |
| *Royal Captive | 96 | Troublemaker | 102 |
| Campeon | 106 | Knight Deck | 108 |

SECOND RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over full course, about two miles and a half, through the field.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mellowmint | 143 | Thistledale | 159 |
| Black Bridge | 145 | Nestor | 130 |
| Magellan | 138 | Rossfenton | 149 |
| Bello | 145 | | |

THIRD RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antenor | 112 | Trap Rock | 112 |
| Towton Field | 112 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priscillian | 115 | Sir John Johnson | 116 |
| Reybourn | 90 | Fitz Herbert | 136 |
| King James | 130 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Taboo | 107 | Nadzu | 107 |
| Killiecrankie | 108 | Bob R. | 101 |
| Keep Moving | 108 | *Lord Stanhope | 100 |
| Bonnie Kelso | 110 | Hampton Court | 91 |

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights, fourteen pounds under the scale; five and a half furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaufman | 105 | Billy Struve | 108 |
| Calvinist | 108 | Ecurbon Beau | 108 |
| Kingpin | 108 | Bertis | 108 |
| Billy Vandevear | 106 | Garneau | 108 |
| Fair Miss | 103 | Rory | 103 |
| Planter | 108 | Lavish | 108 |

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polyphone | 85 | Toy Acte | 110 |
| *Blundara | 98 | Rialto | 108 |
| Neoskaleeta | 103 | Decimire | 104 |
| Craftsman | 98 | *Trance | 98 |
| De Burgo | 101 | Jupiter Joe | 105 |
| *Hazelthorpe | 91 | Curly Locks | 90 |
| Myles O'Connell | 95 | Ethel Day | 95 |
| Casque | 106 | Tubal | 101 |

*Apprentice allowances claimed.

# JEANNETTE BEATS JIM SMITH EASILY

## Colored Heavyweight Pummels White Man Hard, but Could Not Put Him Out.

Joe Jeannette, the American colored heavyweight, who has been boxing all the French natives in Paris and all the foreigners who visited the gay capital and cared to take issue, won a surprising ten-round bout at the National Sporting Club last night, beating Jim Smith easily.

The go, which was the wind-up to a rather good show, was surprising in the sense that Jeannette did not win more decisively than he did. Many thought Joe did not try hard early enough in the encounter, and several things happened which gave color to this belief. Once in the third round Smith missed altogether and banged up against the ropes, then stood half stooping seemingly afraid to move for the big bronze form that stood beside and over him. Jeannette did not even make an attempt to hit Smith, but walked away, allowing Smith to get squared again. As subsequent events showed, probably Jeannette wished he had taken advantage of this chance, for Smith worried him more than a little, and stayed the ten rounds, though he was a weary boy at the finish.

When the fighters came into the ring it was plain that Jeanpette was much heavier than Smith; then, too, he had the advantages of height and reach over the white man. Before they had boxed a minute it was apparent, barring a lucky chance, that Jeannette was Smith's superior, and there was scarcely a man in the house that didn't feel certain Jeannette would win inside of ten rounds.

He walloped Smith enough to have knocked out half a dozen fellows, but either the blows were not as hard as Joe used to deliver or that Smith is a remarkable receiver of punishment will have to be left to future bouts to determine for an absolute certainty.

Smith early showed his style, which was an awkward crouch and a willingness to mix it with his opponent. The National crowd is more or less familiar with Jeannette's way of doing things, and he boxed last night as cleverly as he ever did, but he was disappointing as a punisher.

One of Smith's swings in the first round went wide a mile, and he fell to the floor. These swings which he continually essayed generally did go wild, but Joe was never discouraged. Joe either leaned out of reach or neatly stepped aside. Just as the round ended Smith landed a stinging lefthander on the black man's chest.

Smith started the second round with a right swing on Jeannette's ear, but got a left and right in return. He, however, went after Jeannette with his head down, and landed a hard left on Joe's ribs. Smith invariably followed up his leads by clinching, and always got a walloping on the body as a consequence.

Joe started the third round, landing a hard right on the white man's body. Smith clinched, and on the next face-off Jeannette jabbed his face. Then Smith ran into a right uppercut. Jeannette alternated a left jab for the face with a right counter on the body, and Smith acted as though he was getting about enough. This is where he missed and went pell mell into the ropes. Jeannette stepping aside and allowing him to get set again.

Jeannette kept up his neat jabbing in the fourth round, with Smith doing the usual clinching act. Joe did hard work on the body, with Smith covering and trying to box in his awkward fashion. Once Jeannette walked clear around him, looking for a place to land, and Smith's steam seemed to have all vanished. He made several wild attempts to land his swings, but Jeannette always met him coming in and generally landed somewhere. Smith took quite another beating in this round.

Joe jabbed as a starter and Smith kept clinching and doggedly trying to land a swing. He got all the worst of the infighting; he missed a particularly vicious attempt with his left, and the opening tempted Jeannette to swing, and he missed, too. Nothing daunted, however, Smith came back and landed this time, which of course set the partisan crowd howling. However, it was all Jeannette's round.

Jeannette jabbed and also landed his right on the body. The going was very slow at this stage, although Jeannette looked as if he could win any time he wanted to. Smith landed a light left swing on the chin, but his clinching was a predominant feature of the round, with Jeannette working hard on the body. The surprising thing of all was that he did not seem to be discouraging Smith a bit.

Smith landed a right swing in the opening of the seventh round on Jeannette's ear. It shook the black pugilist up quite a bit, and Smith's determination seemed to have rather a discouraging effect on the big colored chap. In the middle of the round, however, Joe went at Smith hammer and tongs and soon had him hanging on. Left smashes on the side of the head and his right body punches worried Smith very perceptibly.

Smith's awkward style seemed to be having its bad effect on Joe's disposition, for the negro was plainly bothered. Try as he would he could not get the white man placed so that he could get all his weight in any blow. Smith's doggedness was one of the most surprising things ever seen in a local ring. Jeannette, he was hanging on he never lost his head, and occasionally would land one of those swings that seemed to be his favorite blow, and naturally the house would go wild every time he did it.

That Smith's strength was his long suit began to be impressed on the big crowd, and the only thing Jeannette could do at this stage of the game was to rough it in the clinches that Smith invariably introduced. The latter was punched time and again, and they were good, straight punches, too, but he kept coming and trying, and before the round ended he landed another good stiff left swing on the side of Jeannette's head.

Jeannette hit Smith enough in the last round to discourage most any mortal man. While he did not mark the white man beyond a swollen nose and a damaged ear, still the feeling inside of Smith must have been one of complete revulsion. He never broke ground and walked slowly into Jeannette every time there was a breakaway, generally got any number of punches for his temerity, but he had his eyes open all the time, and his old reliable left swing got home several times before the round ended. It, however, was all Jeannette's.

Frankie Mack and Billy Lewis of Newark boxed six very mussy, mediocre rounds in the semi-final, with no advantage to either.

"Young" Ahearn did his usual stunt of dancing around the ring and keeping out of the road of all of Eddie McDonald's punches in one of the preliminary six-round goes.

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## JEFFRIES NEARLY FIT NOW.

### Corbett Does Not Want Him to Work Hard Until Near Day of Fight.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BEN LOMOND, Cal., June 3.—Jeffries did not upset his custom to-day. It is tradition in Rowardennan that when the big fellow works unusually hard one day the next day he lays off. This Friday has been the general rule, if one may except a run on the road toward Boulder Creek, taken almost in the middle of the day. Jeffries came back in the last hundred yards in a sprint, but he did not even look inside the gymnasium. This afternoon, instead of boxing, as he declared earlier was his intention, he jumped into his automobile, and drove off down the road with the comforting news that he might be back in time to work and possibly not. Incidentally the negative side won. Corbett said:

"We don't want him to work hard. He is nearly fit now. Of course he is not on edge, but with the fight a month away, we don't want to have him on edge too soon. He did say he would box this afternoon, but when he decided he would go off in his automobile for an outing I was pleased. Wait until two weeks before the fight, and then we will be tearing in. So far as I am concerned I will be satisfied if he lays off again on Saturday. The real trouble is he usually wants to do too much."

Boxing with Jim Corbett, which event is being looked forward to, has been postponed until next Tuesday. The original scheme was for Corbett to box with Jeffries on Monday, but a deep-sea fishing excursion has been partially planned for that day in Monterey Bay.

"Very likely our first boxing will be next Tuesday," said Corbett, "and I hope there will not be a big audience present. It will only be for a couple of rounds, for I find I have been stiffened up with my training here, and I don't want to start too hard."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—In anticipation of a hard grind on the stage to-night when he engaged in six three-minute rounds with his regular sparring partners, Jack Johnson did little work at his training quarters to-day. With the exception of the usual twelve-mile morning road work, Johnson did nothing in the way of strenuous exercise. The minute his morning run was over Johnson jumped into his new automobile and started out to find new hills for it to climb.

### Burns and Coulon at Empire.

Frankie Burns, the Jersey bantam, is doing a large amount of road work in order to get into condition for his ten-round bout with Johnny Coulon, the bantam champion. The contest will take place before the Empire Athletic Club, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, next Wednesday night, and as the date approaches Burns is redoubling his efforts to get into the finest of form. Coulon is hard at work, too, for he realizes that Burns is the hardest opponent he has had to deal with in many months, and he is anxious to make amends for the defeat which the Jersey lad handed him the last time they fought.

### Fighter Gets Two Years in Prison.

FRESNO, Cal., June 3.—William V. King, a prizefighter, who during a quarrel at Coalinga last Christmas knocked down A. B. Russell, who later died, to-day was sentenced to two years in prison.

## WALLIS'S CREW WINS.

### Yale 'Varsity Fours Have a Keen Brush on Thames River.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 3.—With the water on the Thames smooth and the weather warmer than for the past two days, all the Yale crews were out on the river shortly after 6 o'clock P. M. for the second row of the day. The 'Varsity eight took a row of three and a half miles down stream and return at a stroke varying from 27 to 28. There was very little splashing, and the boat seemed to run smoothly. Coach Kennedy followed the eight in a small launch, and on the return picked up the freshman four and coached them on their way to the clubhouse float.

Following the 'Varsity eight and freshman four-oared, the freshman eight pulled down stream for two miles in easy stretches, returning in one stretch at a stroke of 30, which was raised to 36 a half mile from home.

The two 'Varsity fours, the last to go out, raced down stream a mile and returned, the four stroked by Wallis, the regular 'Varsity eight stroke, winning by several lengths.

Among the visitors to-day was R. H. Richards of the class of 1862, Columbia.

The morning practice consisted of a half-mile brush between the 'Varsity and freshmen eights, won by a length by the 'Varsity. The four-oars followed for a short paddle.

### Drobach Beats Bedell in Cycle Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—Peter Drobach of Boston had little difficulty in winning the principal event of the bicycle meet at the Melrose track here to-night, finishing three laps ahead of Menus Bedell in the ten-mile motor-paced match race. The summary:

Ten-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race, Professional.—Won by Peter Drobach; Menus Bedell, Newark, N. J., second; Frederick West, San Francisco, third. Time—17.08 3-5.

Two-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; John Bedell, Newark, N. J., second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., third. Time—4:36 4-5.

One-half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., second; John Bedell, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:55.

Three-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by M. Ryan, Newark, N. J.; Frederick McCarthy, Toronto, Canada, second; Philip Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah, third; William Coburn, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—7:01 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Philip Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah; Henry Johnsen, Boston, Mass., second; C. R. Morgan, Worcester, Mass., third. Time—2:01 4-5.

# PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BROADWAY STAKES

## Orlando Colt Beats The Turk and Grasmere Easily in the Gravesend Feature.

Prince Imperial, the sturdy Orlando three-year-old, which was third in both the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Handicaps, was the hero at Gravesend yesterday. He was winner of the Broadway Stakes from The Turk and Grasmere. His victory was wonderfully impressive, and when he cantered home many lengths in front another early season idol was shattered. The Broadway has always been a fashionable stake, and the victory of Prince Imperial places his name on the same list with such sterling performers as Fitz Herbert, the winner last season; The Friar, Ethelbert, The Parader, Irish Lad, Bryn Mawr, and several others that have made turf history.

Prince Imperial has given a good account of himself in his every start this season, but he was meeting older horses in the big handicaps, and, naturally, was in under light weight. The Turk, on the other hand, had shown quality among those of his own age and under weight. It was possibly for this reason that The Turk was always the choice over the starter from the Woodhaven Stable, but it is doubtful if he is ever again held at a shorter price than the Orlando colt when they are anything like equal in the weights.

Prince Imperial was at no time fully extended in the running of the Broadway, and he had foot enough for Dugan to rate him along in front. McGee went away from the post with a good restraining pull on The Turk, but in the backstretch he tried to move up to the flying Prince Imperial without avail. He made another move on the far turn, and still another entering the stretch. Inside the furlong pole McGee realized that The Turk was well beaten and he eased him up right at the finish.

Prince Imperial is the colt that Robert Forsythe Little bought for $12,000 last Fall. He has hardly won himself out up to this time, but his performance in the Broadway places him in a class with such colts as Sweep, Dalmatian, and Waldo.

Next in importance to the Broadway was a mile-and-a-furlong handicap, in which S. C. Hildreth's Firestone was meeting Pretend and Zienap, to both of whom he was conceding lumps of weight. He was on his good behavior and romped along in front all the way, his victory being of the same character as that scored by Prince Imperial. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; about six furlongs.

H. G. Bedwell's br. c., Madman, by Hastings-Lady Madge, 109, (Thomas,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2.....1
R. F. Carman's b. h. Magazine, 106, (Dugan,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....2
H. B. Duryea's b. g. Dreamer, 106, (Devereux,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....3
Guy Fisher, b. c., 103, (Gilbert,) 15 to 1; Rocky O'Brien, 107, (Archibald,) 4 to 1; Beasom, br. g., 105, (Grass,) 10 to 1; Mazuma, b. g., 100, (Reid,) 30 to 1, also ran. Time—1:10.

# LAME HORSE WINS IN SADDLE CLASS

### Judge's Award Placing Rosalind Over Sonia Meets with Disapproval.

The unusual spectacle of a lame horse obtaining the first prize was the feature yesterday of the second day's judging of the Plainfield Horse Show at Plainfield, N. J. The event was the ladies' saddle horse class, which is always a spectacular feature of equine exhibitions. A dozen of the best saddle horses in the East were aligned before the judge, while the women riders included several of the most expert horsewomen in the metropolitan district.

Competition narrowed down to Andrew Morison's chestnut mare Sonia and W. A. McGibbon's Rosalind. Mrs. Belle Beach Bain rode the former, and Mrs. W. A. McGibbon had the mount on her husband's horse. Before the horses had made two circuits of the track Rosalind was stopped by the judge and submitted to the examination of the veterinary surgeon in charge. R. Lawrence Smith, the judge, did not like the action of Rosalind, which he thought went lame.

Despite the fact that Rosalind showed a decided limp in the right hind leg, the surgeon passed the horse as sound. Meanwhile Sonia was performing in the most appproved fashion, and won unstinted applause from the spectators. Experts, who surrounded the ring, were surprised when Rosalind was resaddled and took her place with the other entries.

To the majority present Rosalind was palpably lame, but the referee judged the horse upon the veterinarian report, and finally selected her as the winner. In explanation of his action Mr. Smith said he did not like Sonia's action as a ladies' saddle horse, but expressed the opinion that in the men's class, which will be held to-day, Sonia would turn the tables on Rosalind.

When the horses cantered around the ring, Sonia was cheered, while Rosalind found few friends among the spectators. It was one of the most unusual spectacles ever witnessed in the horse show ring.

Paul A. Sorg again carried off the lion's share of the prizes. He made practically a clean sweep in the harness horse classes. Only in one class of importance did he fail to win a blue ribbon. This was for harness horses not exceeding 15 hands. This event marked the reappearance of Reginald C. Vanderbilt's chestnut mare Phoebe Walton, which was in splendid fettle and made a fine showing. Mr. Vanderbilt handled the reins and showed his mare to advantage, and the awarding of the blue rosette to Phoebe Walton was the signal for loud applause.

Jack Frost, the jumper, made his initial appearance as a saddle horse. The former jumping champion, which is now owned by Mrs. James B. McKay, was placed third to Henry Rea's Champion Heartspring and W. A. McGibbon's Portchester. In the following class, which was an open competition for hunters and jumpers, Jack Frost made a clean record and secured the premier award.

The Dr. Selwonk Challenge Cup, offered by Reginald C. Vanderbilt for heavy harness horses, went to Paul A. Sorg's brown mare Lady Tuck after a close fight with De Witt C. Flanagan's Lord Russell. The pair had the competition to themselves, and had the judges guessing for over fifteen minutes before a decision was reached. The summaries:

Novice Harness Horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by George Watson's b. m. Florham Surprise; Sandy Point Farm's (Reginald C. Vanderbilt) br. m. Sirfield Lillie, second; Paul A. Sorg's ch. g. —, third; Edward Griffith's blk. g. Thunderer, fourth.

Novice Harness Horses, over 15.2 hands.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Royal Victoria; De Witt C. Flanagan's b. g. Rataplan, second; Sand Point Farm's (Reginald C. Vanderbilt) Aquidneck, third; George Watson's Florham Potentate, fourth.

Tandems, wheeler not to exceed 15.1 hands.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Vanity Fair and b. m. Torment; Belton Farm's ch. s. Irvington Tom Trot and blk. m. Irvington Leading Girl, second.

Harness Horses, 15.2 hands or over; to be shown in single harness to a two or four wheeled appropriate vehicle; Dr. Selwonk Challenge Cup.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's br. m. Lady Tuck; De Witt C. Flanagan's b. g. Lord Russell, second; De Witt C. Flanagan's b. g. Rataplan, third.

Ponies in Harness, over 13.3 hands and under 14.2.—Won by Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Vanity Fair; Belton Farm's blk. m. Irvington Leading Girl, second; Belton Farm's ch. s. Irvington Tom Trot, third.

Saddle Horses, over 15 hands up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by Henry R. Rea's ch. g. Heartspring; W. A. McGibbon's ch. g. Portchester, second; Mrs. James B. McKay's roan g. Jack Frost, third; Joseph M. Byrne's b. g. Bourbon Boy, fourth.

Novice Saddle Horses, 15.1 hands or over.—Won by W. A. McGibbon's ch. g. Portchester; Andrew Morison's blk. m. Black Diamond, second; Howard W. Beebe's b. g. Snip, third; Mrs. A. Browning Prentice's b. m. Ginta, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle, 13.3 hands and under.—Won by Armory Riding School's br. g. Wisdom; T. Douglas Robinson's b. s. Doncaster Model, second.

Hunters and Jumpers, open to all, performance over fences only to count; 4 feet 6 inches jump.—Won by Mrs. James B. McKay's roan g. Jack Frost; George Wallen and Bernard G. Gunther's Mr. Meleody, second; Frederic Bull's ch. g. Knight of Elway, third; George Wallen and Bernard G. Gunther's b. g. Quandry, fourth.

Harness Horses, pairs, any height.—Won by Charles W. McCutcheon's blk. m. Jeanne d'Arc and ch. m. All Ablaze; Albin Trojan's br. g. Peter and br. g. Paul, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 15.1 hands, (ladies to ride.)—Won by W. A. McGibbon's ch. m. Rosalind; Andrew Morison's ch. m. Sonia, second; Castlewell Stable's ch. m. Fairy Queen, third; Mrs. A. Browning Prentice's b. m. Ginta, fourth.

Harness Horses, 14.3 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Tonzo Sauvage's ch. g. Grand Duke; Emil Seelig's b. m. Midget, second; Joseph J. Ryan's blk. g. Whitby Jet, third; Miss Annie L. Seward's b. m. Chunky, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, 14.2 hands or under, children 15 years or under to drive.—Won by Miss Gladys Constance Herbert's piebald g. Bo Peep.

Harness Horses, pairs over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Emil Seelig's ch. g. Peter Pan and ch. g. Sunshine.

Ladies' Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds; conformation and manners to count 40 per cent.; performance over fences to count 60 per cent.; ladies to ride.—Won by H. Stuart Hollis's b. g. Confederate; P. A. Clark's br. g. Sam, second; Frederic Bull's ch. g. Knight of Elway, third; J. E. Davis's gr. m. Country Girl, fourth.

Harness Horses, 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Sandy Point Farm's (Reginald C. Vanderbilt's) ch. m. Phoebe Walton; W. G. Foster's b. m. Sporting Duchess, second; Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Torment, third; Paul A. Sorg's b. m. Tease, fourth.

Combination Harness and Saddle Ponies, 14.2 hands and under, suitable for harness and saddle purposes.—Won by Somerset Farm's gr. m. Lady Idol; Somerset Farm's ch. g. Roslyn, second; Hugh Gormley's b. m. Maid of Erin, third.

Hunters and Jumpers, light weight, to carrying 145 pounds to hounds.—Won by J. E. Davis's gr. m. Country Girl; Frederic Bull's ch. g. Rockcrest, second; C. E. Sherin's br. g. Interpreter, third; George Watson, Jr.'s, br. g. Altamont, fourth.

## RUMSON TEAM OUTCLASSED.

### Meadow Brooks Overcome Big Handicap and Win Easily.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 3.—A large crowd of polo enthusiasts were on hand to witness what they thought would be a great game of polo on the field here this afternoon between the first Meadow Brook team and the four of the Rumson Club, the latter being allowed twenty-two goals. However, the Long Island team held the four from New Jersey down to only one goal, the score at the end of the game being 28½ for Meadow Brook to 22¾ for Rumson. The only goal scored by the Rumson team was made by Sabine and was greeted with more applause than the entire scoring of the Meadow Brook team. After the Meadow Brooks had made up the handicap they settled down and played an easy game, winning easily.

The next game will be played on Monday and the finals for the second Great Neck Challenge Cup on Wednesday. The line-up:

| MEADOW BROOK. | H'cap. | RUMSON. | H'cap. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—J. S. Phipps | 4 | 1—Arthur McClure | 1 |
| 2—J. M. Waterbury | 9 | 2—C. H. Sabin | 1 |
| 3—H. P. Whitney | 9 | 3—R. C. Lawrence | 2 |
| Back—H. C. Phipps | 5 | Back—D. Dowes | 1 |
| Total | 27 | Total | 5 |

Meadow Brook—By earned goals, 29; lost by penalties, ½ goal; total, 28½ goals. Rumson—By allowed handicap, 22 goals; by earned goal, 1; lost by penalties, ¼ goal; total, 22¾ goals. Referee—H. H. Holmes.

## NEW POWER BOAT FAST.

### Trophy Defender Makes 36 Miles an Hour in Trial Spin.

Two new power boats will shortly be seen in the waters of Long Island Sound, built to enter the elimination trials to select a team of three to defend the British International Trophy at Larchmont against the three English challengers.

Both craft are the product of Atkin-Wheeler at Halesite, Huntington Bay. One of them, a thirty-nine-footer, is now in the water and received her first test last Sunday, when she showed a speed slightly in excess of thirty-six miles an hour. She is equipped with two eight-cylinder Herreshoff motors of 120 horse power each, and has two screws. She is six feet six inches beam and less than two feet draught.

The other boat will be a forty-footer. She will be equipped with four eight-cylinder Herreshoff engines of 120 horse power apiece. She will have four screws, two at her stern and two mounted about ten feet forward of the aft pair. She will be no broader than the thirty-nine-footer, and will draw about the same water.

The shorter craft was built for Mr. Cheeseborough of Northport, and will be entered by him in the eliminations. The forty-foot boat was ordered by Mr. Heckscher of Huntington.

## OCEAN MOTOR BOAT RACE.

### To Start July 14 at Atlantic City and Finish at Sea Gate.

The success of the recent motor boat race between Philadelphia and Havana, Cuba, has prompted the motor boat enthusiasts in these waters to arrange a second ocean contest for this class of craft.

The proposed race is for a cup offered by Morton B. Smith, Fleet Captain of the Larchmont Yacht Club. It is understood that the contest will start off the Seaside Yacht Club at Atlantic City and finish of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate.

It is now intended to start the race on the morning of July 14. Cruising power boats up to forty feet over all are eligible.

## YALE'S TRACK CAPTAIN.

### J. R. Kilpatrick of New York City New Leader of Eli Athletes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—John Reed Kilpatrick of New York City was to-night unanimously elected Captain of the Yale track team for next year, following the annual banquet of the team. Kilpatrick excels in weight throwing and jumping, but also does fairly well in the sprints. He was graduated from Andover in the class of 1907 and was active in track and football there. He was an All-American end on last Fall's football team, and came close to defeating Fred Daly for the Captaincy. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon, and it was the surprise of Tap Day when he failed to make a senior society. He enjoys a wide popularity among his classmates, and is a member of the Elihu Club.

Francis Fitz Randolph of Baltimore was elected manager of the crew for next year, John V. McDonnell of New York was elected manager of the baseball nine, and Leslie Soule of Dorchester Centre, Mass., was elected manager of the track team.

## SCHOOLBOYS MAKE RECORDS.

### Manual T. S. and Harris Hall Relay Teams Establish New Marks.

Two new records were established in the interscholastic relay meet held at the Brooklyn Public School Athletic League field yesterday, the youthful athletes making unusually fast time in the one mile relay championship and the half mile relay race.

The mile relay team of Manual Training High School romped away with the championship event in the fast time of 3:33 3-5. The best previous interscholastic record was 3:34 3-5, made by the High School of Commerce team in 1905. Finnegan, the all-around interscholastic champion, did the best running for Manual Training, and it was mainly through his fine performance that the record fell. Drew ran the first quarter in 0:54 4-5 and Wheeler did the second relay in 0:54 1-5. Then Finnegan took up the running and ran away from the rest of the field, covering the quarter in 0:51 4-5. Stevens ran the last quarter for Manual Training in 0:52 4-5, reaching the tape a dozen yards ahead of his nearest opponent.

The Townsend Harris Hall half mile relay team, made up of runners under 100 pounds, hung up a new mark in that event, covering the distance in 1:38 3-5, the old mark being held by De Witt Clinton High School. Townsend Harris Hall runners took the quarter mile relay and the De Witt Clinton took the one mile novice. The summaries:

One-mile Relay, Championship.—Won by Manual Training High School, (Drew, Wheeler, Finegan, Stevens;) De Witt Clinton High School, (Gilbert, Brady, Foster, McDonald,) second; Erasmus Hall High School, (Balcome, Renfrew, Lewis, Starhman,) third. Time—3:33 3-5.

Half-mile Relay, 100 Pounds.—Won by Townsend Harris Hall High School, (Weg, Levine, Bowman, Taber;) De Witt Clinton High School, (Trenholm, Schlossenger, Gittleman, Sheehey,) second; Manual Training High School, third; Eastern District High School, fourth. Time—1:38 3-5.

Quarter-mile Relay, 100 Pounds.—Won by Townsend Harris Hall, (Hauser, Balfer, Kollman, Hoffman;) Manual Training High School, (Reed, Harper, Kane, Dede,) second; De Witt Clinton High School, third; Newtown High School, fourth. Time—0:52 3-5.

One Mile, Novice.—Won by De Witt Clinton High School, (Holarz, Greenwall, Kaufman, Bass;) Manual Training High School, (Jordan, Mount, Harmon, Howard,) second; Erasmus Hall High School, third. Time—3:43 2-5.

### Englewood Athletes Win Trophy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 3.—The fourth annual track meet of the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League took place on the Oritani Field here this afternoon and was attended by about 800 enthusiastic students from Englewood, Orange, Passaic, Rutherford, and Hackensack. The championship banner was won by Englewood with 53¾ points, Hackensack made 34, Rutherford 10, Passaic 9, and Orange 3. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Garvin, Englewood; Edwards, Hackensack, second; Greene, Englewood, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Discus Throw.—Won by Thompson, Rutherford, 101 feet 6 inches; Caswell, Englewood, 93 feet 8 inches, second; Edwards, Hackensack, 93 feet 6½ inches, third.

High Jump.—Aggas and Vanderbeek, both of Englewood, tied at 5 feet 1½ inches; Guthrie and Semsey, both of Hackensack, tied at 5 feet 1 inch.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Edwards, Hackensack; Garvin, Englewood, second; Pearsall, Passaic, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Van Tuyl, Passaic; Aggas, Englewood, second; Semsey, Hackensack, third. Time—1:59.

Pole Vault.—Oldis, Hackensack, and Caswell, Englewood, tied at 9 feet 2 inches; Cook, Englewood, third.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Dwiggins, Englewood; Osler, Hackensack, second; Van Tuyl, Passaic, third. Time—4:41.

Shot-Put.—Won by Thompson, Rutherford, 38 feet 11 inches; Vossler, Englewood, and Glatz, Hackensack, tied for second at 37 feet 3 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Aggas, Englewood; Garvin, Englewood, second; Glatz, Hackensack, third. Distance—20 feet 8 inches.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Englewood team, composed of Aggas, Garvin, Brotherton, and Green; Hackensack team, composed of Glatz, Ackerman, Doremus, and Edwards, second. Time—3:30.

### Few Athletes for Trial Heats.

URBANA, Ill., June 3.—The preliminaries of the tenth annual track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, held to-day, were disappointing because of the small field in the events scheduled. Not enough entrants appeared to make trial heats necessary in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, and the high and low hurdles, and two heats in the quarter-mile were the only events run. The summaries:

First Heat—Davenport, Chicago, first; Stolz, Leland Stanford, second; Knecht, Michigan Agricultural, third. Time—0:50 3-5.

Second Heat—Wayman, Leland Stanford, first; Hanley, Illinois, second; Wolcott, Beloit, third. Time—0:51.

### Intersettlement Games at Celtic Park.

The games of the Intersettlement Athletic Association will be held this afternoon at Celtic Park, with a total of 225 entries, representing twelve settlements. There are twenty-two events on the programme, which will start at 2 P. M. with the 880-yard run, senior. There are two special events scheduled for the Sunday Schools Athletic League of Brooklyn.

# CHAMPION DOGS IN DREAMLAND SHOW

### Winners at Mineola Add New Laurels—Upset in Airedale Class.

The dog show scene shifted yesterday from the fair grounds at Mineola to the dance hall at Dreamland, Coney Island, where the ninth annual exhibition of the Long Island Kennel Association was held. Some 650 dogs had their places on the bench, and the total entries were 900. Many of the aristocratic canines were fresh from their victories at the Ladies' Kennel Association show at Mineola, which closed on Thursday, and they took additional honors yesterday as a result of the day's judging, the exhibition being scheduled to continue to-day.

There were some classes much depleted from the full entry which marked the Mineola show, the most noticeable instance being in the fox terrier class, both wire-haired and smooth. The Sabine Kennels, which won the highest award for the best dog at the Mineola event with Sabine Frills, were not represented by a single entry and there were several other prominent smooth fox terriers also absent. The same was true of the wire-haired class.

There was little reversal of the judgments handed down at the Mineola show, the dogs awarded the championships then taking the honors yesterday. The most notable instance of an upset came in the Airedale terrier class, when two dogs were judged better than Tintern Royalist, owned by Andrew Albright, Jr., which scored an easy victory at Mineola, and was awarded the second highest prize, the Vice President's Cup for the best dog in the show of the opposite sex to the winner of the President's Cup, which went to the smooth-haired fox terrier Sabine Frills.

The French bulldog class showed the largest entry of any one breed, and again William A. Quirk's Gugusse, Jr., a many-time champion, came through the winners' class for dogs in first place. The reserve was M. Ryan's Prince De Savoy. This makes the final appearance of Gugusse, Jr., in competition, it being announced yesterday that he would retire from the bench. The summary:

WINNERS' CLASSES.

Bloodhounds, Bitches.—First, E. D. Floyd's Blythebrook Judy; no reserve.

Rough-coated St. Bernards, Dogs.—First, Lang and Helmuth's Tammany, Jr.; reserve, Elkwood Kennels' Wiccopee Chieftain.

Bitches.—First, Lang and Helmuth's Lady Colin II.; no reserve.

Smooth-coated St. Bernards, Dogs.—First, Mrs. William Maurels's Billy Thunder; reserve, Elkwood Kennels' Elkwood Monarch.

Bitches.—First, Mrs. William Maurers's Ogalalla; no reserve.

Great Danes, Dogs.—First, John Buck's Helios V. Wurtemburg;; reserve, Edward Bringhurst's Melac of Broughton.

Bitches.—First, Frederick Hill's Hamilcars Bessie; reserve, C. F. Boyerl's Flora V.

Russian Wolfhounds, Dogs.—First, George Rousse's Lasky; reserve, Lorraine Kennels' Lorraine Boyar.

Bitches.—First, Mrs. Ralph C. Stewart's Variadne; reserve, Swan and Evans's Sovia.

Irish Greyhounds, Dogs.—First, Mrs. S. L. Clark's The Hirn; no reserve.

Scottish Deerhounds, Dogs.—First, Midlothian Kennels' Matchless of Midlothian; no reserve.

Bitches.—First, Midlothian Kennels' Mistress of Midlothian. No reserve.

Greyhounds, Dogs.—First, Killearn Kennels' Sligo Rake II.; reserve, F. W. Briggs's Herschel.

Bitches.—First, H. R. Elliott's Ring Lady; reserve, F. W. Briggs's Imperial Princess Ermine.

Pointers, Dogs.—First, Mrs. E. W. Throckmorton's Beppo B.; reserve, John C. Weller's Parader.

English Setters, Dogs.—First, Meadowview Kennels' Meadowview Yale; reserve, J. Himmelsbach's Rock's To.

Bitches.—First, Meadowview Kennels' Wyoming Valley May Bell; reserve, Meadowview Kennels' Meadowview Vassar.

Gordon Setters, Dogs.—First, J. M. Trone's Mohawk A.; reserve, Miss A. Viehmann's Duchess of Marlborough.

Irish Setters, Dogs.—First, L. & S. A. Contoit's St. Elands Termanagh. No reserve.

Bitches.—First, S. B. Waters's Midwood Ruby.

Whippets, Dogs and Bitches.—First, John Kane's Bay View Prince; reserve, J. F. Howard's Fanny.

Chow Chows.—Dogs—First, China Kennels' Nanking of China; reserve, Mrs. M. J. Nathan's Nub of China.

Bitches—First, Green Acre Kennels' Kassa Ch; reserve, Green Acre Kennels' Babbie.

Samoyedes.—Dogs.—First, Argenteau Kennels' North Pole; no reserve.

Bitches—First, Argenteau Kennels' Princesse of Argenteau; reserve, Argenteau Kennels' Amour of Argenteau.

Bulldogs.—Dogs—First, Rockcliffe Kennels' Lord Fife; reserve, Mrs. C. M. Hamilton's Dundee Swasher.

Bitches—First, Andrew Albright, Jr.'s, Florence Blunder; reserve, Rockcliffe Kennels' Rockcliffe Sensation.

Airedale Terriers.—Dogs—First, S. C. Benby's Briar Test; reserve J. T. Stanton's Collier Lad.

Bitches—First, Larchmere Kennels' Larchmere Mistress of Magnet; reserve, Swan and Evans's Croton Lake Alice.

Bull Terriers.—Dogs—First, Keystone Oil Company's Edgwood Consideration; reserve, E. C. Huntington's Ukipita Scout.

Bitches.—First, E. C. Huntington's Ukipita Papoose; reserve, Glenmere Kennels' Glenmere Belle.

French Bulldogs, Dogs.—First, W. A. Junk's Gugusse, Jr.; reserve, M. Ryan's Prince De Savoy.

Bitches.—First, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stoepel's Countesse Posee; reserve, Mrs. R. A. Ramey's Mignonne.

Schipperkes, Dogs.—First, Mrs. George Rousse's Teddy Au R.; reserve, Thomas Denny's Hans.

Bitches.—First, Mrs. George Rousse's Marianne R.; reserve, Mrs. George Rousse's Tiddles R.

Pomeranians, Dogs.—First, Miss Anna Sands's Pom Patch Tufnell; reserve, Miss H. F. Browning's Little Tommy Atkins.

Bitches.—First, Jules Ferand's Milnshaw Louise; reserve, Mrs. E. S. Avis's Dainty Bell.

English Toy Spaniels, Dogs, (black and tan.)—First, Mrs. William Sheppard's Ashton Adonis; reserve, William Arty's Baltimore's Best Boy.

Bitches, (black and tan.)—First, Mrs. William Sheppard's Ashton Czarina; reserve, Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn's Berkeley Brunette.

Dogs, (orange and black.)—First, Frederick Schwedtfeger's Featherings; reserve, Miss F. Schlingle's Prince Rudolph.

Dogs, (tri-color.)—First Mrs. W. W. Hadley's Messenger Boy; no reserve.

Bitches, (tri-color.)—First, Mrs. W. E. Dennis's Miss Shirley; reserve, Mrs. William Stockett's Madge of Rosemary.

Dogs, (red.)—First, Mrs. J. R. Taylor's Ready Money; reserve, Miss C. C. Whitney's Adonis.

Bitches, (red.)—First, Mrs. B. Artys's Baltimore Rosebud; no reserve.

Pekingese Spaniels, Dogs.—First, H. W. Haskell's Ichi-Ban; reserve, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stoepel's Kwane Su.

Bitches.—First, Mrs. Josephine Reuter's Ting Ta'l Ta'l; no reserve.

Italian Greyhounds, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. R. Williams's King Dido; reserve, Mrs. Mary Brember's Handsome Dan.

Bitches.—First, Mrs. J. R. Williams's Vara; reserve, Miss Mary Brember's Helen.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Thermos Bottles Held Dutiable at 60 Per Cent. as "Blown Glassware."

In overruling a protest filed by the Janos Vacuum Bottle Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that articles of blown glass in an unfinished condition intended for use in the manufacture of thermos bottles are not dutiable as manufactures of glass or in part of metal under Paragraph 109 or 199 of the act of 1909, nor as bottles under Paragraph 97, but are dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. under Paragraph 99 as articles composed wholly or in chief value of glass blown.

General Appraiser Sharretts, in his decision for the board, says that the goods in question are not finished articles, and are in the nature of materials intended by a further process of manufacture to be made into double-walled bottles.

"They have, however, undergone a considerable process of manufacture to be made into double-walled bottles," says the decision, "and are articles composed wholly or in chief value of blown glass. It is doubtful if they would have been dutiable under Paragraph 100 of the Tariff act of 1897 as 'blown glassware,' but the language of the present act with regard to blown glass articles is unrestricted and includes 'all articles of every description composed wholly or in chief value of glass blown.' We accordingly hold the goods in question were properly assessed under Paragraph 98 of the present act and affirm the Collector's decision, the protest being overruled."

## MISS HYDE CHAMPION.

### Brooklyn Wins Women's Metropolitan Golf Title from Miss Mix.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde of Brooklyn, representing the South Shore Field Club of Bayshore, L. I., sprang into fame yesterday by winning the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship over the Montclair links. She defeated Miss Julia R. Mix of Englewood, the titleholder, by 3 up and 2 to play.

From the moment Miss Hyde won the first hole the advantage was always hers. She was three up at the fourth and turned for home 2 up. A succession of halved holes followed, but Miss Hyde won the fourteenth, where her opponent went to pieces on the green, taking four puts.

Miss Mix won the fifteenth in 7 to 8, but Miss Hyde settled matters at the short sixteenth, where her opponent drove into the ditch.

The summary:

Championship.—Final Round—Miss L. B. Hyde, Bay Shore, beat Miss Julia R. Mix, Englewood, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Division.—Final Round—Mrs. S. F. Lefferts, Englewood, beat Mrs. M. O. Paterson, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. C. W. Rendigs, Englewood, beat Mrs. H. B. Bremner, Montclair, 6 up and 5 to play.

Fourth Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. L. B. Moriarty, Englewood, beat Mrs. G. H. Plimpton, Montclair, 6 up and 5 to play.

Fifth Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Oakland, beat Mrs. J. G. Sage, Hackensack, by default.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

| Team. | Gross. | Hcp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. H. L. Patterson and C. E. Van Vleck | 94 | 20 | 74 |
| Mrs. W. S. Bird and J. A. Moore | 99 | 24 | 75 |
| Mrs. J. C. Barclay and W. C. Johnson | 94 | 18 | 76 |
| Mrs. W. C. Johnson and Gardner White | 93 | 15 | 78 |
| Mrs. L. B. Moriarty and R. C. Kerr | 102 | 24 | 78 |
| Mrs. R. O. Smith and F. E. Donohoe | 94 | 15 | 79 |
| Mrs. N. P. Rogers and H. L. Patterson | 95 | 15 | 80 |
| Mrs. S. F. Lefferts and M. W. Brown | 91 | 11 | 80 |
| Miss J. R. Mix and Dwight Partridge | 84 | 3 | 81 |
| Mrs. W. J. Faith and John M. Ward | 87 | 6 | 81 |
| Miss Gould and W. J. Faith | 100 | 18 | 82 |
| Mrs. T. H. Polhemus and J. F. Sanderson | 94 | 12 | 82 |
| Mrs. F. E. Donohoe and Paul Starrett | 98 | 15 | 83 |
| Miss L. B. Hyde and Harold Wilcox | 93 | 9 | 84 |
| Mrs. J. A. Philbrick and J. A. Philbrick | 112 | 27 | 85 |
| Mrs. C. W. Rendigs and Findlay Douglas | 91 | 6 | 85 |
| Mrs. A. R. Allen and A. R. Allen, Jr. | 106 | 20 | 86 |
| Mrs. M. D. Paterson and J. H. T. McMurtrie | 94 | 7 | 87 |
| Mrs. J. A. Moore and A. H. Johnson | 106 | 15 | 91 |
| Mrs. W. B. Bremner and Herman Hornfeck | 108 | 15 | 93 |
| Mrs. E. F. Sanford and Jason Rogers | 102 | 9 | 93 |

## ON THE TENNIS COURT.

Miss Marie Wagner, the former indoor National champion, experienced a return of her usual lawn tennis skill yesterday and thereby won the singles cup in the final round of that event on the courts of the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingston, S. I., defeating Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 7—5 and 6—4. The doubles finals were postponed until Monday.

Playing the stiffest game he has ever displayed upon the American lawn tennis courts, Wylie C. Grant yesterday won the right to challenge Gustave F. Touchard for his holding of the Felipe Challenge Cup. In the final of the tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club Grant defeated Frederick C. Inman, the metropolitan champion, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.

The National doubles champions, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, won their place in the final of the Manhattan championship doubles, defeating E. H. Fitch and N. B. Bundy, 6—2, 6—2. Hackett and Alexander thereby coupled with Grant and George P. Parkes for the final, as the latter in their semi-final defeated S. Howard Voshell and Edgar F. Leo, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

Felipe Challenge Cup Singles.—Final Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6, 6—2.

Manhattan Championship Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated L. H. Fitch and N. H. Bundy, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Third Round—Norman G. Johnson, (plus 15.) defeated D. Pelser, (minus 15.) 7—5, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenblum, (minus half 15.) defeated Royal D. Ritchey, (minus 15.) 6—2, 9—7; Robert T. Bryan, (minus 30.) defeated H. H. Knight, (plus 15.) 6—3, 6—2.

Fourth Round—Norman G. Johnson, (plus 15.) versus H. J. Kyte, (plus 15.) 4—6, 10—8, unfinished; Frederick C. Baggs, (minus half 15.) defeated O. C. A. Child, (plus 30.) 6—8, 6—2, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum, (minus half 15.) defeated H. C. Laughlin, (plus 30.) 2—6, 7—5, 6—1; Robert T. Bryan, (minus 30.) defeated Edward A. Gunther, (plus half 15.) 6—4, 6—1.

### Tennis Honors for Miss Hammond.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Miss Louise Hammond of New York defeated Miss Edith Rotch of Boston, 6—3, 6—4, to-day in the final round of the women's singles in the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States, at Merion.

In the women's doubles, semi-final round, Miss Lois Moyer of Canada and Miss Dorothy Green of Philadelphia won from Miss Elsie Little of New York and Mrs. W. L. Rice of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

In the final round of the mixed doubles Miss Sears of Boston and William J. Clothier, former National champion, defeated Miss Moyer and Walter F. Johnson, the intercollegiate champion, 6—2, 6—4.

### Beals Wright Wins in England.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Beals C. Wright won the men's open singles in the Northern championship lawn tennis meeting to-day. The prize is the Championship of Europe Cup.

Wright defeated S. E. Charlton in the final of the singles 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 and captured the challenge round by default, A. J. Ritchie retiring.

### Holden's Yale Tennis Title.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—Reuben A. Holden of Cincinnati to-day won the Yale tennis championship, defeating Frank Gates of Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

### Morningstar Wins with Cue.

Ora Morningstar, who is meeting all comers at Daly's Billiard Academy, was again victorious over F. Foggenberg yesterday. The victor tallied 400, with high runs of 98 and 64, and an average of 15 10-26, against his opponent's score of 322, with high runs of 51 and 49, averaging 12 22-25.

# TRAVERS AND BEHR RIVALS ON LINKS

### For Third Time They Will Play in Final Match for New Jersey Title.

Those old rivals, Jerome D. Travers of Montclair and Max Behr of Morris, County, will meet for the third time as principals in the final round of the New Jersey State Golf Association championship tournament. Both won their matches yesterday at the Essex County Country Club, Travers at the expense of C. W. O'Connor, one of the best of the home club brigade, and W. D. Bremner of Montclair, while Behr, in his onward march to the final bracket, eliminated A. D. Swords of Morris County and Howard Giffen, the Baltusrol man who formerly was regarded as the leader of the East Jersey Golf League.

It is a matter of record that Travers and Behr have met in tournament no less than five times during the last three years, and on every occasion the first named has won decisively. He had easy matches yesterday, but Behr found Swords a worthy antagonist, the match being carried to the home green.

Something of a surprise resulted from the defeat of Oswald Kirkby, the Englewood record holder, at the hands of Bremner. Kirkby's fault appeared to be a tendency to pull his drives which got him into frequent trouble. Although he plays in good form, Bremner is rarely seen away from Montclair. He is handicapped at 7 on the Metropolitan list.

In addition to the final round matches in the various divisions, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap to-day, for which more than 100 entries have been received. The summary:

Championship.—Second Round—Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, beat C. W. O'Connor, Essex County, 2 up; W. D. Bremner, Montclair, beat Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 2 up; Max Behr, Morris County, beat A. D. Swords, Morris County, 1 up; Howard Giffen, Baltusrol, beat J. A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Semi-Final Round—Behr beat Giffen, 3 up and 2 to play; Travers beat Bremner, 4 up and 3 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—W. Watson, Baltusrol, beat F. W. L. Fullerton, Canoe Brook, 4 up and 3 to play; H. L. Holmes, Essex County, beat E. F. Allsopp, Forest Hill, 1 up; H. Allsopp, Forest Hill, beat E. E. Allsopp, Forest Hill, 3 up and 2 to play; Murray Olyphant, Englewood, beat F. A. Wright, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Holmes beat Watson, 1 up; Olyphant beat H. Allsopp, 2 up.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—C. B. Storrs, Essex County, beat S. C. Wheeler, Upper Montclair, by default; C. F. Martin, Upper Montclair, beat C. F. Watson, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes;) M. K. Smith, Morris County, beat F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 4 up and 2 to play; J. F. Taylor, Essex County, beat C. S. Kellogg, Essex County, 4 up and 2 to play; A. F. McClung, Glen Ridge, beat T. F. Kerr, Baltusrol, 4 up and 2 to play; C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood, beat H. H. Bottome, Essex County, 5 up and 3 to play; H. V. Seggerman, Essex County, beat E. J. Swords, Jr., Montclair, 6 up and 5 to play; S. M. Wood, Upper Montclair, beat W. H. Watt, Hackensack, 1 up, (23 holes.)

Second Round—Martin beat Storrs, 6 up and 5 to play; Taylor beat Smith, 1 up, (19 holes;) Blake beat McCullough, 6 up and 4 to play; Wood beat Seggerman, 2 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—F. W. Cassidy, Canoe Brook, beat A. D. Reynolds, Essex County, 5 up and 4 to play; R. B. Parrott, New Brunswick, beat C. Hathaway, Essex County, by default; C. T. Meserole, Englewood, beat W. B. Sawyer, Englewood, 2 up; H. R. Townsend, Baltusrol, beat W. C. Shoup, Englewood, 5 up and 3 to play; Roy Webb, Englewood, beat F. Pring, Canoe Brook, 3 up and 2 to play; H. D. Smith, Glen Ridge, beat Dr. D. W. Granberry, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play; L. M. Richmond, Englewood, beat G. R. Martin, Yountakah, 1 up; J. J. W. Earnshaw, Upper Montclair, beat H. M. Coxe, Englewood, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Parrott beat Cassidy, 2 up; Townsend beat Meserole, 5 up and 4 to play; Smith beat Webb, 2 up; Richmond beat Earnshaw, 5 up and 3 to play.

### Ball Wins Hoylake Golf Honors.

LONDON, June 3.—The final round of the amateur golf championship at Hoylake was won to-day by the veteran John Ball, who defeated C. Aylmer, 10 up and 9 to play. This is the seventh time that Ball has won the title. Both of the finalists were Englishmen. The tournament proved a veritable Flodden for the Scotsmen.

## DECISI

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks in Further Breaks—Call Money Rates, 2½@3 Per Cent.

## RENEWAL OF LIQUIDATION

**Selling, Suspended on Thursday, Begins Afresh—Week's Currency Movements Indicate Cash Gain by Banks.**

The liquidation which carried prices off so rapidly on Tuesday and Wednesday, and which was suspended in Thursday's market session, was renewed in full force on the Stock Exchange yesterday, leading to breaks in stocks more violent than the earlier ones and throwing the entire market in the afternoon hours into a state of semi-demoralization. It was apparent that speculators for the fall were taking full advantage of the opportunity presented to them by the somewhat hysterical mood of Wall Street at the moment, but their operations played a minor part in the day's market, as was proved conclusively by the ease with which they covered short commitments in the final hour of business, prices closing at practically the lowest figures of the day. Although the inevitableness of these measures must have been as evident to the rank and file of Wall Street on Thursday as they were yesterday, nevertheless the moves to cut down expenses announced by railroad executives in all parts of the country seemed to intensify the uneasiness which the first news of the Administration's action against the Western railroads created. Beyond announcements of this kind and a continued outpouring of pessimistic utterances from the Presidents of the country's larger railroads, the only matter in which Wall Street seemed to manifest interest was the phrasing of Mr. Taft's remarks regarding business in his address to the graduating class of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, during the day. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Taft's remarks would have attracted very little attention, but yesterday Wall Street was in exactly the right frame of mind to consider his statement that "it is reasonable to suppose that some time within the next decade there will be some reaction, or some financial stringency, or perhaps a financial panic," as a prophecy undergoing prompt fulfillment. It is apparent that when things come to such a pass in Wall Street the next phase must be one of improvement. To routine news practically no attention whatever was devoted by the financial community. Save in the case of Union Pacific, St. Paul, and United States Steel, the day's selling pressure was uniform through the list, and losses from 5 to 2 points or more were numerous upon trading which was, with two exceptions, the heaviest of the present year.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated a gain in cash by the banks as a result of heavier receipts from the interior than shipments to the same points, but the figures of this gain varied widely, running from $400,000 to above $2,000,000. Inasmuch as the stock market liquidation has been steady and extensive throughout the week there is every reason to look for a satisfactory bank return so far as it depends upon the loan account. In the foreign exchange market another decline in demand sterling was registered, and in the local money market rates were a trifle easier.

### CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. for dividend on preferred.
Childs Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co. for dividend.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for dividend on common.
General Electric Co. for dividend.
Massachusetts Electric Cos. for dividend.
Union Pacific Railroad for dividend on common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chestnut Hill Railroad.
City and Suburban Homes Co.
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3 3-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3¼ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $441,905,919; balances, $12,826,595; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,271,782.

The local banks have lost $643,000 on their week's Sub-Treasury operations.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8670@$4.8680, sixty days at $4.835@$4.84, and cables at $4.8710@$4.8720.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝@5.18¾ plus 1-16 for cables, 5.18¾ less 1-32@5.18¾ plus 1-64 for sight, and 5.21¼ plus 1-32@5.20⅝ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95 1-16 plus 1-32@95½ plus 1-64 for cables, 95 1-16 less 1-32@95 3-16 plus 1-64 for sight, and 94⅝ plus 1-32@94 9-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount@par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 25c discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; buying, 65c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 24 11-16d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 53⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44@48c.

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A wide-open break in Lehigh Valley was the chief feature of the Philadelphia trading to-day. After ruling above 110 the Valley dropped to 105 in the afternoon when the New York market became demoralized. Recession varied from a fraction to a point or more in Cambria Steel, United Gas, Storage, Lake Superior, the Tonopahs, and others, but in none was the selling really significant. The Asphalts were really weak, each losing nearly 3 points.

Sales.

| | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 | American Cement | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 |
| 76 | American Rys | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 10 | Am. Smelting | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 10 | Amal. Cop | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ |
| 1,386 | Cambria Steel | 46 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 100 | Erie | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 370 | Elec. Stor. Bat | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1,786 | General Asphalt | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 588 | Gen. Asphalt pf | 77 | 74½ | 74½ |
| 20 | Hunt. & B. T. pf | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 80 | Ins. Co. N. A | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 180 | Ins. Co. N. A. rcts. 1st pf | | | |
| 20 | Int.-Met. t. c | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 565 | Lake Sup. Corp | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 78 | Lehigh Nav | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 130 | Lehigh Nav. c | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 6,000 | Lehigh Valley | 91½ | 90⅝ | 90½ |
| 300 | Norf. & West | 110½ | 105 | 106¾ |
| 10 | N. Y. Cen | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 800 | Phila. Trac. | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 70 | Penn. Steel pf | 18 | 17¾ | 18 |
| 2,067 | Pennsylvania | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| 35 | Phila. Co | 65¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 2,358 | Phila. Elec | 48¼ | 48 | 48 |
| 7 | Phila. Trac | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 5 | Penn. Salt Mfg | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 100 | Pitts. Coal | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 5,260 | Reading | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 2,285 | Tonopah Belmont | 77 11-16 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 1,050 | Tonopah Mining | 3⅜ 3 9-16 | 3 9-16 | |
| 1,682 | Unit. Gas Imp | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 75 | Unit. Gas Imp. scrip | 84 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 20,185 | U. S. Steel | 173 | 165 | 175 |
| 410 | Union Traction | 79¾ | 75¾ | 76¼ |
| 100 | Welsbach Co | 47½ | 47 | 47⅛ |
| 72 | War. I. & S | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 10 | Westmoreland Coal | 96 | 95¾ | 96 |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales June 3, 1910 ..... 1,464,980
From Jan. 1, 1910 ..... 84,643,768
Corresponding period last year ..... 83,309,891

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8¾ | 600 | Allis-Chalmers | 9½ | 9½ | 8½ | 8½ | −1 |
| 81 | 83 | 400 | Allis-Chalmers pf | 82 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ | −1 |
| 63¾ | 63⅞ | 89,200 | Amalgamated Cop | 67 | 67⅛ | 62⅞ | 63⅛ | −3⅝ |
| 32¼ | 32⅜ | 2,300 | Am. Beet Sugar | 35¾ | 35⅞ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | −2½ |
| 9 | 9¼ | 1,100 | Am. Can | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9 | 9 | −⅛ |
| 69¾ | 70 | 1,350 | Am. Can pf | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 69¼ | 69¼ | −1 |
| 53 | 53½ | 6,700 | Am. Car & Foundry | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 53 | 53 | −4½ |
| 113½ | 114 | 300 | Am. Car & Found. pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | ... |
| 58¾ | 60 | 1,900 | Am. Cotton Oil | 61½ | 61½ | 59 | 59 | −2½ |
| 5⅞ | 6½ | 300 | Am. Hide & Leather | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 33 | 34 | 1,250 | Am. Hide & Leath. pf | 36½ | 36¼ | 33½ | 33½ | −2⅝ |
| 22¾ | 23 | 600 | Am. Ice Securities | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 23 | −⅞ |
| 12½ | 13 | 700 | Am. Linseed | 13¼ | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | −⅞ |
| 31⅞ | 33 | 300 | Am. Linseed pf | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | −2⅝ |
| 40½ | 41½ | 5,500 | Am. Locomotive | 45 | 45⅛ | 40¾ | 40¾ | −4 |
| 100 | 106 | 300 | Am. Locomotive pf | 105 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | −5½ |
| 34 | 35 | 100 | Am. Malt pf | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | −¾ |
| 73⅜ | 73½ | 84,250 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 72¾ | 73½ | −2½ |
| 103 | 103½ | 410 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | 103½ | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103¾ | −⅝ |
| 50 | 51 | 700 | Am. Steel Foundries | 52 | 52 | 50 | 50 | −2½ |
| 119 | 120 | 1,000 | Am. Sugar Refining | 120 | 120 | 119¼ | 120 | ... |
| 132⅞ | 133 | 3,175 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 134⅝ | 134⅝ | 132⅞ | 132⅞ | −1⅞ |
| 31½ | 32½ | 400 | Am. Woolen | 32½ | 32⅝ | 31½ | 31½ | −1¼ |
| 98 | 98⅞ | 100 | Am. Woolen pf | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | ... |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 4,000 | Anaconda Cop. Min | 42 | 42 | 39¾ | 40 | −2½ |
| 102¼ | 102½ | 31,900 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 101¼ | 102⅜ | −2½ |
| 100¼ | 101 | 400 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf | 101 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | −2½ |
| 117⅝ | 117½ | 800 | Atlantic Coast Line | 119½ | 119½ | 117½ | 117½ | −1½ |
| 111 | 111¼ | 14,700 | Baltimore & Ohio | 112 | 112 | 109¼ | 111 | −¾ |
| 88 | 91 | 100 | Baltimore & Ohio pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | −¾ |
| | | 32 | Bank of Commerce | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | ... |
| 26 | 29 | 600 | Bethlehem Steel | 26½ | 26½ | 26 | 26 | ... |
| 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 13,805 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | 76¼ | 76⅝ | −1⅛ |
| 138 | 142 | 200 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 140 | 140 | 138 | 138 | −1½ |
| 112 | 130 | 100 | Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | −9¼ |
| 193¼ | 193¼ | 6,900 | Canadian Pacific | 196 | 196 | 192½ | 193¼ | ... |
| 35 | 35⅞ | 5,000 | Central Leather Co | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | −2 |
| 106 | 107 | 378 | Cent. Leather Co. pf | 107 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ | −2 |
| 253 | 275 | 100 | Central R. R. of N. J | 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 | −1⅝ |
| 80½ | 81 | 16,700 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 83¼ | 83⅝ | 80¼ | 80¼ | −10 |
| 42 | 42⅜ | 100 | Chicago & Alton | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 43½ | −2¾ |
| 25¼ | 25⅜ | 1,700 | Chicago Gt. Western | 26 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¼ | ... |
| 45½ | 46 | 200 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | −1½ |
| 125¾ | 126¼ | 83,800 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 129¾ | 130 | 125¼ | 126 | −3⅝ |
| 153 | 154 | 200 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf | 155 | 155 | 152 | 152 | −2 |
| 142¼ | 143½ | 8,100 | Chi. & Northwest. x d | 146 | 146 | 142½ | 142½ | −2½ |
| 2¾ | 3 | 200 | Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | ... |
| 78 | 81 | 100 | Clev., C., C. & St. L | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | ... |
| 84¾ | 84½ | 2,500 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 85¾ | 85¾ | 84¼ | 84¼ | −1 |
| 112⅝ | 115 | 500 | Col. Fuel & Iron pf | 114½ | 114½ | 112⅞ | 112⅞ | −1¾ |
| 57 | 58 | 700 | Colorado & Southern | 58¼ | 58¼ | 57 | 57 | −1½ |
| 5¼ | 5⅞ | 1,000 | Con. & Hock. C. & I | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 181 | 181⅜ | 16,200 | Consolidated Gas | 136¼ | 136¼ | 130¾ | 131⅜ | −4⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 15 | 1,600 | Corn Products Ref | 15½ | 15¾ | 14⅝ | 15 | ... |
| 73½ | 73⅝ | 600 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74 | −2 |
| 163½ | 164 | 700 | Delaware & Hudson | 164¾ | 164¾ | 163¼ | 163¼ | −2 |
| 34½ | 35 | 8,915 | Denver & Rio Grande | 36⅞ | 37¼ | 34⅝ | 35 | −2⅝ |
| 77¼ | 78 | 600 | Den. & Rio Grande pf | 79 | 79 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | −1⅝ |
| 28 | 28⅝ | 1,800 | Distillers' Securities | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 28 | 28 | −1 |
| 12 | 14 | 100 | Duluth, S. S. & A | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | −⅝ |
| 23½ | 27 | 100 | Duluth, S. S. & A. pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | −1 |
| 25¼ | 25¼ | 14,200 | Erie | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 25¼ | 25¼ | −1⅛ |
| 43⅞ | 44 | 2,500 | Erie 1st pf | 45 | 45⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | −1⅛ |
| 34 | 34 | 200 | Erie 2d pf | 36 | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | −1⅛ |
| 20 | 30 | 200 | Federal M. & S | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | −2⅝ |
| | | | Fourth Nat. Bank | | | | | |
| 101 | 102 | 100 | General Chemical pf | 105 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | −4 |
| 140 | 141 | 1,300 | General Electric x d | 141¾ | 141¾ | 140 | 140 | −5½ |
| 128 | 128½ | 8,900 | Great Northern pf | 131⅝ | 131⅝ | 128 | 128 | −2⅝ |
| 58 | 59 | 1,450 | G. N. certs. ore prop | 61¾ | 61¾ | 58 | 58¼ | −⅞ |
| 113 | 117 | 300 | Hocking Valley | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | −2½ |
| 130¾ | 130⅞ | 1,500 | Illinois Central | 131⅝ | 132¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | −2⅝ |
| 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 6,670 | Interborough-Met | 19½ | 19½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | −4 |
| 48 | 48⅝ | 10,600 | Interborough-Met. pf | 52½ | 52½ | 48 | 48 | −5½ |
| 93 | 94 | 6,325 | Int. Harvester | 97 | 97 | 93¼ | 93¼ | −¾ |
| 11 | 11¾ | 600 | Int. Paper | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11¼ | −2½ |
| 48 | 50 | 100 | Int. Paper pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | −2½ |
| 45 | 45¾ | 1,300 | Int. Steam Pump | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45 | −⅝ |
| 82 | 83 | 100 | Int. Steam Pump pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | ... |
| 17⅝ | 18 | 800 | Iowa Central | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −1⅞ |
| 73 | 74 | 980 | Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | −1¼ |
| 30⅞ | 31 | 4,100 | Kansas City South | 33¼ | 33¼ | 32½ | 32½ | −1¼ |
| 101 | 101¼ | 16 | Laclede Gas | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | ... |
| 15 | 16 | 8,400 | Lake Erie & Western | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | −2½ |
| 139½ | 140 | 400 | Louisville & Nash | 143½ | 143½ | 139½ | 139½ | −2½ |
| 84 | 86 | | Mackay Cos | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | −1½ |
| 5 | 5½ | 800 | Mercantile Marine | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | −1¾ |
| 17⅝ | 17½ | 200 | Mercantile Marine pf | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | −1¾ |
| 135½ | 136½ | 900 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M | 138½ | 138½ | 136 | 136 | −1¼ |
| 38½ | 38¾ | 8,900 | Mo., Kansas & Texas | 40¾ | 40¾ | 38 | 38 | −1¼ |
| 67½ | 67¾ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67 | 67 | −1¼ |
| | | 6,100 | Missouri Pacific | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67 | 67 | −1¼ |
| | | 100 | Nash., Chat. & St. L | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | −1½ |
| | | 300 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ... |
| | | 4,900 | Nat. Enam. & Stamp | 107½ | 107½ | 105 | 105 | −1½ |
| | | 2,500 | Nat. Lead Co | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74 | 74 | −2¾ |
| | | 2,500 | N. Rys. of M. 2d pf | 27½ | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | −2¾ |
| | | 22,000 | Nevada Con. Copper | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | −½ |
| | | 400 | N. Y. Central | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¼ | 116¼ | −1⅛ |
| | | 200 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | ... |
| | | 2,400 | N. Y., N. H. & Hart | 153 | 158 | 152 | 152 | −1 |
| | | 6,500 | N. Y., Ont. & West | 44¾ | 45 | 43½ | 43½ | −1⅛ |
| | | 900 | Norfolk & Western | 100 | 100 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | −1⅜ |
| | | 14,510 | North American | 69¾ | 69¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | −2¼ |
| | | 900 | Northern Pacific | 126¾ | 126¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ | −2¾ |
| | | 600 | Ontario Mining | 27½ | 28 | 26¾ | 26¾ | −⅝ |
| | | 100 | Pacific Mail | 48 | 48 | 47 | 47 | −1½ |
| | | 100 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 129¾ | 130 | 125¼ | 126 | −3⅝ |
| | | 51,100 | Pennsylvania R. R | 155 | 155 | 152 | 152 | −2 |
| | | 8,000 | People's Gas, Chi | 146 | 146 | 142¼ | 142½ | −2½ |
| | | | P., C., C. & St. L | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | ... |
| | | 1,100 | Pittsburg Coal | 70 | 70 | 69 | 69 | −1 |
| | | 2,800 | Pittsburg Coal pf | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ | −¾ |
| | | 250 | Pressed Steel Car | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | −1 |
| | | 400 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | −2½ |
| | | 100 | Pullman Company | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ... |
| | | 1,500 | Quicksilver | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | −¼ |
| | | 100 | Quicksilver pf | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | −1¼ |
| | | 100 | R'way Steel Spring | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | −1 |
| | | 100 | R'way Steel Spring pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | −8½ |
| | | 264,500 | Reading | 155¾ | 156¾ | 150¾ | 150¾ | −4 |
| | | 2,300 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 31½ | 31½ | 28 | 28 | −2¾ |
| | | 900 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 94 | 94 | −2¾ |
| | | 19,000 | Rock Island Co | 41¾ | 41¾ | 38¾ | 39¼ | −2¾ |
| | | 3,000 | Rock Island Co. pf | 86 | 86½ | 85 | 85 | −2¾ |
| | | 2,100 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 44½ | 44¾ | 41 | 41 | −2¾ |
| | | 800 | St. Louis Southwest'n | 30¾ | 30¾ | 29¼ | 29¼ | −1¾ |
| | | 200 | St. L. Southwest'n pf | 73½ | 73½ | 73 | 73 | −1 |
| | | 1,000 | Sears-Roebuck | 154¾ | 154¾ | 153¼ | 153¼ | −1 |
| | | 83,000 | Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron | 70¾ | 70¾ | 68⅝ | 69⅝ | −1¼ |
| | | 8,700 | Southern Pacific | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | 116¾ | 117½ | −4⅝ |
| | | 1,500 | Southern R'way ext | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | −2¼ |
| | | 910 | South. R'way pf., ext | 61 | 61 | 59 | 59 | −2¼ |
| | | 1,900 | Tennessee Copper | 26 | 28 | 25 | 25¼ | −1 |
| | | 100 | Texas & Pacific | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | −1 |
| | | 300 | Third Avenue | | | | | |
| | | 300 | Tol., St. L. & W | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | −⅝ |
| | | 300 | Tol., St. L. & W. pf | 28 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | −1 |
| | | 250 | Twin City R. Transit | 111 | 111 | 108 | 108 | −2⅝ |
| | | 50 | Union Bag & Paper | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| | | 183,100 | Union Pacific | 175 | 175 | 168 | 168½ | −6⅝ |
| | | 1,350 | Union Pacific pf | 93½ | 98¼ | 92 | 92 | −5½ |
| | | 1,300 | U. S. Cast Iron Pipe | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | −1 |
| | | 200 | U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf | 70 | 70 | 69¼ | 69¼ | −¾ |
| | | 100 | U. S. Red. & Ref | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5½ | 5½ | −¾ |
| | | 3,350 | U. S. Rubber | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | −1 |
| | | 1,550 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 87½ | 87½ | −1½ |
| | | 325,000 | U. S. Steel | 111 | 111 | 107 | 107 | −3¼ |
| | | 8,425 | U. S. Steel pf | 79¾ | 79¾ | 75¼ | 76¼ | −3¼ |
| | | 4,625 | Utah Copper | 116½ | 116½ | 115 | 115 | −1⅝ |
| | | 8,300 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 44 | 44 | 40½ | 41½ | −1⅝ |
| | | 2,900 | Wabash | 60 | 60 | 57½ | 57¾ | −2⅛ |
| | | 11,400 | Wabash pf | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | −1⅞ |
| | | 1,800 | Western Md. R'way | 42¾ | 43 | 40 | 40⅝ | −1⅞ |
| | | 300 | Western Union Tel | 44¾ | 44¾ | 43 | 43 | −1⅞ |
| | | 1,800 | Westinghouse E. & M | 67 | 67 | 66 | 66 | −1 |
| | | 100 | Westinghouse 1st pf | 61½ | 62 | 59½ | 59½ | −1 |
| | | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | −1⅝ |
| | | 300 | Wisconsin Central | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| | | | | 50 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ | −1⅝ |

### BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1930 | 100¾ | 101¼ |
| 2s, c., 1930 | 100⅝ | |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 102 | 103 |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 102 | 103 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 114¾ | 115 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 114¼ | 115¼ |
| Pan. 2s, r., 1938 | 100⅜ | 101 |
| Philip'ne 4s | 100¼ | |
| Adams Exp. | 230 | |
| Alb. & Sus. | 230 | |
| Am. Ag. C. | 40 | 42½ |
| Am. Ag. C. pf. | 100 | 108 |
| Am. B. S. pf. | 91 | 93 |
| Am. Coal | 70 | 150 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 15 | 30 |
| Am. Exp. | 240 | 270 |
| Am. Malt. | 5¾ | 6 |
| Am. S. pf. | 85 | 87 |
| Am. Snuff. | 285 | 300 |
| Am. Sn. pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Am. Sug. R. pf. | 119 | 121 |
| A. T. & C. | 71 | 75 |
| A. Tob. pf. | 95¼ | 97 |
| Ann Arbor | 28 | 36 |
| Ann A. pf. | 63 | 72 |
| Asso. Oil | | 50½ |
| Asso. M. 2d pf. | 106 | |
| Astoplias M. | 2¾ | 3 |
| Beth. S. pf. | 55 | |
| Bruns. Ter. | 10 | 11 |
| B., R. & P. | 95 | 107 |
| B. & S. pf. | 88 | |
| But'k Co | 29½ | 30½ |
| Canada So. | 65 | 71 |
| C. & A. | 80 | |
| Tel. | 110 | 117½ |
| C. & A. pf. | 80 | 86 |
| C., B. & Q. | 200 | |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | 118 | |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 60 | 80 |
| C. & N. W., pf., ex d. | 208 | 210 |
| Chi., St. P., M. & Om. | 140 | 150 |
| Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf. | 155 | 165 |
| Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. | st. 6 | 10 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 100 | 105 |
| Cleve. & P. | 171 | |
| Col. & So. 1st pf. | 76 | 77 |
| Col. & So. 2d pf. | 76 | 77 |
| Crex Carpet | 56 | 63 |
| D., L. & W. | 580 | 650 |
| D. M. & F. D. pf. | 5 | 15 |
| Det. U. Ry. | 53½ | 60 |
| Dul. Sup. T. | 69 | 70 |
| Dul. Sup. T. pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 55 | 60 |
| Ev. & T. H. pf. | 75 | 85 |
| Fed. Sugar | 40 | 60 |
| Fed. S. pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Gen. C. Co. | 93¼ | 100 |
| Cranby Con. | 35 | 100 |
| Hav. E. R. | | 95¼ |
| | | 97 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. cfts. | 120 | 123¼ |
| Sears-R. pf. | 110 | |
| So. P. R. S. | 88 | |
| So. Ry. M. pf. | 110 | |
| So. Ry. M. & O. cfts. | 81 | 85 |
| Texas Cent. pf. | 60 | |
| Texas Cent. pf. | 80 | |
| T. P. L. | 88 | |
| T., P. & W. | 117 | 95 |
| T. R. & L. | 8½ | 10 |
| U. B. & P. pf. | 57 | 59 |
| Un. Cig. M. pf. | 104 | 108 |
| U. Dry G. | 105 | 108 |
| U. Dry G. pf. | 105¼ | 106¼ |
| U. S. Exp. | 100 | 103 |
| U. S. R. & Imp't pf. | 70 | 72 |
| U. S. R. & Ref. pf. | 16 | 18 |
| U. S. R. 2d pf. | 73 | 75 |
| Vand. R. R. | 73¾ | |
| Va.-Car. C. Co. pf. | 122 | 124 |
| Va. L. C. & Coke | | 60 |
| Vulcan Det. | 16 | 20 |
| Vulcan Det. pf. | 60 | 70 |
| W. F. Exp. | 163 | 175 |
| W. Md. pf. | 68 | 70 |
| W. & L. E. | 3½ | 4½ |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf. | 8 | 10 |

### SHORT TERM NOTES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911 | 98¾ | 99¼ |
| Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912 | 97 | 98 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, June 1913 | 98¾ | 98⅞ |
| Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914 | 97½ | 99 |
| Chicago & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913 | 98¾ | 99¼ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ |
| Interboro 6s, May, 1911 | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| K. C. Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912 | 99¼ | 102 |
| Minn. & St. L. 5s, Feb., 1911 | 99¼ | 99⅝ |
| St. L. & San F. 5s, March, 1913 | 98 | 98 |
| Southern Ry. 6s, Feb., 1913 | 101¼ | 101⅝ |
| Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913 | 98¼ | 98⅝ |
| Western T. & T. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912 | 99¼ | 99⅝ |
| Westingh. E. & M. 6s, Aug., 1910 | 100 | 100⅜ |

Interest to be added.

### NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s —May, '59, f'chg | 99¼ | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99⅝ |
| 4s —Nov., '58, f'chg | 99¼ | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99⅝ |
| 4½s—May, '57, f'chg | 107½ | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅞ |
| 4½s—Nov., '57, f'chg | 107½ | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅞ |
| 4½s—May, '17, f'chg | 107½ | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107⅞ |
| 4½s—Nov., '17, f'chg | 102¼ | 102⅝ | 102¼ | 102⅞ |
| 4s —May, '57, f'chg | 102¼ | 102⅝ | 102¼ | 102⅞ |
| 4s —May, '17, f'chg | 99 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 4½s—Mar., '60, w. i | 101 | 101¼ | 99 | 100¼ |
| 4s —Nov., '56, reg | 101 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 4s —Nov., '36, reg | 98 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98⅝ |
| 4s —Nov., '55, f'chg | 98 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98⅝ |
| 3½s—May, '54, coup | 88¼ | 88½ | 88 | 88½ |
| 3½s—May, '54, reg | 87 | 88⅛ | 88

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### Influence of Liquidation.

The most impressive thing about yesterday's market to the traders was the plentiful evidence supplied by it of genuine liquidation. By comparing notes, which they are much in the habit of doing, speculators of large calibre are able to ascertain pretty definitely the sources from which stocks are coming in a market like yesterday's, and if these sources are such as to indicate pure discontent with general conditions or with any special set of conditions existing at the moment, the market is naturally considered a safe one to attack. Professional selling was heavy yesterday, just because the opportunity presented by the fulfillment of these conditions was present, and some large lines of stocks sold short were allowed to stand over at the day's close, because it was found a simple matter to cover without advancing prices whenever the attempt was made. It is always figured that there is a point at which banking support will be forthcoming, and something of the kind was read in Thursday's market and instilled caution at that time. The withdrawal of support from United States Steel yesterday, to take a single example, became therefore one of the most encouraging signs which bearish operators found in the situation.

***

### Crops Undiscouraged.

Here and there through the financial district was to be found an experienced trader who was keeping an open mind on the general situation, and by one such the crop summary of The Modern Miller, a well-liked grain trade organ, was considered most important, it having been compiled after correspondence with millers in practically every State where wheat is grown. In this summary the largest improvement over the May 1 figures was found to be that made in Kansas and Nebraska, where the crop was most in need of betterment. The average condition figures for the various States, with comparisons, are: Seventy-three for Kansas, against 65 May 1; Nebraska, 75, against 67; Missouri, 74, against 73; Illinois, 70, against 80; Indiana, 76, against 82; Ohio, 88, against 86; Michigan, 86, against 84; Oklahoma, 89, against 87; Texas, 90, against 91; Kentucky, 80, against 83, and Tennessee, 85, against 83.

***

### Presidents and Panics.

The reference which Mr. Taft made yesterday in his speech to the possibility of another panic was read by Wall Street when it was in the worst of its blues over the falling away of prices on the Stock Exchange, and it was in no humor to read this passage of the speech with any equanimity. The reference to the possibility of a panic made in a speech of President Taft's predecessor not long before the worst of the financial disturbance in 1907 was recalled and the comment passed that references to such upheavals appeared to have become a recognized part of Presidential comment on passing events. Wall Street felt that this time it was safe from any real panic, because of the prevailing ease in money, but none the less was it distasteful to the Street to have the President, in the present unsettled state of the security market, refer to the possibility of another panic, even though he did give the country ten years within which to face this possibility.

***

### Bond Market May Profit.

Those who seek in every situation, no matter how bad, some ground for differing with the general pessimism of the moment are expressing the belief that the events now under way in the stock market may help the bond market, which for so long has been under the influence of complete indifference on the part of investors. It is thought that the liquidation in the stock market, accompanied by the slowing down of business and possibly general railroad retrenchment, will bring about still greater ease in the money market, and that this, in conjunction with the distrust of stocks created by the rapidity with which they have declined, will incline investors again to the purchase of bonds.

***

### No Word Yet of Bond Takings.

Yesterday was the last day for the exercise of Atchison stockholders' subscription privileges to the new issue of $43,686,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. convertible bonds offered them at 102½ last March. The stockholders had the right to take 14 per cent. of their holdings, and payments were divided into three installments, extending from June 1, last Wednesday, to June 8, 1911. No information was supplied yesterday as to the extent to which stockholders' rights had been exercised, but the issue was underwritten. It was announced at the time of its authorization that the proceeds would be used for necessary capital expenditures. The rate injunction proceedings have apparently halted the road's present intentions in this respect, according to an interview with President Ripley, who told in detail of the stopping of double tracking from Chicago to the coast, and the cutting down of shop time and other curtailments.

## FISKE TRUSTEES SUE A BANK.

### Ask for Return of $450,000 Paid by Failed Brokers to Mechanics & Metals.

Irving L. Faust, Lindsay Russell, and H. T. Marshall, as trustees in bankruptcy for the brokerage firm of J. M. Fiske & Co., have started suit in the United States District Court against the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, asking for an accounting. The complaint asks that transfers of money, stocks, bonds, notes, checks, and securities of the value of $450,000 made to the bank on Jan. 19, the day of the Hocking pool collapse, be declared fraudulent and void and set aside as preferential, and that the defendant be directed to account and pay over to the trustees the value of those assets.

The complaint states that the Mechanics and Metals National Bank at the time of the transfer knew that J. M. Fiske & Co. were insolvent and at the time of the delivery of the stocks, bonds, notes, and securities were divesting themselves of a large portion of their assets, with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors.

The trustees further allege that after the transfer the aggregate of the property of the firm was less than $200,000, while its unsecured debts exceeded $1,000,000.

## BANK CHARTER REFUSED.

### Applicants Were Directors of the Defunct Borough Bank of Brooklyn.

It became known in Brooklyn yesterday that an application made by some of the Directors of the defunct Borough Bank for a charter for a new National bank had been rejected by the Controller of the Currency in Washington. The petition is said to have been made soon after the Borough Bank failed for the second time, several months ago.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. Pemberton Hutchinson of Philadelphia and Sidney J. White of New Orleans have been elected to membership in the Cotton Exchange.

H. Duncan Bulkley has opened a department for dealing in railroad bonds and equipment trusts, under the management of Harold Palmer.

Robert A. Parker, Vice President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, sailed yesterday for a brief vacation in Europe.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe subscription receipts for fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, issue of 1910, first installment paid flat, full paid and interest from June 1, 1910. Application has been made to list $11,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due 1959, of the Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield Railway Company; $4,000,000 preferred stock and $8,600,000 common stock of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, and $175,600 additional first preferred stock, $35,000 additional second preferred stock, and $1,334,600 additional common stock of the United States Rubber Company.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### Trading Quiet in London and on Continental Bourses.

LONDON, June 3.—Money to-day was easier and in better supply. Discounts quiet.

The stock market continued quiet with narrow changes despite the reduced bank rate and cheaper money. Mines, especially copper shares, hardened on Paris and local support. Grand Trunks were benefited by good traffic returns, but Mexican rails declined on poor earnings. Rubber and British issues were neglected and easy and consols lost ¼ on realizations.

American securities opened ¼ to ⅝ higher and further improved on covering. After Wall Street opened the market was narrow and irregular, with prices mostly lower on absence of buying power. The close was uncertain.

Bar silver quiet; 24 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PARIS, June 3.—Trading on the Bourse was inactive.

At closing, 3 per cent rentes were 99 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 27 centimes for checks.

Private rate of discount, 2¼ per cent.

BERLIN, June 3.—Trading on the Boerse was quiet, with prices firm.

### LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | London. | N. Y. Equiv. | N. Y. Close. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols, money | 81 9-16 | .. | .. | — 5-16 |
| Consols, account | 81 13-16 | .. | .. | —11-16 |
| Anaconda | 8⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Atchison | 107½ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific | 201½ | 196⅛ | 196⅛ | + 1 |
| St. Paul | 133½ | 130 | 129⅛ | + ¼ |
| Erie | 27½ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 45⅝ | 44½ | 44⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 137½ | 134 | 132 | + 2 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 147½ | 143⅝ | 143 | + ⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 119½ | 116½ | 115⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 67⅝ | 132 | 131⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Reading | 156⅛ | 154⅜ | 154⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Southern Pacific | 124⅝ | 121½ | 121 | + ⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 182 | 177½ | 176⅞ | + ⅛ |
| U. S. Steel | 81¾ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | + ⅛ |
| U. S. Steel pf. | 120 | 117 | 116¾ | + ⅛ |

### American Mining Stocks in London.

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camp Bird | 1 8 9 | Esperanza | 2 13 0 |
| Tomboy | 0 18 9 | Dolores | 1 10 0 |
| El Oro | 1 7 0 | Stratton's Ind. | 0 3 3 |

### BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, June 3.—Heavy liquidation was the order of the day in the local market, and prices are all from a point to several points lower as a result of the day's trading. Lake Copper declined from 52 to 44 on sales of over 5,000 shares. Among other issues prominent in the day's trading were Amalgamated, Nipissing, North Butte, and Shannon. The market rallied during the latter part of the afternoon on covering of shorts.

BONDS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Am. T. & T. 4s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 5,000 | A. G. & W. I. S. 5s | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1,000 | Bos. & Low. 4s, 1913 | 97 | 97 | 67 |
| 6,000 | Mass. Gas 4½s | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1,000 | N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Atchison | 102¾ | 102 | 102 |
| 5 | Atchison pf. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 22 | Boston Elevated | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 64 | Boston & Albany | 222½ | 222 | 222 |
| 1 | Boston & Lowell | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| 16 | Boston & Maine | 134½ | 134½ | 134½ |
| 25 | Mass. Electric | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 107 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 153½ | 153 | 153 |
| 140 | N. Y., N. H. & H., sub. 25 p. c. pd. | 145½ | 143¾ | 144 |
| 3,180 | Union Pacific | 174⅝ | 16 | 168⅝ |
| 12 | West End | 88 | 87¾ | 88 |
| 15 | West End pf. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |

TELEPHONES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,894 | American | 134⅞ | 132¾ | 132¾ |
| 100 | Cumberland | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 500 | Mexican | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | New England | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 12 | Western pf. | 87 | 86 | 86 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. Agr. Chem. | 43¼ | 42 | 42 |
| 105 | Am. Agr. Chem. pf. | 101⅝ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 100 | A. G. & W. I. S. S. | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 5 | A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf. | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 | Am. Pneu. Service | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 407 | Am. Pneu. Serv. pf. | 17¼ | 16 | 16½ |
| 342 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 120½ | 119½ | 120¼ |
| 160 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 120 | 119 | 119⅞ |
| 303 | Am. Woolen pf. | 99¼ | 98½ | 98⅞ |
| 109 | East Boston Land | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | Edison | 249 | 249 | 249 |
| 12 | General Electric | 143 | 142 | 142 |
| 148 | Mass. Gas | 83⅜ | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| 6 | Mass. Gas pf. | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 35 | N. E. Cotton Yarn | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 263 | Pullman | 161⅞ | 161 | 161 |
| 245 | Pullman pf. | 164 | 163 | 164 |
| 20 | Rotary Ring | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 246 | Swift | 105¼ | 104⅜ | 105 |
| 584 | United Fruit | 193½ | 192 | 192½ |
| 2,625 | United Shoe | 69 | 67½ | 68 |
| 8,264 | U. S. Steel | 79⅞ | 76 | 76⅛ |
| 204 | U. S. Steel pf. | 116½ | 115 | 115 |

MINING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 310 | Adventure | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| $10,115 | Amalgamated | 67⅛ | 63 | 63¾ |
| 125 | Allouez | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 20 | Arcadian | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 590 | Arizona Com. | 16 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 50 | Atlantic | 7¼ | 7 | 7 |
| 210 | Boston Corbin | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 605 | Butte Coalition | 19¼ | 17⅜ | 18 |
| 1,175 | Butte Balaklala | 15⅝ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 50 | Calumet & Arizona | 61½ | 61 | 61 |
| 6 | Calumet & Hecla | 560 | 560 | 560 |
| 800 | Cons. Mercur | 10c | 10c | 10c |
| 240 | Copper Range | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 130 | Daly West | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 110 | East Butte | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 20 | Elm River | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 400 | Franklin | 13 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 1,800 | Giroux | 7¼ | 7 | 7 |
| 55 | Granby | 39 | 38 | 38 |
| 700 | Greene-Cananea | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 |
| 430 | Hancock | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 680 | Indiana | 18 | 16 | 16⅜ |
| 1,025 | Isle Royale | 20⅝ | 19 | 19⅜ |
| 650 | Kerr Lake | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ |
| 5,030 | Lake | 52 | 44 | 47 |
| 78 | La Salle | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 125 | Mass | 7 | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 405 | Miami | 21¼ | 20½ | 20¼ |
| 23 | Mohawk | 49⅝ | 48 | 48 |
| 570 | Nevada | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 2,225 | Nipissing | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| 2,740 | North Butte | 32 | 30 | 30¼ |
| 530 | North Lake | 11 | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 190 | Old Dominion | 35 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 115 | Osceola | 135 | 132 | 132 |
| 185 | Parrot | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 190 | Quincy | 75 | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| 210 | Ray Con | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17¼ |
| 50 | Santa Fe | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 940 | Shannon | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| 175 | Superior | 42½ | 41 | 41¼ |
| 655 | Superior & Boston | 11 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 650 | Superior & Pitts. | 11½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 100 | South Utah | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 25 | Tamarack | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 120 | Trinity | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 500 | U. S. Oil | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| 562 | U. S. Smelting | 41¾ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 330 | U. S. Smelting pf. | 50 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ |
| 165 | Utah Con. | 22⅞ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 69 | Utah Copper | 44 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| 50 | Winona | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 19 | Wolverine | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 100 | Wyandotte | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |

### TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Trading was inactive and price changes were immaterial, excepting United Railways funding 5s, which lost a full point. Shares, 250; bonds, $104,000.

BONDS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Atl. C. Line con. 4s | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 38,000 | Cotton Duck 5s | 72 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 10,000 | Carolina Central 4s | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 5,000 | Consolidated Gas 5s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 2,000 | Lake Roland 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 3,000 | Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 5,000 | North Baltimore 5s | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 9,000 | Norfolk & P. Trac. 5s | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 4,000 | Seaboard adj. 5s | 72½ | 72 | 72 |
| 11,000 | Seaboard 4s, stamped | 83½ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 3,000 | Seaboard 10-year 5s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2,000 | Twin City R. T. 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2,000 | United Rys. income | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 1,000 | United Rys. 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 4,000 | United Rys. fdg. 5s | 81½ | 80½ | 80½ |

STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Consolidated Coal | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 117 | C. Gas, E. L. & P. pf. | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 30 | Fidelity & Deposit | 150¼ | 150¼ | 150¼ |
| 30 | Mechanics' Bank | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 | Mercantile Trust | 142 | 142 | 142 |

### PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURG, June 3.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Am. Window Glass pf. | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| 20 | Consolidated Ice | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1,095 | Crucible Steel | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1,425 | Crucible Steel pf. | 84 | 82 | 82 |
| 100 | Fireproofing | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 90 | Fireproofing pf. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 75 | Independent Brewing | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 115 | Independent Brew. pf. | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 700 | Mfrs. L. & H. | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 166 | Ohio Fuel | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 35 | Pittsburg Brewing | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 200 | Pittsburg Coal pf. | 63⅞ | 63 | 63 |
| 25 | Pittsburg Plate Glass | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 50 | River Coal pf. | 21⅞ | 21 | 21 |
| 1,000 | Ross Mining | 17c. | 17c. | 17c. |
| 10 | Union Switch | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 210 | U. S. Steel | 79½ | 76 | 76 |
| 10 | U. S. Steel pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 50 | West. Air Brake | 136¾ | 136¾ | 136¾ |
| 180 | West. Elec. 2ds | 30½ | 29½ | 30 |

BOND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Pitts. Brew. 6s | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |

UNLISTED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 245 | Mount Elliott | 22c. | 20c. | 20c. |
| 2,500 | Mount Shasta | 31c. | 29c. | 31c. |
| 30 | Ohio Fuel Oil | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 20 | Union Gas | 128 | 128 | 128 |

BOND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Jones & Laughlin 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3d week May | $30,100 | $31,066 | *$966 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE— | | | |
| 4th week May | 618,100 | 540,900 | 77,200 |
| Month | 1,890,700 | 1,703,600 | 187,100 |
| From July 1 | 21,060,300 | 18,581,200 | 2,479,100 |
| ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN— | | | |
| 4th week May | 248,998 | 234,708 | 14,290 |
| Month May | 810,476 | 757,884 | 52,591 |
| July 1-May 31 | 10,133,104 | 9,546,379 | 586,725 |
| WABASH— | | | |
| 4th week May | 718,078 | 673,065 | 45,013 |
| Month May | 2,257,142 | 2,103,074 | 154,068 |
| July 1-May 31 | 26,118,094 | 23,526,605 | 2,591,489 |
| CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for April— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,487 | 1,476 | 11 |
| Total op. rev | 1,095,331 | 797,145 | 298,186 |
| Total op. exp | 860,799 | 751,673 | 109,126 |
| Op. ratio | 7,859 | 9,430 | *1,571 |
| Net op. rev | 234,532 | 45,472 | 189,060 |
| Other income | 36,393 | 2,332 | 34,061 |
| Total income | 270,925 | 47,804 | 223,121 |
| Taxes and other charges | 227,242 | 279,110 | *51,868 |
| Net income | 43,683 | †231,306 | 274,989 |
| For 8 months to April 30: | | | |
| Total op. rev | 8,121,302 | 7,306,921 | 814,381 |
| Total op. exp | 6,102,665 | 6,160,391 | *57,726 |
| Op. ratio | 7,514 | 8,431 | *917 |
| Net op. rev | 2,018,637 | 1,146,530 | 872,107 |
| Other income | 84,776 | 26,048 | 58,728 |
| Total income | 2,103,413 | 1,172,578 | 930,835 |
| Taxes and other charges | 1,736,292 | 2,303,938 | *567,646 |
| Net income | 367,121 | †1,131,360 | 1,498,481 |
| †Deficit. | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO. (Buffalo) for the quarter ended March 31— | | | |
| Total op. rev | 1,101,667 | 995,280 | 106,377 |
| Total op. exp | 696,185 | 641,947 | 54,188 |
| Net op. rev | 405,621 | 353,333 | 52,188 |
| Taxes accrued | 65,847 | 57,394 | 8,453 |
| Op. income | 339,674 | 295,940 | 43,734 |
| Non-op. income | 7,091 | 6,824 | 267 |
| Gross income | 346,765 | 302,764 | 44,001 |
| Total deductions from gross inc | 210,559 | 227,958 | *17,094 |
| Net corp. inc | 136,206 | 75,111 | 61,095 |
| LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended March 31— | | | |
| Total op. rev | 11,711,542 | 9,787,478 | 1,924,064 |
| Total op. exp | 7,774,909 | 6,886,330 | 1,898,579 |
| Net op. rev | 3,926,633 | 2,901,148 | 1,025,485 |
| Out. op. (debit) | 12,783 | 28,158 | *15,375 |
| Total net rev | 3,913,900 | 3,885,940 | 327,960 |
| Taxes accrued | 405,000 | 375,000 | 30,000 |
| Op. income | 3,508,900 | 3,010,940 | 497,960 |
| Other income | 4,065,713 | 1,078,191 | 2,987,522 |
| Gross income | 7,574,613 | 4,089,131 | 3,485,482 |
| Total deductions from gross inc | 2,208,680 | 2,299,051 | *190,371 |
| Net corp. inc | 5,365,933 | 1,990,080 | 3,675,853 |
| LONG ISLAND CO. for the quarter ended March 31— | | | |
| Total op. rev | 1,746,885 | 1,564,280 | 182,605 |
| Total op. exp | 1,652,365 | 1,526,810 | 125,555 |
| Net op. rev | 94,500 | 35,420 | 59,080 |
| Net rev. from outside op | 78,121 | 109,768 | *31,647 |
| Total net rev | 172,621 | 145,187 | 27,434 |
| Taxes accrued | 114,000 | 109,000 | 4,900 |
| Op. income | 58,621 | 39,187 | 19,434 |
| Other income | 46,791 | 41,831 | 4,960 |
| Gross income | 105,412 | 80,968 | 24,444 |
| Total deductions from gross inc | 854,324 | 583,629 | 70,695 |
| Net corp. deficit | 548,912 | 502,661 | 46,251 |
| *Decrease. | | | |

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended March 31—

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total ry. op. rv | 2,775,397 | 2,257,290 | 518,107 |
| Total ry. op. ex | 1,815,007 | 1,428,165 | 86,842 |
| Net ry. op. rev | 960,390 | 828,125 | 432,700 |
| Outside op., deb | 5,770 | 5,781 | *11 |
| Total net rev. from oper | 954,620 | 522,344 | 432,276 |
| Taxes accrued | 51,000 | 45,000 | 6,000 |
| Oper. income | 818,620 | 444,344 | 426,419 |
| Other income | 59,919 | 61,799 | *1,879 |
| Gross income | 968,539 | 506,139 | 427,400 |
| Total deduc. fr. gross income | 365,942 | 355,077 | 10,865 |
| Net corp. inc | 567,597 | 151,062 | 416,535 |

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY for April—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 780,414 | 689,927 | 40,427 |
| Oper. exp. and taxes | 485,223 | 479,837 | 5,886 |
| Oper. ratio | 66.40% | 69.54% | ..... |
| Net earnings | 243,191 | 210,090 | 35,041 |
| Deduc., net | 102,632 | 102,949 | *317 |
| Surplus | 142,559 | 107,201 | 35,358 |
| Ten months to April 30: | | | |
| Gross earnings | 7,032,908 | 6,929,285 | 103,653 |
| Oper. exp. and taxes | 5,038,474 | 4,902,012 | 136,462 |
| Oper. ratio | 71.64% | 70.75% | ..... |
| Net earnings | 1,994,434 | 2,027,273 | *32,909 |
| Deduc., net | 968,955 | 942,044 | 26,924 |
| Surplus | 1,025,406 | 1,085,229 | *58,853 |
| *Decrease. | | | |

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO and its controlled lines for the month of April—

| St. Louis & San Francisco. | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Av. mileage op. | 5,072 | 5,075 | 5,084 |
| Total oper. rev. | $3,189,471 | $2,997,852 | $2,517,812 |
| Total oper. exp. | 2,284,565 | 1,835,890 | 1,641,962 |
| Net oper. rev. | 954,936 | 1,163,962 | 876,850 |
| Outside op., deb. | ..... | ..... | 16,035 |
| Total net rev. | 954,936 | 1,163,962 | 859,815 |
| Taxes | 125,807 | 128,000 | 96,900 |
| Oper. income | 829,649 | 1,035,962 | 762,822 |
| Av. mileage op. | 5,072 | 5,072 | ..... |
| 10 mos. total op. rev. | 34,849,884 | 31,707,141 | 31,007,960 |
| Total oper. exp. | 24,268,994 | 21,121,776 | 21,709,969 |
| Net oper. rev. | 10,580,890 | 10,585,365 | 9,297,991 |
| Outside op., deb. | ..... | ..... | 16,035 |
| Total net rev. | 10,580,890 | 10,585,365 | 9,281,946 |
| Taxes | 1,203,971 | 1,228,901 | 754,428 |
| 10 mos. op. inc. | 9,376,919 | 9,301,464 | 8,527,518 |

| Chicago & Eastern Illinois. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Av. mileage op. | 966 | 966 | 957 |
| Total oper. rev. | $787,747 | $785,302 | $557,588 |
| Total oper. exp. | 505,288 | 504,420 | 481,420 |
| Net oper. rev. | 142,459 | 280,882 | 76,167 |
| Outside op., deb. | 1,075 | 1,081 | 720 |
| Total net rev. | 141,384 | 279,801 | 75,447 |
| Taxes | 29,900 | 26,500 | 30,196 |
| Oper. income | 111,484 | 253,301 | 45,252 |
| Av. mileage op. | 966 | 966 | ..... |
| 10 mos. total op. rev. | 10,030,316 | 8,663,668 | 9,332,294 |
| Total oper. exp. | 6,819,466 | 5,949,740 | 6,549,142 |
| Net oper. rev. | 3,210,850 | 2,713,928 | 2,783,152 |
| Outside op., deb. | 13,185 | 15,350 | 7,277 |
| Total net rev. | 3,197,665 | 2,698,578 | 2,775,874 |
| Taxes | 302,824 | 221,115 | 278,391 |
| 10 mos. op. inc. | 2,895,341 | 2,477,463 | 2,497,483 |

| Evansville & Terre Haute. (Including Evansville & Indiana.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Av. miles op. | 310 | 310 | 310 |
| Total oper. rev. | $174,702 | $165,443 | $159,506 |
| Total oper. exp. | 110,099 | 93,378 | 94,592 |
| Net oper. rev. | 64,723 | 72,065 | 64,914 |
| Outside op., deb. | 723 | 274 | *92 |
| Total net rev. | 63,999 | 71,791 | 65,006 |
| Taxes | 12,207 | 9,613 | 8,845 |
| Oper. income | 51,792 | 62,178 | 56,161 |
| Av. miles oper. | 310 | 310 | ..... |
| 10 mos. total op. rev. | 2,068,881 | 1,780,423 | 1,887,043 |
| Total oper. exp. | 1,267,263 | 1,123,860 | 1,228,739 |
| Net oper. rev. | 791,118 | 656,563 | 659,203 |
| Outside op., deb. | 8,673 | 3,044 | 205 |
| Total net rev. | 782,445 | 653,519 | 658,998 |
| Taxes | 93,532 | 91,916 | 86,599 |
| 10 mos. op. inc. | 688,913 | 561,603 | 572,438 |
| *Credit. | | | |

| Total All Lines. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Av. miles oper. | 6,348 | 6,351 | 6,331 |
| Total oper. rev. | $4,101,981 | $3,948,598 | $3,234,906 |
| Total oper. exp. | 2,939,863 | 2,431,689 | 2,217,975 |
| Net oper. rev. | 1,162,118 | 1,516,909 | 1,016,931 |
| Outside op., deb. | 1,799 | 1,355 | 16,663 |
| Total net rev. | 1,160,319 | 1,515,554 | 1,000,268 |
| Taxes | 167,494 | 160,106 | 136,033 |
| Oper. income | 992,825 | 1,355,448 | 864,235 |
| Av. miles oper. | 6,348 | 6,348 | ..... |
| 10 mos. total op. rev. | 46,938,582 | 42,151,233 | 42,228,187 |
| Total oper. exp. | 32,355,723 | 28,195,377 | 29,487,851 |
| Net oper. rev. | 14,582,859 | 13,955,856 | 12,740,336 |
| Outside op., deb. | 21,859 | 18,394 | 23,518 |
| Total net rev. | 14,561,000 | 13,937,462 | 12,716,818 |
| Taxes | 1,599,828 | 1,596,962 | 1,116,379 |
| 10 mos. op. inc. | 12,961,172 | 12,340,680 | 11,597,439 |

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended March 31—

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total op. rev | 358,854 | 327,936 | 30,918 |
| Total op. ex | 289,074 | 225,619 | 13,455 |
| Net op. income | 119,780 | 102,317 | 17,463 |
| Taxes accrued | 18,089 | 18,279 | *190 |
| Op. income | 101,692 | 84,038 | 17,654 |
| Total deductions | 778,802 | 74,720 | 3,082 |
| Net corp. in | 23,890 | 9,318 | 14,572 |

UTICA & MOHAWK VALLEY for the quarter ended March 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total op. revs | 277,165 | 260,927 | 16,238 |
| Net earnings | 89,071 | 76,925 | 12,146 |
| Surp. after chgs. | 32,477 | 21,953 | 10,524 |

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended March 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total ry. op. rev | 2,010,908 | 1,657,779 | 353,129 |
| Total ry. op. ex. | 1,938,520 | 1,597,537 | 340,983 |
| Net ry. op. rev. | 72,387 | 60,242 | 12,145 |
| Taxes accrued | 45,433 | 43,766 | 1,667 |
| Op. income | 26,954 | 16,476 | 10,478 |
| Ttl deduct. from gross income | 313,124 | 316,534 | *3,410 |
| Net corp. deficit | 286,169 | 300,057 | *13,888 |

### Miscellaneous Earnings.

The GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., incorporated under the laws of New York, has filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State a statement of its financial condition as of April 1, 1910, which compares as follows:

ASSETS.

| | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Real estate | $3,244,609 | $85,124 | $541,900 |
| Machinery | 7,422,806 | 13,985,978 | 13,045,475 |
| Merchandise | 27,061,287 | 20,341,659 | 20,749,588 |
| Cash & deb rec | 33,580,808 | 39,229,081 | 43,815,580 |
| Patents rights | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,949,207 | 25,469,759 | 20,756,743 |
| Total | 97,858,719 | 99,112,505 | 98,909,287 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | $65,179,600 | $65,178,800 | $65,169,000 |
| Accts payable | 3,403,380 | 2,997,792 | 2,702,740 |
| Funded debt | 14,962,000 | 14,963,100 | 14,975,000 |
| Profit and loss | 14,313,739 | 15,972,813 | 15,062,547 |
| Total | 97,858,719 | 99,112,505 | 98,909,287 |

ROCKFORD ELECTRIC CO. for April—

| | 1910. | 1909. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $29,560 | $26,528 | $3,032 |
| Net earnings | 11,015 | 9,391 | 1,623 |
| Sur. after chgs. | 5,308 | 4,896 | 412 |
| Twelve months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 334,601 | 295,177 | 39,423 |
| Net earnings | 128,812 | 95,038 | 33,773 |
| Sur. after chgs. | 70,247 | 44,149 | 26,098 |

THE CANTON ELECTRIC CO. for April—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 23,663 | 18,728 | 4,935 |
| Net earnings | 13,534 | 9,437 | 4,097 |
| Sur. after chgs. | 10,379 | 6,618 | 3,761 |
| Twelve months— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 252,576 | 206,423 | 46,153 |
| Net earnings | 131,600 | 97,074 | 34,525 |
| Sur. after chgs. | 95,865 | 64,549 | 31,315 |

*The New York Times closely scrutinizes all advertisements and excludes misleading and objectionable statements.*—Adv.

## CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on business conditions this week the leading commercial agencies find little that is encouraging. Bradstreet's says:

Trade advices to Bradstreet's are irregular, varying somewhat with the sections or lines reporting, but with quietness the prevailing feature. In the northern half of the country unseasonably cool weather has been a bar to expansion in retail trade, which at many cities is classed as disappointing. At these centres reorder business is light, and jobbers' operations are consequently restricted. Probably the best reports as to trade come from the northwest and the Pacific Coast, while the Atlantic Coast reports are of current retail trade being unsatisfactory. As the week advanced action by the Government against higher railroad freight rates resulted in rumors of suspensions of improvement work by railroads, some of which were, however, denied. These reports injected an additional element of uncertainty into the industrial situation.

Cereal crop reports are of growth, planting or replanting being retarded by cold or wet weather. Spring wheat growth has been retarded by cool, dry weather, while corn planting, germination, or growth has been considerably interfered with. Winter wheat and oats have apparently made some progress. Southern reports are of a continuance of the favorable conditions noted last week, and the cotton crop certainly has regained some lost ground. Practically all the reports testify to the need of warm, growing weather if trade and crop conditions are to have proper development.

Price developments of the week have been in the direction of lower quotations, cotton imitating the action of the cereals last week in a downward movement.

Dun's Review says:

The best news is that which comes from the growing crops. Unseasonable, cold weather in the wheat and corn belts has not caused damage, and the crop prospects in general are so good as to cause a sharp break in prices, such as may lead to an improving demand for export. The cotton report is especially promising, both as regards large acreage and high condition. As against this improvement in agricultural outlook is the continued disturbance in the financial markets

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Sells Chambers Street Building —Deal in the Loft Zone—George Ehret Buys East Side Corner—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Details of the purchase of the Broadway way block front between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets by Lee Shubert and a syndicate of capitalists will be found in another column.

**Sell Chambers Street Building.**

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has sold to investors through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd the six-story business building 124 Chambers Street, on lot 25 by 77.

**Important Sale in Loft Zone.**

Mary A. G. McLochlin has sold 256 and 258 Seventh Avenue, two four-story buildings, on plot 43 by 78.3, adjoining the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street. The corner parcel is owned by Augusta Polifime.

**Horton Co. Buys 24th Street Plot.**

Adolph Humpfner & Co. have sold to James M. Horton of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company the properties 324 and 326 East Twenty-fourth Street, old tenements, on plot 50 by 98, which will soon be demolished. A large stable for the Horton firm will be erected on the plot.

**Assembling West Side Plot.**

Louis Kempner has sold for Frank J. Welton 2 West Ninetieth Street, a six-story stable, on lot 25 by 100.8. The same broker has also sold No. 4, adjoining, a four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.8, for the Keary estate.

The two properties comprise a plot 44 by 100.8, adjoining the south corner of Central Park West.

**Riverside Drive Deal Closed.**

Final contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street by John B. Russell to Franklin Pettit. The property, on which there is a handsome dwelling, measures about 111 feet on the Drive and 160 feet on the street.

**George Ehret Buys Corner.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Mary P. King the northwest corner of Avenue A and Ninety-second Street, 50.8 by 94. The purchaser is George Ehret, who owns the remainder of the block front on Avenue A up to Ninety-third Street, besides having large holdings to the west of the same block.

**Investor Buys Harlem Apartment.**

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for Rosenberg & Young to a client for investment 2,266 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment, with stores, on plot 37.6 by 100.

**Bronx Sales.**

James L. Libby has sold for Charles M. Rosenthal to a builder for improvement the plot, 120 by 100, on the west side of Grand Avenue, 150 feet south of 180th Street.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Richard H. Jaeger the northeast corner of River Avenue and 167th Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 24.9 by 80.

Ennis & Sinnott have bought through Joseph T. Mulligan the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 184th Street, 116 feet west of Washington Avenue, from Lewis M. Sweet.

Paul M. Gromberg has sold for F. H. Schwegler to a builder for improvement the plot, 41 by 185, on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 266 feet north of 168th Street.

**Louis Sherry to Build at Manhasset.**

S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers in the sale, reported a few days ago, of the Schenck Farm at Manhasset, L. I., to Louis Sherry, some 100 acres, which he will immediately improve by erecting a handsome country residence, with other buildings.

**Big Sale at Sands Point.**

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the O'Gorman estate at Sands Point, L. I., its remaining holdings on the eastern side, consisting of some seven acres. This is one of the finest water front sites on the north side of Long Island. The purchaser will immediately improve the property.

**Bay Ridge Home Sold.**

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Mrs. Lucy N. White her large frame house and the plot of ground, 100 by 60, on Silliman Place, Bay Ridge, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, to Francis J. Ryan, who will occupy the premises.

**To Remodel Rockefeller House.**

William Emerson, as architect for William Rockefeller, has filed plans for remodeling the five-story private dwelling at 5 East Fifty-fourth Street for Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rubel, the lessees of the building. The partitions are to be changed on all floors, a new vent shaft put in, and new plumbing installed, at a total cost of $6,400.

**$6,500 in Bronx Loans.**

Smith & Phelps have obtained for Henry Lang a first mortgage loan of $24,000 on the four-story triple flat, 29 by 105, situated at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and 172d Street; also, for the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company a first mortgage of $37,000 on the five-story apartment, 99 by 88 by 100, situated on the south side of 155th Street, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue; also, for the George Keller Construction Company a first mortgage loan of $4,000 on the plot, 36 by 100, situated on the south side of 189th Street, beginning 100 feet east of Park Avenue.

**Many Brooklyn Sales.**

Friday & Lehmann of Brooklyn report the following sales just closed: 422 Ma-

rion Street, two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, for George Pots, Jr., to a client; 188 Cornelia Street, two-story and basement frame two-family dwelling, for Carrie O. Du Bois to an investor; 743 Decatur Street, two-story frame two-family dwelling, for Mary E. Tompkins to Ann M. Embleton and another; 702 Chauncey Street, two-story and basement frame two-family dwelling, for Anna Plate to an investor; 902 and 903 Macon Street, two-story frame shop, for Leanora Diehl to a client; 775 and 777 Coney Island Avenue, two three-story single brick flats, for William Harms to an investor; 905 and 907 Macon Street, two-story frame stable, for Leanora Diehl to a client, and 333 Welrfield Street, two-story brick two-family dwelling, for a client to Max H. Grühn.

**Chester Hill Park Sale To-day.**

The sale of 250 improved lots free from assessments at Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, by Joseph P. Day, will take place today at 2 P. M. on the premises in a mammoth tent. Chester Hill Park is the most attractive section in Mt. Vernon, and is accessible to all the lower Westchester County popular resorts.

**New Washington Street Loft.**

F. T. Nesbit & Co. have secured from James H. Cruikshank the general contract to erect the six-story fireproof mercantile building on 389 Washington Street. Work will be started at once.

**Big Factory at Winfield, L. I.**

Ground was broken Thursday for a one-story brick factory building of the Manhattan Fireproof Door Company, at Lexington and Maurice Avenues, Winfield, L. I. The factory will cost $50,000 when completed. It has been stated that the factory will employ nearly 400 hands.

**Famous Property at Auction.**

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., will offer to-day through George W. Bard, auctioneer, the famous historic remaining lands of the Xavier family, forty-nine building plots now in the highest residential section of the city adjoining Chester Hill.

**To Sell Lorillard Property.**

Suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court by Alice L. Gautier against Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Maude L. Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, George L. Lorillard, and others for the partition and sale of 166 and 168 South Street, 466 to 470 Grand Street, 10 Bowery, 193 Bowery, 376 Broome Street, 396 Broome Street, 34 and 36 Spring Street, 20 Prince Street, and 78 and 80 East Houston Street. T. Ellett Hodgskin of 20 Nassau Street is the attorney for the plaintiff.

**Notes.**

There were no auction offerings of real estate in the Manhattan salesrooms yesterday.

Corn & Co. have moved their real estate office to 259 Fifth Avenue.

Barton Chapin is the buyer of the stable 208 West Seventy-seventh Street, reported sold by Mooyer & Marston for Kate A. Johnson.

Mooyer & Marston have leased for the Henderson estate to a client of M. & L. Hess 121 East Eighteenth Street, between Irving Place and Fourth Avenue, a five-story building on lot 21 by 100, for the terms of ten years. Extensive alteration will be made, which will include erecting a two-story extension on the rear and putting in an entire new front and arranging the floors for loft purposes.

Leopold Weil has leased for the corporation of Trinity Church for a long term of years to F. W. Woolworth & Co. the eight-story and basement, fireproof building 67 by 160 at the northeast corner of Hudson and Vandam Streets.

McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company was the broker in the sale of 224 and 226 West Forty-seventh Street for Shanley Brothers to Martin Beck.

Plans have been filed for adding three stories to the seven-story storage and warehouse at the southeast corner of West and Vestry Streets, making the total height ten stories, at a cost of $75,000. John Finn is the owner. Frank J. Helmle is the architect.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. W. K. Townsend her camp on Upper St. Regis Lake to Mrs. L. L. Thomas of New York for the Summer.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

Cruger Av, e s, 152.41 ft s of Bear Swamp Road; for a two-story brick stable, 24.8x18; Louis C. Rose, 737 East 180th St, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $2,000.

**Alterations.**

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

West St, s e corner of Vestry St, to a seven-story brick storage and warehouse; J. Finn of 245 Waverly Av, Brooklyn, owner; F. J. Helmle, architect; cost, $75,000.

54th St, 5 East, to a five-story brick dwelling, W. Rockefeller of 689 5th Av, owner; A. Rubel, lessee, W. Emerson, architect; cost, $6,400.

64th St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. W. Cross of 527 5th Av, owner; Cross & Cross, architects; cost, $5,000.

57th St, 27 West, to a six-story dwelling; Mrs. G. L. Dodge, premises, owner; A. J. Smith, architect; cost, $5,000.

91st St, 36 East, to a four-story dwelling; William H. Hyde, premises, owner; W. H. Boring, architect; cost, $5,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

With name and address of purchaser.

LENOX AV, 24, e s, 33.6x100; Louise Borges to Emil Diamond of Brooklyn, quitclaim, May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

SAME PROPERTY; Emil Diamond to Jennie Kaufman, Brooklyn, (mtg $75,000,) May 28; attorney same, $1.

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Kaufman to Charles J. Grace, Brooklyn, (mtg $73,000,) May 31; address, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn, $1.

WEST END AV, w s, 68.2 ft n of 82d St, 19x irregular; Edward G. Whitaker and another to Harry Schiff, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

WEST END AV, 469, w s, 20x100; Elizabeth D. Carrington to same, (mtg $12,000,) June 1; attorney same, $100.

82D ST, n s, 64 ft w of West End Av, 18x irregular; Fannie R. Dutcher to Harry Schiff, (mtg $7,500,) June 1; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

82D ST, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, 18x 82.2; Alfred B. Treat to same, (mtg $22,500,) June 1; attorney same, $100.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.8 ft n of 168th St, 41.10x184.11x42.1x185.2; Frederick H. Schwegler to Noble & Gauss Construction Co., June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 104th St, 20.11x 98; Sallie V. Jones to Mary E. Goodwin, (mtg $25,000,) June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

37TH ST, 214 West, s s, 20.10x60; Watson Vanderpoel to Realty Holding Co., (mtg $18,000.) June 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, $100.

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8x80; Charlotte Geissler to John Ulrich, (mtg $28,000,) June 2; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St, $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 183d St, strip 105x 2 to old e s Kingsbridge Road; Clarence G. Friend to Euclid Realty Co., quitclaim, May 20; attorney, M. R. Ryttenberg, 135 Broadway, $100.

JACKSON AV, w s, part of lots 12 and 13, map of Woodstock; Henry D. Morris and others to John J. Kohler, May 6; attorneys, Brush & Crawford, 20 Broad St, $100.

64TH ST, 176 East, s s, 20.10x100.5; Joseph Stern and another to Lily L. Cross, June 1; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $31,000.

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel Elnhorn to same, all title, June 1; same attorneys, $4,428.

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Elnhorn and others to same, April 29; same attorneys, $100.

BARNES AV, w s, 79 ft n of 226th St, 25x 105; Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Ernst F. Kaase, April 27; attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, 41 Park Row, $6,550.

BARNES AV, w s, 89 ft n of 226th St, 25x 105; same to same, April 27; same attorneys, $6,100.

138TH ST, n s, 465.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Henry W. Harwood to George H. Walker, June 2; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

176TH ST, 807 East, n s, 75x144; John Ulrich to Charlotte Geissler, (mtg $13,000,) June 1; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St., $100.

138TH ST, 424 East, s s, 25x100; William Schwenker to Louis Wiebke, (mtg $23,000,) June 1; Louis Wiebke, 435 East 155th St., $100.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 82d St, 204.4 ft to 83d St, x60; Samuel W. Bridgham and others, executors, to William H. Eagleson, April 29; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St., $100.

77TH ST, 445 East, n s, 25x102.2; John E. Staedler to Frank Smejkal, (mtg $13,000,) June 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

COLLEGE AV, e s, from 165th to 166th St, 488.11x199.4 to Findlay Av, except College Av, e s, 92.6 ft s of 166th St, 120x99.1; Adam Wiener, referee, to College and Findlay Avs Realty Co., (mtg $48,750,) June 2; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway, $2,300.

BRADHURST AV, 1, n e corner of 154th St, 80.11 x89.6; Bradhurst 1, Inc., s s, 50.11 ft n of 154th St, 50x109.8; Gussie Raabe to Birch Realty Co., June 2; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, Tribune Building, $100.

15TH ST, s s, 238.4 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x114.5; Ernest Hall to Eliza and Thomas Fitzsimons, June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $3,300.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, n s, Lot 8, map of part of farm of Joseph Delafield, Westchester, contains 1 6-100 acres; Michael P. Martin and others to Malcolm Place Realty Co., (mtg $3,000,) June 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

TINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 158th St, 25x 133.4; Ernest W. Schramm and others to Christopher H. Unlandherm, (mtg $2,500,) June 2; attorneys, Wager & Acker, 287 Broadway, $2,500.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x185.4x25.9x191.6; Land Co. C of Edenwald to James P. Cundelan, March 31; James P. Cundelan, 815 Amsterdam Av, $100.

138TH ST, 763 East, n s, 37.6x100; Abraham L. Jacobs to Rudolf Sens, (mtg $38,422.69,) May 17; attorney, J. Charles Wechsler, 135 Broadway, $250.

138TH ST, 767 East, n s, 37.6x100; same to same, (mtg $38,422.69,) May 17; attorney, same, $100.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 67.8 ft e of Waldo Place, 25x103; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to Louis Voggenreiter, May 27; attorneys, Roth & Schwartz, 1,402 Broadway, $100.

PLOT 24, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Birch Realty Co. to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., (mtg $50,000,) June 2; attorneys, Sonn Brothers, 49 Church St., $100.

PLOT 27, same map; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Birch Realty Co., (mtg $19,000,) June 2; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, Tribune Building, $100.

122D ST, 221 East, n s, 25x100.11; Nicholas Bresolia to John McKee of Brooklyn, (mtg $12,500,) June 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $100.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 98th St, 75.8x 100; Edgar A. Levy to Salisbury Realty Co., quitclaim, Nov. 2, 1909; Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av, $100.

141ST ST, 526 East, s s, 50x103.3; Jacob Hamburger to Bessie, wife of Jacob Hamburger, (mtg $19,000,) May 2; Jacob Hamburger, 78 Nassau St, $100.

CENTRE ST, — s, Lot 5, map of property of John Mapes, West Farms, 62x125x62x121.6; Adolf Stelling and others to Marie Krahs and another, (mtg $5,000,) June 1; attorney, Edward Herrmann, 261 Broadway, $100.

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Henry St, 35x100 x28x100; Ida Kassel to Abraham Kassel, June 2; attorney, I. J. Danziger, 56 Pine St., $1.

LEROY ST, s s, 75.1 ft w of Bedford St, 25x 90; Ralph Sassano to Galland Realty Co., (mtg $24,600,) May 14; attorney, George F. Handel, 149 Broadway, $1.

7TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 24.8x100; Kossuth E. Bunnell to Solomon G. Rosenbaum, (mtg $32,000,) June 3; attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 25 Broad St., $100.

53D ST, 413 and 415 West, n s, 50x100.5; David Crawford to Philip G. Becker, (mtg $46,400,) June 2; John J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway, $100.

71ST ST, 110 East, s s, 25x100.5; Clinton Gilbert to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, June 2; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred C. Bachman to M. Louise Schieffeln, Lida M. Fleitman and Ethel S. Tefft as joint tenants, (mtg $53,500,) June 2; John C. Knox, 170 Broadway, $100.

JOHNSON AV, e s, 450 ft n of Nelson Av, 55.7x100x52.10x100, Edenwald; Jerry Twohig to James Twohig, May 25; address 311 East 72d St., $100.

99TH ST, 2 West, s s, 25x100.8; Francis J. Welton to Mary A. Heydecker, (mtg $20,000,) June 3; W. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St., $1.

26TH ST, 128 West, s s, 25x98.9; Charles Lanier and William Jay, executors of Francis A. Lawrence, to Mary Reiser, April 25; Cooper & Riker, 20 Vesey St., $100.

MANHATTAN AV, 3307, n w corner of Cruger Av, Lots 125 to 129, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station, 95x120; Charles B. Watson to Donato Pizzutiello, (mtg $5,000,) April 7; R. Hickox, 3,832 White Plains Av, $100.

9TH AV, n s, being w ½ of e ½ of Lot 678, map 143, in Westchester County, of Wakefield, 25x114; 9th Av, n s, e ½ of Lot 678, same map, 25x114; John J. Zuelch to Adelaide Burlando, (mtg $7,000;) Robert C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square, $100.

138TH ST, 759 East, n s, 87.6x100, (foreclosure May 17;) Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to John A. Philbrick & Brother, (mtg $4,400,) and all liens, May 17; Sackett & Lang, 99 Nassau St, $5,000.

7TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 23x92.6; the Berliant Realty Co. to Maria Berliant, all liens, June 3; attorneys, Shapiro & Shapiro, 150 Nassau St, $100.

3D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; the Berliant Realty Co. to Maria Berliant, all liens, June 3; attorneys, same, $100.

26TH ST, 125 West, n s, 21.10x98.9; Susan Q. Chambettaz to Thomas H. Stewart, (mtg $32,000,) June 3; M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway, $100.

ROWLAND ST, (Washington Av,) s w corner of Fribbie Av, 23.6x100; Joseph and Louise Egleston to John J. Gorman of Brooklyn, Jan. 13, 1910; attorney, United State Title Guaranty and Indemnity Co., Vesey St, $1.

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Gorman to Louise Egleston, Jan. 13, 1910; attorney, same, $1.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 146.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x 74.11, (foreclosure April 28, 1910;) Frederick L. Taylor, referee, to Leonard Weill, June 2; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St, $3,325.

HOME ST, s s, 120.6 ft; West Farms Road, 203.11 ft. w s; Bryant St, n e s, 157.8 ft, gore block; Benjamin M. Tucker to Richard C. Daniel, May 25; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Richard C. Daniel to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $13,000,) June 2; attorneys, same, $100.

SEDDON ST, w s, 207.11 ft n of Buck St, 24.7x 101x21.8x100.7; Annie A. Shea to Jessie R. Morrison; E. O. Morrison, General Delivery Post Office, New York City, $1.

7TH AV, s w corner of 54th St, 100.4x100; Alexander H. Pincus to Joseph L. Graf, ½ part, (mtg $250,000,) June 1; Henry Meyer, 302 Broadway, $1.

91ST ST, 56 West, s s, 20x100.8; C. M. Cauldwell, executor, William A. Cauldwell, to Ell M. Cohen, June 2; Sinclair Hamilton, 160 Broadway, $100.

114TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25x 100.11; John J. Falahee to Frederick M. Moody, (mtg $35,000,) June 1; Joseph H. Fargis 37 Liberty St, $100.

120TH ST, 325 and 327 East, n s, 50x100.11; Isaac Sarolski to Joseph F. Dempsey, B. and S. and C. A. G., June 1; address, 59 Wall St, $1.

46TH ST, 448 and 450, s s, 50x100.5; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, (mtg $32,000,) June 2; Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St, $100.

112TH ST, 158 East, 25x100.11; George H. Cores and others to Jacob H. Asmussen, (mtg $15,000,) May 25; Charles Hentschel, Jr., 26 Court St, Brooklyn, $1.

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5; Margaret O. Sage to Ellen Y. Scott, April 30; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway, $100.

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Y. Scott of Jersey City to A. L. Mordecai & Son, Inc., a corporation, (mtg $153,000,) June 2; attorneys, same, $100.

LOT 5, map of Bronx Terrace; Irving Realty Co. to Marie Miller, May 24; Fridolin Weber, 391 East 149th St, $100.

92D ST, 128, s s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 15x 100.8; William H. Schmidt and others, executors, &c., of H. W. Schmidt, to Katherine Didion, (mtg $10,000,) June 2; Joel M. Marx, 220 Broadway, $14,500.

2D AV, 2,037, w s, 50x28.11x irregular; Jacob Drosin to Independent Realty Co., quitclaim, June 1; H. J. Rubenstein, 5 Beekman St, $1.

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x 100; Emanuel M. Krulewitch to E. M. K. Construction Co., May 27, all liens; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

117TH ST, 429 West, n s, 18.4x100.11; Clarence C. Dickinson to The Beta Realty Co., (mtg $21,500,) June 3; attorneys, Milne, Blake & McAneny, 2 Rector St, $100.

LOT 76 of Rose Hill Farm, 24th St, 25x½ block; Morris J. Kevelson to James M. Horton, June 2; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

### Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 p. c. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

SPITZER, Alexander, and another to Mary P. Murdock; 344 East 48th St, s s, 25x75.5, June 1, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$17,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Co.; 14th St, n s, 131.9 ft e of Avenue B, 21.10x108.3, June 1, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St..$8,500

GOULD, Arabella D., and another, executrices, to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women; 5 to 9 1st Av, w s, 50x100, June 1, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & Jones, 63 Wall St., $2,000

BAUMGARTEN, Jacob, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 2d Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x85, June 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

MEYER, William H., to Katherine Howard; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, at n s of Lot 146, map of 156 lots at Bedford Park, 22.6x irregular, May 27, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Addison B. Scoville, seventh floor, Hall of Records.....$2,500

D'ONOFRIO, Michele, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 845 East 113th St, n s, 16.8x100.11, June 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

STANLEY, James T., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to John T. Stanley; 48th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5, June 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

IRVINE REALTY CO. to Mathilde A. Moller; Park Av, w s, 180.8 ft n of 187th St, 40.5x 100.2x47.2x100, June 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

THERRY, Mary, and Julia A. Tredwell; 14th St, s s, 404.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.6x103.3, May 20, due June 1913, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain, 165 Broadway..$5,000

AZOY, Anastasio C. M., trustee, to City Real Estate Co.; 68 9th Av, n e corner of 15th St, 19.8x100, June 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

ZWICK, George, of Plantsville, Conn., to Sophie Newhouse; 133d St, n s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, 27x99.11, prior mtg $22,000, June 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Parker & Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$5,500

POMORANTZ, Lipman, to Joseph Jenik; Unionport Road, n s, 205 ft e of Morris Park Av, 27.6x127.1x25x138.7, prior mtg $8,500, June 1, due June 1, 1923; attorney, H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$2,500

LENIHAN, John J., to Clara F. Warner; Lots 71 to 76, amended map of building lots in 12th Ward, June 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William F. Connell, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.....$2,000

DANIEL, Richard V., to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Home St, West Farms Road, and Bryant St, the block, 120.6x203.11x157.8, gore, June 2, demand, 6 p. c.; Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.....$13,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Louis Werner; Home St, West Farms Road, and Bryant St, the block, 120.6x203.11x157.8, gore, prior mtg $13,000, June 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway.....$3,000

LEVY, Lazarus, and others to Alfred Hahn; Henry St, n s, at e s of Manhattan Bridge approach, runs e 3.7 x n 85 x w 25 x s 14.5 x s e 73.8 to beginning; Henry St, n s, 25x 85.8; East Broadway, 91, s s, 25x90, June 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock, 30 Broad St.....$45,000

FRASER, Nellie D., to Sheltering Arms; 80th St, n s, 440 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8, June 3, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St.....$20,000

MAAS, Sophie, to Louis Maas; Division St, 97, s s, 24.11x64.10, prior mtg $22,000, June 1, installments, 6 p. c.; Moses N. Schleider, 103 Rivington St.....$1,000

GLEASON, William F., of Bloomfield, Conn., to William Ulrich; 170th St, s s, 75.1 ft w of tangent point in s s of 170th St, 29.7x irregular, May 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; William Ulrich, 2,778 Marion Av.....$600

ROSA-SKY, Otto A., and another to Julius Blaune; 11th St, n s, 295.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3, June 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Bissell Brothers, 54 West 21st St.....$5,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Clinton Gilbert; 71st St, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $35,000, June 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,500

INGLE, John, Jr., to Judith W. Richardson; 28th St, 43 East, n s, 20.10x98.9, prior mtg $30,000, May 6, due June 7, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, Willard Roby, 34 Nassau St..$10,000

SCOTT, Ellen Y., to Margaret O. Sage; 67th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park Av, 150x100.5, April 30, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St.....$155,000

SCHLANGER, Solomon H., to Philip Pretzfeld; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft w of Ridge St, 24.11x69.11, May 31, 5 years; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$25,000

LOUNET LEASEHOLD CO. to Florence E. Pelletreau; Cathedral Parkway, n s, where a prolongation in a south direction of e s of Substation No. 4, 60x22, prior mtg $5,000, May 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, V. F. Pelletreau, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....$1,750

STEWART, Thomas H., to Rose C. Daly; 26th St, 125 West, n s, 21.10x98.9, prior mtg $32,000, June 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$5,000

CINTHER, Morris, to Oscar R. Houston; 207th St, n s, 50.8 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x90.4, prior mtg $3,000, June 2, due, &c., as per bond; Oscar R. Houston, 55 Wall St...$5,000

KISSLING, Jacob P., of White Plains, N. Y., to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,176, e s, 24.11x100, June 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Powell, 29 Wall St....$26,000

KERMAN, Samuel, to Esther L. Smith; 9th St, 729 East, s s, 20x93.11, June 2, 5 years; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$14,500

KATONAH CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hattie Dannhauer; Marmion Av, n e corner of 176th St, 100x119, May 16, due Dec. 2, 1911, 6 p. c.; Stephen Wray, 443 East Tremont Av.....$6,350

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO. to Helvetia Realty Co.; 78th St, n s, 541.9 ft e of Avenue A, 10x.x102.2, June 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 34 Nassau St.....$85,000

WOOLLY, Phillip, to Edward F. Cole; Lots 78 and 48 and 49, map of subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden, May 31, due June 7, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. O. Smith & Co., 558 West 181st St.....$3,000

BARRY, John F., to Edward F. Cole; 171st St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x95, May 27, 3 years; attorney, E. O. Smith & Co., 558 West 181st St.....$8,500

HEYDECKER, Mary A., to Francis J. Welton; 99th St, 2, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8, prior mtg $27,500, June 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, M. C. Milnor, 229 Broadway.....$25,000

SIMON, Kassel, and others to German Savings Bank; 136th St, s s, 216.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 38.9x99.11, prior mtg $30,000, May 25, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Meyer Auerbach, 421 Broadway.....$27,000

COHEN, Ellis M., to Emanuel Marks, executor; 91st St, 56 West, s s, 20x100.8, June 2, 3 years; attorneys, Hollander, Bernheimer & Bernheimer, 10 Wall St.....$21,000

MOODY, Fredric M., to John J. Falahee; 114th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11, prior mtg $35,000, June 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph H. Fargis, 37 Liberty St...$8,000

CONGREGATION AHAWATH ACHIM ANshe Ungaren, a corporation, to Isaac Manasse; Columbia St, 76, e s, 22x99.11, prior mtg $1, installments, 6 p. c., May 16; attorney, Samuel Klein, 415 East Houston St....$1,500

WEILL, Leonard, to Anna L. Plummer and another, trustees; Simpson St, w s, 146.8 ft n of 160th St, 25x74.11, 3 years, June 2; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau...$2,500

SOLOMON, Herman M., and another, executors, to Tillie Salvin; Henry St, n s, 47.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 28x83x28x84.4, prior mtg $26,000, due Dec. 23, 1911, 3 p. c., June 1; attorney, Herman Solomon, 119 Nassau St.....$7,000

LANG, Henry, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Washington Av, 1,614 to 1,618 e s, 29 ft s of 172d St, 3 lots, each 27x109.9; 3 mtgs, each $17,000, 5 years, June 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$51,000

MOHR, Jacob, to New York Savings Bank; Washington Av, s w corner of 171st St, 40x 100, due, &c., as per bond, June 2; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St.....$2,000

LAVELLE CONN CO. to Chas Trilling; Fulton Av, w s, 92.6 ft s of 175th St, 41x100, prior mtg $1, 3 years, 6 p. c., June 3; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$6,000

STEWART, Thomas H., to Susan Q. Chambettaz; 26th St, 125 West, n s, 21.10x98.9, 3 years, June 3; attorneys, Moss, Laimbeer, Marcus & Wells, 299 Broadway.....$32,000

BLUMENKROHN, Siegfried, to Julius Pollak; 95th St, 70 West, 20x100.8, prior mtg $19,000, due, &c, as per bond, August, 1909; Markus Pollak, 45 West 25th St.....$5,000

ROFFMAN, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 18th St, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, 5 years, 5 and 4½ p. c., June 3; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$24,000

PIZZUTIELLO, Donato, to Frank C. Mayhew and another, trustees; Cruger Av, s w corner of Magenta St, 95x120, 3 years, 6 p. c., April 7; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,832 White Plains Road.....$5,000

HEYDECKER, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8, June 3, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$27,500

REISER, Mary, to Charles Lanier and another, executors; 26th St, 128 West, 25x98.9, June 3, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. B. Candler, 48 Wall St.....$34,500

KELLY, Joseph W., to Bronx Investment Co.; 131st St, 4 East, 17.6x99.11, 3 years, May 31; attorney, Merrill & Rogers, 128 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME to Charles M. Cauldwell; 131st St, 2 East, s s, 17.6x99.11, May 31, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

SAME to Rutherford Realty Co.; 5th Av, 2,143, e s corner of 131st St, 17.5x75, May 31, 5 years; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker, 34 Nassau St.....$8,000

SAME to same; 5th Av, 2,135, e s, 16.6x75, 5 years, May 31; same attorneys.....$8,000

SAME to same; 5th Av, 2,139, e s, 16.6x75, 5 years, May 31; same attorneys, same $8,000

PRENTICE, Maud B., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 1st St, 68, n s, 25x 128.6x25.2x125.4, June 3, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$36,000

E. M. K. CONSTRUCTION CO. to Frederick Lewishon and others, executors; Convent Av, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100, June 3, 5 years; attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, 22 William St.....$165,000

CLELAND, Henry, to Helena Fuld; Park Av, 4,286, e s, 41.4x100, June 3, 5 years; Leonard F. Fuld, 130 East 110th St.....$32,000

RAY, Louis D., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 84th St, 35 West

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Fred W. Merk, 5 years from May 1, 1910; Fred W. Merk, 350 West 42d St., $1,200.

PARK ROW, 95; William St, 233, all; Marie Reiche to William Crowley, 15 years from Jan. 1, 1910; attorney, John A. Hardman, 27 William St., $10,000.

36TH ST, 228 West, all; estate of Levi H. Schloss to Auguste Lefebvre, 3 5-12 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1,300.

5TH ST, 533 and 535 East, all; Rosie Forst and mother to Mandel Silver, from May 15, 1910, to June 1, 1913; attorneys, Shapiro & Levy, 119 Nassau St., $7,622.

28TH ST, 50 West, store; Louis Becker to Joseph Sapienza, 10 years from May 1, 1910; Joseph Sapienza, 502 West 28th St., $276.

6TH AV, 473, 4 upper floors; James Slater to Constantine Gerakes and another, 3 11-12 years from June 1, 1910; attorneys, Bernheimer & Schwartz, Amsterdam Av and 128th St., $2,500.

45TH ST, 21 West, 3d loft; Midville Realty Co. to Anne Kelly, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1910; attorneys, Earle & Calhoun, $2,000.

### Mechanics' Liens.

31ST ST, 5 to 9 East; 32d St, 6 to 10 East; John H. Shipway & Brothers against Fifth Avenue Securities Co., owner; Hedden Construction Co., contractor, $740.

5TH AV, 308 and 305; same against same, $6,734.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 266.7 ft s of 167th St, 42x100; Frank L. Landsiedel against Tiffany Street Improvement Co., owner; Max Manning, contractor, $150.

179TH ST, n s, between Hughes and Belmont Avs, 100x75; Clyde F. Hawes against Garfield Construction Co., owner and contractor, $250.

134TH ST, 56 West; David Greenwald and others against Abner B. Smith, owner and contractor, $485.

37TH ST, 318 West; Morris B. Herman against Patrick Flynn, owner; Jacob Kaplan and Joseph Mueller, contractors, $200.

MALI AV, Kingsbridge Road, 192d St., and Aqueduct Av., entire block; Ernst Wiener Co. against Hebrew Infant Asylum, owner; Baldwin Engineering Co., contractor, $640.

178TH ST, 881 to 887 East; Jonas Wieser against Anna A. Brandt, owner and contractor, $618.

106TH ST, 238 West; Solomon Chester against Raymore Realty Co., owner and contractor, $782.

98TH ST, 202 West; Lipshitz & Weber against Margaret F. Goddard, owner; E. C. H. Vogler, agent, contractor, $242.

183TH ST, 242 to 246 West; George Schweffenhauser against James D. Ireland, Henry R. Carberry, and Henry Hall, owners; Duane Realty Co., owner and contractor, $155.

SULLIVAN ST, 214 to 218; Samuel Goldman against Eugene Gerbereux, owner; William Perriz and Levin & Levin, contractors, $72.

### Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PEARL ST, 32; William A. Thomas Co. against Hungarian Relief Society and others, Oct. 14, 1909, (canceled,) $122.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 109th St; Celia Horn against Lloyd Construction Co. and others, April 15, 1910, (canceled,) $228.

BROWN PLACE, e s, 136th to 137th St.; Brook Construction Co. against Regina Rohman and others, Dec. 28, 1909, $804.

FORSYTH ST, 213 and 215; Benjamin Rabinowitz and others against Baba Kessler and others, May 24, 1910, $140.

### Lis Pendens.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 44 ft n of 170th St, 16.10x100; Charles Yung and others against Charles Garner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. M. S. Schulz.

12TH ST, 108 East; Mary L. D. Ferris against Richard B. Ferris, (action to restrain sale;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,697; Wolf Mellis against Hulda Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Freedman.

3D AV, e s, 255.2 ft n of 178th St, 50x108.2; Isidor Cline against Northwestern Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

159TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Elton Av, 25x98.11; James G. Wentz against Emma Horenburger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swaln.

3D AV, e s, 205.2 ft n of 178th St, 50x106.1x irregular; August Levi against Northwestern Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

151ST ST, 450 West; Alphonse Hogenauer and others against Adam Schurmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

7TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x150; Raisler Heating Co. against Apartment Construction Co. and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Foster & Cunningham.

138TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Morris Levin against Tautog Realty Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Marcuson Brothers.

CARMINE ST, n e corner of Bedford St, 25x76; East Broadway, s s, 78.4 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100; 14th St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100; Camilla Clark against Camilla M. Peters and others, (partition;) attorney, R. S. Ransom.

83D ST, s s, 148 ft w of Central Park West, 17x102.2; 83d St, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 0.2x25.9x0.3x25.9; Flora Nordlinger against Oakley Myers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bondy.

SOUTH ST, 166 and 168; Grand St, 468 to 470; Bowery, 10; Bowery, 193; Broome St, 376; Broome St, 394; Spring St, 34 and 36; Prince St, 20; Houston St, 78 and 80 East; Alice L. Gautier against Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and others, (partition;) attorney, T. E. Hodgskin.

### Building Loan Contracts.

KELLY ST, w s, 346 ft n of Longwood Av, 203.4x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Irvine Realty Co. $103,500.

CROTONA PARK EAST, s w corner of 173d St, 44.3x91.11; City Mortgage Co. loans Francis X. Kiel Co. $37,500.

### MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

## MANUFACTURERS' OPPORTUNITY.

Factory site, 167x191 feet, with waterfall furnishing 150 horse power. Two handsome residences, one 14 rooms; one 12 rooms, with spacious, well-kept grounds and every improvement. Six smaller houses; large barn. Property on Erie R. R., about 100 miles from New York, in town with good labor supply. Price only $35,000. Terms liberal. M 125 Times.

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## J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO

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Brokers, Appraisers,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

## WHITEWASHING

done well. F. J. FLECK & CO.,
407 West 18th St. Tel. 99 Chelsea.

Save your money; have painting, decorating, kalsomining, paperhanging, plastering done by J. Rubin, store and office 1,969 Amsterdam Av.; telephone 4128 Audubon; best work guaranteed; send for estimates.

### West Side.

## 21 West 19th Street.

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.,
25 ft. lot. Excavated. FOR SALE CHEAP, or owner will build for one tenant on long term lease. Apply to
ESTATE OF RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
725 Broadway, Room 1.

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Ninth Ward brick dwelling, free and clear, $7,750; easy terms. Smith, 463 East 139th St.

### BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

## —Small Mansions—

Beautiful one-family houses, 9 rooms, 2 baths, stone terrace, steam heat, electric light, parquet floors and handsome decorations. Superior in style and quality to the best. Overlooking Shore Road.

**Price $6,500 and $6,950**

ON LINE OF 4TH AV. SUBWAY.
72d St., between 1st and Narrows Avs.
Reached by Fay Ridge Trains and Trolleys.
Write for pamphlet and photo to REALTY DEALERS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 'Phone Main 4560. Houses open for inspection.

## SEND FOR BOOKLET

concerning our handsome two-story stone, bay-window dwellings, eight rooms and bath; foyer hall; up to date in every respect and handsomely decorated.

**REALTY ASSOCIATES**

Capital and Surplus $5,000,000.
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

15% STORE PROPERTY.

Builder must sacrifice new buildings, stores and 2 floors above, best location Brooklyn; easy terms; best opportunity investment or speculation; brokers protected. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

### REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Business dwelling, most prominent street Brooklyn, leased one tenant, $1,200; subject first mortgage only; will exchange farm or country residence; brokers protected. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

## NO MOSQUITOES HERE
## ATEN ESTATES

OVERLOOKING

Somerville, county seat of Somerset County; high, dry, and healthy; perfect drainage and view of surrounding country for miles.

The magnificent 3,400 Acre Park of Mr. J. B. Duke, with its miles of macadam drives, lakes and floral display, practically surrounds the property, an advantage no other development has.

A trip will convince you that we have the

**Choicest Home Site in New Jersey.**

Well restricted and being beautifully developed; easy commuting distance from New York by Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley; 56 trains daily; station on property.

Plots from $110 up; terms easy; no taxes for two years; get in now on ground floor; maps, full particulars, and free transportation furnished.

**SOMERVILLE HEIGHTS REALTY CO.**

45 West 34th St., New York. 'Phone, 6208—Murray Hill.

### QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAKE YOUR MONEY
EARN MONEY

FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE BY THOSE WHO ARE INVESTING THEIR SAVINGS AT BEAUTIFUL

## ELMHURST HEIGHTS,

NEW YORK CITY.
WHY NOT YOU?

Nearer and easier of access than the Bronx and with much better transportation facilities. Opportunity is still knocking. The great trend of the city's growth is toward Elmhurst Heights, the nearest high-class development to the Queens Bridge, and the people must get back and forth to their business quickly, therefore

**Invest Now** before the opening of the Belmont & Penna. Tunnels this Summer &
**DOUBLE YOUR MONEY THEN.**

We have only a few choice plots left. Don't Delay. Send postal for our prompt reply by mail, or take Corona car to our local office, Woodside Av. and Penfold Road.

**BANKERS LAND CORPORATION,**
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## LET YOUR RENT PAY

for a home in Queens, N. Y. City, (L. I.) built to your order at less cost than a ready-built house; 7 rooms and bath; all city improvements; plot, 40x100 or more; artistic well-built houses. WE GUARANTEE OUR CONSTRUCTION WORK. Small amount cash; 28 minutes from Broadway; electric subway and trolley service. In centre of beautiful, built-up, restricted community; schools, churches, libraries, &c.; all city conveniences.

Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.
**J. Meade Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.**

## INGLESIDE, FLUSHING.

Beautiful home, eight rooms and bath. Hardwood trim, furnace heat, and all improvements. Convenient to both station and trolley. Plot 100 ft. deep, and will sell either with 40 or 80 feet front. Bargain price. Reasonable terms. J. H. CHRISTOPHER, Jasmine St., Flushing, L. I.

FLUSHING.—Brick and stone dwelling; all improvements; 18 rooms; 2 bathrooms; large lawn; Washington and Lawrence Sts.; $55,000, or will rent. Elliott & Bush, 196 Broadway, New York, or local agents.

### BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

## New 5-Story Apartment

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
A BARGAIN. RENTAL $6,600.
3, 4, & 5 ROOMS. RENTS LOW.
ROOM 1,205, 37 LIBERTY STREET.

240th St., Wakefield, 75 ft. e. of White Plains Road, 61x158x irregular; free and clear; 50% remain mortgage, 3 years, 4½%; $2,600. Stoll, 238 West 17th St.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## ATTENTION

WANTED, REAL ESTATE TO LEASE AND MANAGE.—Experienced and reliable concern desires to procure leaseholds on income-paying property; also the management of houses undertaken. If you have vacancies on your property our system of renting will soon fill them up. A trial will convince you. REAL ESTATE LEASING & MANAGING COMPANY,
99 Nassau Street. Telephone 7840 Cortlandt.

I have cash buyers for Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Bronxwood Park, Laconia Park, and Woodlawn Heights lots; let me have full particulars, exact location, terms, and lowest price; I can effect quick sales. E 146 Times.

Partner $1,500, good real estate business; employment. Write B. Otl, General Delivery, New York.

### WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

THE BEAUTIFUL

## Flower Estate

DOBBS FERRY-ON-THE-HUDSON

is being divided into villa plots of various sizes. Attractive prices and terms. All improvements, including sewers, water, and gas mains, street light, and fire hydrants, being installed without expense to purchaser. An ideal condition for a suburban home.

**HASTINGS HOMES CO.**
105 West 40th St.

## PINECREST

A poem in trees, hills, and glens, on the Hudson. Lots, acreage; 5c. ride from Subway. Write Pinecrest Co., Yonkers.

### New Rochelle.

## BEAUTIFUL HOME.

New house, corner plot, select neighborhood, near station; hardwood trim and floors; eleven rooms, two tile baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; billiard room; shades, screens; $1,000 per year. Option of purchase. COOLEY & WEST, INC., New Rochelle, N. Y.

## PRICE REDUCED $4,000

To sell quick, a fine new stucco house, eleven rooms, three baths, open fireplaces, gas, electricity, hot-water heat; choice location; ¾-acre plot, near station and trolley; reasonable terms. COOLEY & WEST, INC., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**SACRIFICE**

Eight-room house, large grounds, all modern improvements ..... $5,500
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Downey, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

### White Plains.

## GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.

**$75,000. At White Plains.**

$75,000. The price is very low for such a high-class property. Full particulars from Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 413.

### Yonkers.

## YONKERS—FOR RENT.

New apartments, steam heated; hardwood trim; electric light; delightful location; 10 minutes from Van Cortlandt Subway station.
Five rooms and bath..... $35
Seven rooms and bath..... 50
On premises, J. Romaine Brown & Co., 506 South Broadway, Yonkers.

### NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

**Big Dutchess County Farm.**

Big money here in fruit, dairying, and Summer boarders; only 2½ miles to railroad station; 101 acres; good crops; carries ten cows; splendid orchard of 280 apple trees, other fruits; good 11-room house, barn 40x60; other outbuildings; water in barnyard; big maple shade trees; magnificent view of Catskill Mountains; estate must be settled; only $3,500, part cash; others from $1,000 up. See Page 17, "Strout's Farm Catalogue No. 30," copy free. E. A. Strout, 47 W. 34th St., cor. B'way, N. Y.

### COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, remodeled farmhouse, attractively located, ½ mile from Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; cool and shaded lawns, good stable and garden; house completely and tastefully furnished; repapered and painted throughout this season, and equipped with hot and cold water and bathroom. Address R. S. P., 55 William St., city.

Long Beach.—To let, furnished, for season, handsomely furnished house; all modern improvements; salt and fresh water bath in house; two toilets; never been occupied; one block from ocean and boardwalk. Apply Long Beach Estates Office, Long Beach, L. I., or J. M. Harris, 37 Liberty St., Manhattan.

A 9-room, furnished cottage, beautifully located on Setauket Harbor, one hour and twenty minutes from New York; rent, $200 for season. Stephen Yates, 146 East 34th St., New York.

Desirable furnished rentals for Summer season or longer. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

## Asbury Park Estates

The new high class residential park AMONG THE PICTURESQUE HILLS on Asbury Av., a broad boulevard at Asbury Park, running to the ocean. RUNNING WATER, SIDEWALKS, BROAD GRAVEL ROADS, &c.

**Villa Sites, 40x125 to 50x125, from $275 to $375**

ON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
**Write for Free Tickets Any Day This or Next Week to Visit Asbury Park Estates.**
L. SMADBECK, Manager,
Third Floor, 45 W. 34TH ST., N. Y.; telephone No. 4922 Murray Hill.
ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

## BUNGALOW FARM $100.

IN THE ORANGE HILLS, ONE HOUR OUT.

500 ft. elevation. Enchanting scenery. No mosquitos. 10,000 sq. feet. $10 down, $5 monthly. FARE 15c. FREE 100 fruit trees planted on each acre. Call, write, (or 'phone 4309 Beekman.)
This Bungalow, $273. B. LANE, Room 324 World Building.

WHY NOT WESTFIELD, (N. J.)?—Pearsall Home Sites are beautifully located; every modern improvement; very large plots; highest residential section in town and thoroughly restricted; handsome homes now building; safe investment; easy payments. Get out of landlord's clutches. OWN YOUR OWN HOME. The Pearsall Company, Westfield, and 16 South William St., N. Y. Illustrated booklet for the asking.

THREE HANDSOME COTTAGES

for rent on the ocean front at Long Branch, N. J.; eleven, eight, and seven bedrooms, respectively; three baths each; handsomely furnished; modern; plenty of ground; garages, stables; tennis court; moderate rental for all or one cottage for Summer. Van Huel & Holtson, or local agents, Long Branch.

MONTCLAIR.—Great sacrifice; a beautiful modern house at $7,500, containing ten rooms; oak floors, steam, electric and gas; every improvement; delightful location; could not be duplicated for less than $8,000; must be sold regardless of cost; terms to suit. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

In Westfield, new house, on a hill, near depot, street cars, stores, school, churches, &c.; has sewer, water, gas, electric light, hardwood finish, fine decorations, stone walk, &c.; restricted; for sale cheap on easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York City.

Sacrifice Bargain.—Ridgefield Park, N. J.; to close estate; house 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; gas, electric light, steam heat; fine location; high; near station; two railroads; unusually accessible to Manhattan. Address E 112 Times Downtown.

House, first story stone, 12 rooms, large and airy; in perfect condition; all latest improvements; 65x120; fine lawn and grounds; near three trolley lines; fine residential section. 250 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, N. J.

Big plot, 100x100, Westfield, only $650; forest trees; near depot, trolley, and houses; $10 cash; balance monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York City.

Fine building plot, near everything, Westfield, 80x100, $700, only $10 cash, $7 monthly; houses all around. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York City.

Exceptional opportunity for a speculator, profit in four lots, 25x100 each, on Telford St., East Orange, N. J. For full particulars address E 142 Times Downtown.

Farms, country homes everywhere, every description; new list just issued. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Five acres cheap and good, close to Westfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York City.

### NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
**THOMPSON, CONN.**

**Perfect in every detail, the charming summer home of the late J. W. Doane of Chicago, Ill.**

The location of this most desirable property is superb — quiet hill-top town, one mile from R. R. stations, good service to New York City and Boston.

Very large house, steam heat and fireplaces, electric light, marble and tile bathrooms, wide veranda; steam-heated stable; two greenhouses; lawn and garden; fruit and shade trees; everything done by the wealthy owner to make the place ideal; some one can get large returns in enjoyment from his lavish expenditures.

**GEO. E. DRESSER,**
Putnam, Conn.

Stamford, Conn.—Would rent at $600 for season to desirable tenant an attractive old place; 11 rooms and bath; well furnished; stable, garage, garden, fruit; 3½ acres. 737 Main, Clarks Hill.

### COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHARMING LITTLE COUNTRY HOME.

Beautiful location on Harlem R. R., 38 min. from 42d St.; stucco, bungalow style; 7 rooms, bath; living room, fireplace; steam heat; electricity; lot 54x100; high ground and healthy; owner must sell; price $6,500; terms to suit. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

**Brooklyn.**

I have a choice house for rent, fully furnished, June 15 to October 15; Argyle Road, between Beverly and Cortelyou Roads, Flatbush; very reasonable to right party. H. M. Eppes, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Fine detached house to rent, furnished, for Summer months; broad piazzas, large grounds, ideal location; very reasonable to responsible party. Owner, 93 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

### FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Distinguished family of social position and with best references from out of town, four adults only, wishes to take full care of a furnished home in good position in New York City during absence of owners from second part of June to October. Address offers Consul General, Suite 712, 15-25 Whitehall St., New York City.

### UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Housekeeping apartment of seven or eight outside rooms, fireproof building, between 75th and 110th Sts., west of Broadway—West End Av. preferred. Reply at once, Box J 150 Times.

### LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE

## GUIDE BOOK

for investors and homeseekers on Long Island will be sent FREE UPON REQUEST to any address in Greater New York. Send post card to Headquarters for LONG ISLAND ESTATES, 146 East 34th St., New York. Houses, Lots, Plots, Water Fronts, Summer Homes, Farms, Acreage, etc., on Easy Monthly Payments. Five years' credit given if required.

**MONEY** TO BUILD IF NEEDED.

A few desirable parties are invited to join a colony of particular people. On attractive terms they can obtain just what they are looking for—a homesite in a rustic park, with fine winding roads and a flowerbed here and there, with splendid views of Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. Fine boating and bathing. Water privileges to every purchaser. Plots vary from 50x150 to much larger sizes, and cost from $1,500 upward, on easy payments, if desired. All improvements are now being installed, and there is no better or more refined homesite on Long Island. Five minutes' walk to Manhasset station and 30 minutes to Herald Square through the Pennsylvania tubes. Liberal building loans can be arranged for, and homeseekers are earnestly requested to investigate this colony, which is backed by very reliable and substantial people. References required. Write for particulars. Secretary, Box 174 Times Downtown.

### QUICK BARGAIN!

Two-family house in the most beautiful Long Island restricted suburb. Frame construction, detached, built as a single cottage; every city improvement, gas, electric light, &c.; five minutes from station, 28 minutes to Herald Square; house just completed; never occupied; easy terms to good party. Call, write, or phone 8257 Cortlandt.
J. MEADE BRIGGS.
200 Broadway, N. Y.

## $250 SUMMER BUNGALOW.

High and healthy, among the pines, overlooking 800 acre lake. Boating, bathing, fishing; near depot. Excellent commutation. Terms to suit. Address T. I. NEWBERY, 65 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### THIS FARM

must be sold at once; will sell far below real value; well adapted for Summer home or chicken and vegetable farming; price $500; must have $50 cash at once; 5 years to pay balance. Box 46, Floral Park.

Summer Cottage.—Eight rooms; all modern improvements; broad shady veranda; located on knoll commanding magnificent views of Huntington Bay and Sound, together with beach plot on bay 500 feet distant with two bathhouses; bargain and easy terms. Gerard & Hall, Huntington.

If you want HOMESITES or SMALL FARMS in nearby suburbs on Long Island, send for a free copy of the
**A. B. C.** OF SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
It tells what you want to know.
J. F. MINCHER, Dept. E, 351 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Bungalow Plot Overlooking Bay.—One-half hour from New York, near station, on a high elevation commanding magnificent view of Manhasset Bay and Wheatley Hills; price reasonable. Opportunity, Box M 116 Times.

Semi-bungalow for sale at a sacrifice on main drive of famous Long Island estate; perfectly equipped; nine rooms, two baths; three minutes to private station; twenty-five minutes to New York. Room 1,007 Flatiron Building.

Monthly payments buy exceedingly desirable, low-priced cottage or acre on hill overlooking shore; near depot; 50 minutes from Manhattan centre; free inspection tickets. D. E., Box 114 Times.

For sale or to rent, a beautiful suburban house with all improvements; twenty-five minutes from Manhattan; splendid transit; easy terms. Freeman, Room 802, 150 Nassau St.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

## AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

The coolest apartment in the city. Corner Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street. Eleven rooms, three baths. Completely furnished. Apply Mr. Ormsby, 131 Riverside Drive. 'Phone Riverside 9152.

Comfortably, fully furnished apartment; moderate price for Summer; telephone, elevator; car in front of door connects with every part of city; top floor; quiet and cool; references. Swift, 126 East 34th St.

15 East 33d St.—Large second-floor room, with bath; gentlemen; telephone.

### Long Island.

30 Minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn.

## "Sea Sprays" Apartments

RE-ENFORCED CONCRETE

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, BETWEEN HAMMELS AND GROOVE AVENUES.

**HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH**

Handsomely furnished three and four room apartments, with bath and all modern improvements, to rent at $190 to $325 for the season.

Commutation ticket from Brooklyn or Long Island City, $7.15 per month.

The coolest, healthiest, and most comfortable apartments with an unobstructed view of the Atlantic Ocean and a white sandy beach with excellent surf bathing right at your door.

For further information apply to Rockaway Building Co., Fairview Av., Hammels Station;
1,170 B'way, N. Y. C., or on the premises.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

**West Side.**

## Central Park West

AND

## 88th Street

Modern Fireproof Apartments
**8-9-10 Rooms and Baths**
AT LOW RENTALS
**L. J. Phillips & Co.,**
Columbus Ave. & 72d Street.

## STANLEY COURT

West End Ave. and 106th St.
Housekeeping Apartments
10 Rooms and Three Baths
Two Apartments will become vacant
*October 1st, 1910.*
One at $2,760 One at $2,820

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van-load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2867—Bryant.

Apartment to sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths; costly decorated; $50 month. Meyers, 562 W. 164th.

### East Side.

## KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET.

Handsome apartment; eight large, light rooms.

### West Side.

**Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.**

## FORT TRYON,

N. E. corner St. Nicholas Ave. and West 180th Street.

Elegant Apartments close to 181st Street Subway Station in finest part of Washington Heights; latest improvements; mail chute, telephone, etc.; inducements.

5 rooms and bath..... $553.00
6 rooms and bath..... 672.00
7 rooms and bath..... 792.00

Superintendent on premises, or
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO.,
53 West 33d Street.

## CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

Five rooms, elevator, telephone. 509 W. 112th.

### Bronx.

A.—Extra choice apartments in two-family houses; large closets; rents reasonable. Come and see them. 165th St. and Walton Av.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

**West Side.**

HANDSOMEST APARTMENTS, 5, 6, 7, 8 ROOMS. ONE AND TWO BATHS, $40, $50, $60, $70, AT THE BELFORT ELEVATOR APARTMENT, CORNER POST ST. AND HAMILTON AV., NEAR VAN CORTLANDT PARK; BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN ROOF GARDEN AND TENNIS COURTS; WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. GERBEREUX CO., 369 SOUTH BROADWAY, YONKERS.

### Bronx.

## FREE Tennis Courts, Swings, Sand Piles, Etc., in Our Private A-RE-CO Park

These are just a few of the "unusual" features that go with the REAL HOMES in

## The A-RE-CO Apts.

At Simpson Street Subway Station
Only 30 minutes from downtown

| ELEVATOR | NON-ELEVATOR |
|---|---|
| 4 to 7 rooms | 4 to 6 rooms |
| All-night Service | $21 to $33 |

Large, light, perfectly ventilated rooms. Electric lights. Hardwood floors. Artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.

Rental Office, 1028 Simpson St. (at Simpson St. Subway Station), take Lenox Ave. Express

179TH ST., CORNER WASHINGTON AV.

Four and five room apartments, exceptionally large; beautifully decorated; steam heat; hot water; telephone; electric light; double floors; hardwood trim; tiled baths; also corner for drug store; convenient 177th and 180th St. 3d Av. "L" stations.

### Brooklyn.

## RENT FREE TO JULY 1st

New High Class Stores
and six-room modern apartments
On Fort Hamilton Avenue
in well populated and rapidly growing section.

**Stores 55 Feet Deep. No Competition.**

Suitable for grocery, drug store, etc. One large corner store.

**Fort Hamilton & Bay Ridge Aves.**

Take 5th Av.-Bay Ridge "L" to 65th St. and Bay Ridge Av. car from "L" platform.

Seven rooms and bath, brick, hardwood, two-family dwelling; private halls, dumbwaiter, gas range; one minute's walk to "L" station; 22 minutes to New York; only $18. Henry L. Redfield, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

### New Jersey.

## ONE MONTH FREE.

In the midst of the bracing air on top of the Palisades; lowest rent in Hudson County; 5 large, sunny rooms, bath and pantry; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, gas and coal range; janitor service; 10 minutes from W. 42d St. ferry; near all trolley lines; $18.

**316 15th St., West New York.**

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

**Store, basement, lofts, new 12 story fireproof building, 3 elevators. 15 & 17 East 32nd St., between Madison & 5th Avenues.**

**28TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.**

Loft containing 5,000 square feet; exceptional light, four sides; large elevator, steam heat, and power. Owner on premises.

Factory, 50x95; six-story and basement; fireproof; whole or part; light on four sides; 415 and 417 East 93d St. Inquire Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

Public stenographer, moving to larger building, will sell exclusive privilege and furnished office for spot cash. Public Stenographer, 1 Wall St.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and offices in modern light elevator building. Apply on premises. Rent moderate.

Large store and basement, suitable for any business; divide to suit. 11 Carmine St.

Loft, 20x72; suitable for light business purposes. Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

### Bronx.

Handsome store for rent, west side Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. William E. Diller, owner, on premises.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## SANDY HOOK ROUTE
FOR NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
New Jersey Central

Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, etc.
Leave N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., ft. of W. 42nd St., week days 8.55 a. m., 12.30, 3.15, 4.15, 7.45 p. m. Sund. 9.30 a. m., 1.00, 7.45 p. m.
Leave N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., ft. of Cedar St., week days, 10.20 a. m., 1.00, 3.45, 4.45, 8.10 p. m. Sund. 10.00 a. m., 1.30, 8.10 p. m.

**The High Grade Sail $1**

New York Harbor Round Trip.
New York to Atlantic Highlands.
Passengers can make round trip on steamers leaving W. 42nd St., week days at 9.55 a. m., 12.30 and 3.15 p. m. Sund. 9.30 and 1.00 p. m. Cedar St., week days, 10.20 a. m. 1.00 and 3.45 p. m. Sund. 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.

## SEA TO MAINE BY

The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
STEAMSHIPS
NORTH LAND & NORTH STAR
TO
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Sailings Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, N. Y. For full information and booklet apply to MAINE S. S. CO., 290 B'way, N. Y.

## TO BOSTON Yale & Harvard

Direct from City to City All-the-Way-by-Water Metropolitan Line.
Turbine Steel Steamships
Staterooms, with or without bath; main deck dining room, etc., etc.
NEW YORK TO BOSTON $4.00. A most fascinating Route. River, Harbor, Sound and Ocean. Fares the same as via Long Island Sound Lines. Week days and Sundays. Leave New York Pier 9 N. R., near foot Rector St., 4 P. M. Same daily schedule from India Wharf, Boston. Due either City 8 o'clock next morning. Through tickets to all points, at Wharf, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices throughout City.
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO.
Pier 9 North River. Telephone, Cortland 1715.

## HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Easy connections North, East, and West. All through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

## STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Highland Falls, West Point, (returning by boat or rail,) Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra.

## $1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany

ROUND TRIP $1.50. Good 10 Days.
ORCHESTRA.
Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5:30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6:30 P. M. daily. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE — Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St. WEEK DAYS at 6 P. M. Catskill-Hudson Coxsackie. — Phone 1098 Spring

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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By Magnificent, New and Fast Ocean Liner **"TRENT"** 6,000 Tons.

Spend Your Vacation in **BERMUDA** $20 and Up Round Trip

700 miles out on Atlantic Ocean.
The land of perpetual Spring.
Average temperature 70°
Fine sea breezes.

Tours of
8 Days, $35.00
9 Days, $37.50

Sailing Saturday, June 11; Wednesday, June 22; Saturday, July 2; Wednesday, July 13; Saturday, July 23, and every ten days thereafter from Pier 58, North River, N. Y.

All expenses, including transportation, meals, hotels, excursions, and drives.

**BERMUDA** — Wireless telegraphy, bilge keels, orchestra, high class cuisine, electric fans in all rooms.

**JAMAICA**
**PANAMA-COLOMBIA**
**WEST INDIES**
Thence to Azores, Cherbourg, Southampton.
Largest and fastest steamers
Orotava, June 11; Magdalena, June 25; Clyde, July 9.
SUMMER TOURS:
Jamaica, 12 day trip, $65.00; Panama, (including Jamaica,) $115.00; Europe via West Indies, $250.00; returning by any N. Atlantic Line; Norway, by new R. M. S. P. AVON, 11,500 tons, twin-screw, $85.00. During June, July, and August from England.
SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, New York City, G. P. & F. A.

**BERMUDA** — Golf, tennis, boating, sea bathing, fishing and cycling. Automobiles prohibited on the Island. Lilies and Oleanders in full bloom.

## INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

From Piers 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

### American Line

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia..June 4, 10 AM | New York..June 18
St. Louis..June 11, 10 AM | St. Paul..June 25

### Atlantic Transport Line

London Direct.
Mesaba.....June 4, 9 AM | Min'polis..June 18
Min'waska..Je. 11, 9:30 AM | Min'tonka..J'ne 25

### Red Star Line

Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
Finland.....June 4, 11 AM | Lapl'd (new)..Je. 18
Vaderland..June 11, 11 AM | Kroonl'd..June 25

### White Star Line

Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.
Arabic.....June 4, 9 AM | Celtic.....June 18
Baltic.....June 11, noon | Cedric.....

## Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Neusteter Cloak and Suit Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Neusteter, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Alaska-Yukon Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Tannenhals, furs; Cumberland Hotel.

Kibbey, T. E., Washington, D. C.; cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Keyer, C., Cincinnati, Ohio; umbrellas and parasols; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyers Company, Greensboro, N. C.; W. D. Meyers, cloaks, suits, and housefurnishing goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Snow, Mecaslin & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. B. Mecaslin, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Verkamp, G. H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Verkamp, woolens and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Manchester Dry Goods Company, Manchester, N. H.; J. Deschenes, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; Hotel Seville.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing and sporting goods; 648 Broadway.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; M. A. McBride, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.

Scott-Griggs Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Long, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Wile, M., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. West, dry goods; The Broztell.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. O'Keefe, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; New Grand Hotel.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; cloaks, suits, waists, rugs, and upholstery goods; Cadillac Hotel.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. A. Deakman, dry goods and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Cadillac Hotel.

Askin & Levit, Sioux City, Iowa; A. S. Levit, notions and furnishing goods; New Grand Hotel.

Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Tordt, cloaks, suits, furs, and shawls; Park Avenue Hotel.

Koliner Brothers & Newman, Stillwater, Minn.; P. Newman, furnishing goods and piece goods; Hotel Earlington.

Whitney-Christenson Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Christenson, tailors' trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Herrick Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hirsch, white goods, laces, ribbons, and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Lauter & Karsky Company, San Francisco, Cal.; N. Lauter, jewelry and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys, trunks, and refrigerators; 438 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Rosenbaub Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery; 31 Union Square.

## Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.

BELTS, BAGS, AND FANCY GOODS.
Baron & Horowitz, 45 to 51 Lispenard St.

CAMP OUTFITS & SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.
Chas. J. Godfrey Co., 91 Chambers Street.

CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.

FIRECRACKERS AND FIREWORKS.
H. Rosenstein, 36 Warren Street.

HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer. (Mfg. trade.) 22 W. 21 St.

LADIES' KIMONOS and Dressing Sacques.
R. Tahan & Co., "Mfrs.," 98 Washington St.

MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.

MARABOUT BOAS, MUFFS & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.

NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.

PERFUME AND TALCUM POWDERS.
C. H. Selick, "Florentine," 56 Leonard St.

RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Avenue.

SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th Street.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

# Summer Travel

"The Best of Everything at the Best Time"

JUST ENOUGH "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED" TO DO AWAY WITH THE CARES AND ANNOYANCES OF GETTING ABOUT

Around the World (East, West and South)
Yellowstone Park
Alaska
Canadian Pacific R'y
Europe, Etc.

35 SHORTER TOURS THROUGH NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADA.

**Raymond & Whitcomb Co.**
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone: 6270 Madison Square — Send for Booklet

CALIFORNIA AND YELLOWSTONE PARK
Conducted Tour starts July 2. Itineraries ready. Frank Tourist Co., 398 Broadway, N.Y.

AUCTION SALES

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, June 8th, 1910,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, ESQ., AS TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF KESSLER & CO.

Claim against J. M. Ceballos & Co., (formerly commission merchants doing business at 27 William Street, New York City,) duly proved against William V. Rowe, as assignee for the benefit of the creditors of said J. M. Ceballos & Co., and included in the inventory and schedules of said assignee (P. 40) at the sum of $24,170. (No bid less than $4,800 will be received for the foregoing claim.)

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

17½ shs. Pottier & Stymus Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

10 shs. Powleson Land & Building Co., full paid.
15 shs. Powleson Land & Building Co., 60% paid.
$10,000 State of North Carolina 6% Bds., (Chatham R. R.) Apl., 1869, coupons on.
$5,000 State of North Carolina 6% Bds., (State Debt.) Jan'y, 1869, coupons on.
$10,000 State of Arkansas 7% Bds., (Guar. by Arkansas Cent. R. R.,) Apl., 1873, coupons on.
$15,000 State of Arkansas 7% Bds., (Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans R. R.,) Apl., 1873, coupons on.
$10,000 Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Rwy. 2 Mtg. Bds., Metropolitan Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
$5,000 Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Rwy. Income Mtg. Bds., Metropolitan Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
$600 Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Rwy. Income Mtg. Scrip, Metropolitan Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

215 shs. Pottier & Stymus Co.
107½ shs. Pottier & Stymus Co.
$35,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R., St. Louis & Cairo 1st Mtg. Gold 4s, 1931.
23 shs. 4th National Bank.
$75,000 Illinois Central R. R., Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans Com. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1951.
8 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
100 shs. Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
2-3 of all the right, title, and interest of every kind, name, nature, and description of V. H. Youngman, Harry V. Youngman, and V. H. Youngman & Company in and to the Isle Royale Coal Co., Limited, and its property, assets, and stock.
5 shs. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co.
$1,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Rway. Constr. Mtg. 4½% Bd., 1980, Febr'y, 1908, coupon on.
$1,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Rway. Constr. Mtg. 4½% Bd., 1980, Febr'y, 1908, coupon on, (T. C. Ctf.)
5 shs. Seaboard National Bank.
25 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
$10,000 Great Western Power Co. 1st 5s Skg. Fund 40-year Gold Bds., 1946.
$86,000 Michigan United Rway. Co. 1st Ref. Mtg. 30-year 5% Gold Bds., 1936; May, 1910, coupons on.
$1,000 Chic., Cinn. & Louisville R. R. Ref. Mtg. 4½% Bd., 1953; July, 1908, coupon on.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hour by boat and train from City.
TERRA-MARINE INN ON THE BEACH, HUGUENOT PARK, S. I.
Rooms singly or en suite; reasonable rates; cuisine unsurpassed; dining room facing the Ocean; auto stages meet trains. Fine motoring, fishing, bathing, tenais courts, &c. Tel. 145-146 Tottenville. Geo. Leon von Pusch, Mgr.

LOOKING FOR APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK THIS SUMMER? Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St., has beautiful apartments of 2 rooms and bath at attractive rates.

A handsome four-room apartment, two baths, especially attractive, at moderate prices. Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of an order of Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, dated June 19th, 1909, in the case of JACOB F. MIERS vs. COLUMBIA MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, that the undersigned Receivers of said Association will offer for sale for cash, without reserve, at public auction, upon Wednesday, 8th of June, 1910, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Salesrooms Exchange, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y., by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York, all the right, title, and interest of said Receivers and of said Association in and to all and singular the following claims in favor of said Columbia Mutual Building & Loan Association of New York:

Matilda Steyart, $265.83; Wm. R. Smith, $78.91; Eugene M. Travis, $157.62; Rudolph Neumann, $88.18; Rudolph Neumann, $410.25; Alanson Van Cott, $6.73; N. S. Albertson, $23.50; John McC. Walker, $193.42; Sophie G. Albertson, $16.11; George Coughlan, $22.03; Andrea M. Danielson, $50.51; Mary Van Zile, $91.30; Dr. B. S. Van Zile, $170.02; Annie M. Creighton, $36.51; Annie M. Creighton, $36.51; Albert W. Delaney, $136.94; William Hilkemeier, $26.04; Martin Heissenbuttel, $15.17; Martin Heissenbuttel, $15.17; Martin Heissenbuttel, $1.54; Edna E. Smith, $392.37; Maria A. Stainch, $215.62; Patrick M. Reaney, $10.66; Daniel M. Post, $23.10; Robert S. Hall, $171.65.

Further particulars with reference to said claims may be had upon application at the office of the undersigned, John Hanson Kennard, Room 3013 Singer Building, N. Y., or at the office of Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 55 William St., New York.

JOHN HANSON KENNARD,
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Receivers.

RUSSELL & WINSLOW, Solicitors.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

ALL TICKETS INCLUDE ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
Leave West 129th St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:00, 1:45, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:55, 11:40 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:10, 2:55, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
*Returning from Coney Island trip marked does not go to 129th Street, N. R.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave 129th St., N. R., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

SPECIAL EXCURSION
TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH
allowing 2½ hours at West Point.
SUNDAY, JUNE 5.
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
leaves Pier 1, North River, 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M.
ROUND TRIP, 75c.; Yonkers, 50c. Steamer will be limited to one-half its capacity.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
SEE STEAMBOAT COLUMN.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M. Choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Central train, or Cent. Hud. Str., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Public Buildings, Etc. Orchestra on board. This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St. terminus of subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

BELLEWOOD $1
Mountain Excursion Resort.
Every Sunday.
Leave New York, Pennsylvania Ferries: West 23d St., 8:35 A. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9 A. M. Via Brooklyn Annex, 8:45 A. M.; fare, 15c. additional. Hudson Tubes Connect at Jersey City.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 8:50; Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT.

BERMUDA TOURS
Special Reduced Summer Rates—5, 8, 9, and 12 day tours—ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED $22.50 up. Frequent sailings in June and July. Send for details to MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
UP THE SOUND
Str. "Sagamore" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover St., "L" sta.), for Sea Cliff and Glenwood every Sunday, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:50 A. M. Returning due N. Y. 8:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 50c. TICKETS.

PACIFIC COAST. Leaving July 7-8-9.
ALASKA and YELLOWSTONE PARK, 32 days, all expenses, only $325. Itinerary ready.
GILLESPIE KINPORTS CO.,
Metropolitan Life Bldg., City.
'Phone 359 Gramercy.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
"Halcyon" daily from Statue of Liberty Pier, near South Ferry, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

STEINWAY—WEBER PIANOS TO RENT, month or season, town or country, at reduced prices.
WM. A. POND & CO., 25 West 18th St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

"Mountain and Lake Resorts"

This is the title of a beautifully illustrated book that will help you plan your summer vacation because it gives you just the information you want—where you can go, what you can see, where you can stay and how much it will cost. The book may be had free by calling at any of the following ticket offices of the

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

There are 110 pages of information and pictures about Delaware Water Gap, The Pocono Mountains, Lake Hopatcong and many other attractive summer places in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Ticket Offices of the Lackawanna Railroad:
NEW YORK.
Broadway, Cor. Wall St.,
" " Howard St.,
" " 28th St.,
" " 40th St.
BROOKLYN.
505 Fulton Street.
NEWARK.
Broad & Market Sts.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

A Seashore Hotel that is "different"
THE HOTEL
NASSAU
LONG BEACH
(Long Island)
Only 25 miles from New York City. A fireproof Hotel. 350 rooms—European plan. Special season rates. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. A new fireproof garage. Cuisine unexcelled in New York City. Under the management of
MERRY & BOOMER.
Also Managers Hotel Lenox, Boston.
Telephone 100 Long Beach.

NEW POINT HOTEL
BY-THE-SEA, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
NOW OPEN, under new management. Accommodates 200; modern conveniences; music, dancing, bowling, billiards, boating, fishing, bathing; also a la carte restaurant. Automobilists accommodated. Send for booklet
NEW POINT HOTEL CO. WALTER T. PLANT, Pres. JAS. G. PLANT, Mgr., (formerly of Louis Sherry's.)
Address Walter T. Plant, with Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, L. I. J. K. Morris, Proprietor. Now open. Situated on Peconic Bay. Bathing, boating, and fishing. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm; homelike and comfortable; rooms single and en suite, with bath. Reached by L. I. R. R. and New York and New London boats. Catering to automobile parties a specialty.

EDGEMERE CLUB HOTEL,
EDGEMERE, L. I.
AMERICA'S MOST SELECT RESORT, announces as the Date of Opening JUNE 18. Directly on the Ocean. Only 30 minutes from New York. Upon request a Representative will call to explain the club feature, &c. Or may be seen at
Hotel Woodward (Booking Office),
B'way at 55th St., N. Y. T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

PROSPECT HOUSE
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.
Opens June 25. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. N. Y. Office, 1,122 Broadway, cor. 25th St.
E. C. LANGWORTHY, Mgr.

LA GRANGE INN,
BABYLON, L. I.
South Country Road; express station; boating, bathing, fishing.
MRS. C. C. CAMPBELL.

NEW YORK—Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN BEACH
"Swept By Ocean Breezes."
OPENS JUNE 12th
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
AND BAND PARK
ALFRED S. AMER, Manager, (of Waldorf-Astoria.)
Many Improvements. New Pergola. Garage.
COUGHLIN'S BAND
New York office, Room 26 Astor Court.

OPENS JUNE 25th
ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager, (of Florida East Coast System)
European Plan. New open air Cafe. Garage.
MERCADANTE'S ORCHESTRA
New York Office, 243 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK—Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC
1000 ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18th.
A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River, with an exclusive class of patronage. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. A picturesque, nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel, clubhouse equipped with swimming pool, shower baths, etc. Tennis. Unequalled bass and fresh water fishing near hotel. For full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr. Town and Country, 340 Fifth Ave., New York. Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

THE COLUMBIA
1000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.—The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga
The Grand Union
Opens June 25th
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Full particulars can be obtained at the HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York.

NEW YORK—Warwick.

RED SWAN INN
WILL BE OPENED BY THE AMERICAN RESORT HOTEL COMPANY ON JUNE 15, in connection with six other leading resort hotels. Motoring distance from New York City. Golf, tennis; orchestra.
J. W. McCOACH, Resident Director. Reservations and booklet from executive office, 1415 Arch Street, Phila.

NEW YORK—Lake George.

ON LAKE GEORGE
The Sagamore Hotel
June-October
"Emphatically Unique"
T. E. Krumbholz, Sagamore, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

THE WINDSOR,
Adirondacks,
Elizabethtown, N. Y.
A modern hotel in the most beautiful section of the Adirondacks. Rooms en suite, with private bath; orchestra, golf links. Official hotel A. C. A. & A. A. A. Large garage. Illustrated booklet on application. ORLANDO KELLOGG & SON.

NEW YORK—Putnam County.

DEAN HOUSE Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Old Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy. Booklet sent on application.
A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

NEW YORK—Lake Luzerne.

Wayside Inn & Cottages
Lake Luzerne, N. Y.
Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Music, Dancing, Garage.
Write for Artistic Booklet. L. H. CROWLEY, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

THE
Catskill Mountains
noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views, and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.
in connection with West Shore and Pennsylvania Railroads form the only all rail through car line between Philadelphia, Jersey City, New York, and all points in this famous mountain region.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER will make first trip from New York, via West Shore R. R., Saturday, May 21st, leaving Desbrosses St. 12:45 P. M. and West 42d St. 1 o'clock P. M., daily except Sunday.

The Summer time schedule for season of 1910 will go in effect Sunday, June 19th.

An illustrated Summer Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 9 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
will open
SATURDAY, JUNE 25th.
This hotel is located on main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R. Altitude over 2,000 feet. Through coach and drawing room car service from New York direct to hotel grounds.
Passenger elevator to all floors. Rooms singly or en suite with private bath. Service and cuisine unexcelled. Booklet.
For terms and full information apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, corner 36th Street, New York. Telephone 3628 Madison.
After June 25th address The Grand Hotel Company, Highmount, N. Y.

HOTEL ST. REGIS
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
OPEN JUNE 10TH.
Most modern up-to-date Hotel in every detail; over 2,000 feet elevation; situated in most beautiful location in Catskills.
FACING LARGE LAKE.
ADVANTAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For information, HOTEL ST. REGIS, FLEISCHMAN'S STATION, N. Y.

STAMFORD NEW YORK
"Queen of the Catskills"
Elevation 1,800 feet. Cool, dry climate. Pure mountain water. Fishing, golf and baseball grounds; all amusements, all city improvements.
Booklets and information of Hotels, Cottages, rented, &c., at 1180 Broadway, New York. L. D. TRIMM, Rep. Phone 4748 Mad.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
A Summer Outing Above the Clouds
Largest mountain hotel in the world. Table and service unexcelled. Garage; golf links, tennis, bowling, boating. Large orchestra.
Opens June 22th. Closes Sept. 15th.
Reservations of rooms can be made at 366 Fifth Ave., Room 716, New York. Telephone 5466 Murray Hill.

Sunset Park Inn
SUNSET PARK, IN THE CATSKILLS
Will be opened June 25 by the American Resort Hotel Company, in connection with six other leading resort hotels. Ideal mountain vacation country. No hay fever; canoeing, fishing, golf, tennis, motoring; orchestra.
H. W. KING, Manager.
Booking Agent, Clarence Becker, 1,180 Broadway, New York City.

Catskill Mountains
Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N.Y.
will open for guests on June 13, 1910; 2,200 feet above sea level; mountain breezes; new management; send for illustrated folder to August Apel, 129 Spring St., New York City, or Elka Park P. O., New York.

RIPLEY HOUSE, Hunter.—Charmingly located. Ideal Resort. Apply to L. A. Woodworth, Hunter, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

LAKEWOOD FARM HOTEL AND COTTAGES open June 11, 1910; highest occupied elevation in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; beautiful lake, good boating and fishing; fine mountain walks and drives; altitude 2,700 feet; literature sent on application. P. O. address Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
ARNEY B. SHAVER, Manager.

SULLIVAN COUNTY
The Knoll, Woodbourne, opens May 28th under new management. Board, $10 upward. Write for booklets.

ECKSTEIN BROS The Palatine, Box A, White Lake, Sullivan Co. All amusem'ts. Lake frontage.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

THE OVERLOOK
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
June 15th to October 1st; accommodating 150 guests. HIGHEST SITUATION IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Scenery unsurpassed. Cool throughout the Summer. Excellent cuisine. Select patronage. Tennis, billiards, pool, bowling, camping trips, etc. Music and dancing. Rates $10 to $14. For booklet address T. TUPPER, Stuyvesant Studios, Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK—Briarcliff Manor.

Briarcliff Lodge
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK
Under the management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Assistant Manager.
N. Y. Office, Windsor Arcade. Tel., 3378 Murray Hill.

NEW YORK—Lake George.

Spend Your Vacation At LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., The Paradise of America.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, NEW JERSEY
GEORGE W. AVERY, Manager,
Late with Hotel Astor, New York.
Entirely new management, delightfully located in an exclusive cottage colony; completely refurnished and brought up to date. New elevator; new private baths; new $30,000 bathing pavilion with swimming pool. Casino with dancing floor and stage. New fireproof garage; new steam laundry; new ice machine; new Grill room open until midnight. Exceptional French cuisine. Artistic orchestral music. All amusements. New tennis courts. Rooms in annex at water's edge. Twelve cottages for private occupancy. Opening day, June 9th.

NEW JERSEY—Seabright.

PENINSULA HOUSE.
350 ft. ocean beach; surf bathing; cuisine unexcelled; superior orchestra; tennis; beautiful drives; select families; Sandy Hook boat or rail; open June 28. Seabright, N. J., C. H. DEDERER, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.
THE WELLINGTON North Asbury Park.
Rooms, with bath. 'Phone 358. B. B. Smith.

WINDEMERE 204 Fourth Ave., 3 blocks from Ocean.
Elegant table. Cap. 40. A. & E. Hart.

NEW JERSEY—Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR HOTEL
Centrally located. Modern improvem'ts. J. B. Sherman.

SUMMER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

SUMMER RESORTS.
1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

# Come Down on Cape Cod
## This Summer

Cape Cod's so different from any other summering place you've ever been. There is such a charm about the summer life on the Cape that you want to go there again and again, and you urge your freinds to go, too.

You'll have splendid fishing. You'll enjoy the perfection of bathing on clean, white sandy beaches, in water that's warmed to just the right degree by the soft influence of the Gulf Stream. You'll have plenty of opportunity for sailing or motor boating.

"Quant Cape Cod" and "Buzzards Bay" are two beautiful illustrated books we've just issued. Read these books before you decide where to go this Summer.

They're Free for the Asking.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

City Ticket Office
The New England Lines
171 Broadway
H. L. Stocking, City Ticket Agent

The New England Navigation Company

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE ABSECON,
FORMERLY THE BELMONT,
VIRGINIA AV., NEAR BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
FIREPROOF. A brick hotel with all the conveniences and comforts of home. Newly renovated throughout, entirely refurnished and new plumbing at an expenditure of $20,000. Rooms en suite with private baths. Elevator from street level. American plan, $2 per day and up, $10 up weekly. European plan, $1 per day and up. Open all year. O. D. PAINTER, formerly of the Hotel Abbey.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. AND BEACH.
Capacity 400; one of the most modern and up-to-date hotels; 100 front, ocean side rooms; private baths; elevator; music; white service, elegant table. Special rate, $12 up weekly; $2.50 and up daily. Booklet.
W. F. SHAW.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Avenue, near Beach. Capacity, 800. Renovated throughout and refurnished. Entirely new management. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Elevator, fine porches, etc. Table a feature. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Coach at trains. Booklet. COOPER AND LEEDS.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view; Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

FREE Guide of ATLANTIC CITY
Handsomely Illustrated Official Hotel, Street and Amusement Guide Book, with maps, tide and R. R. timetables, etc. Edition limited. Write to-day. Inclose stamp. PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Atlantic City, N. J.

Atlantic City.—Private cottage; excellent accommodations for guests requiring refinement, quietness, home comforts, with exceptionally good table; strictly modern home in exclusive residential section, near beach and boardwalk; very desirable for recuperating. 26 North Brighton Avenue.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

OFFICIAL NOTICE No. 117
BEFORE GOING ON YOUR VACATION SEND 2 CENTS POSTAGE FOR A HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED 64 PAGE COMPLETE HOTEL, STREET AND AMUSEMENT GUIDE WITH ONLY CORRECT MAP OF ATLANTIC CITY. FREE DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION BUREAU NO. 7 N. Y. AVE. ATL. CITY N. J.

BERKSHIRE INN Open all year. Ocean end Virginia Av.
$2 up daily, $8 to $17 wkly. Private Baths. Rooms, running water. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Cap. 300. 11th season. J. E. DICKINSON.

HOTEL JACKSON,
Adjoining Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Elevator. Beautiful new cafe. J. H. Gormley.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250. Noted for its table. $1.00 daily, $6.00 weekly and up until July 1. Established 31 years.

Ask Mr. Foster— Free information, Flatiron Building Arcade.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

Enjoy Ideal Suburban Life at the New
Hotel Clinton Open All Year
Located in the prettiest section of
Brick Church Sta.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
1,000 feet above sea level. A place where you can be really cool this Summer. Only 47 miles from New York on Lackawanna Railroad.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

THE COLONIAL SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Now open.
Misses Vanderhoof and Reynolds.

NEW JERSEY—Galilee.

Lockwood Cottage Galilee, N. J. New mgt. Ex'cnt table; bathing, fishing, amu'ts; facing ocean; 3 min. station. H. A. Mathewson, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA—DelawareWaterGap

WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Remains open to December; unquestionably the leading and finest hotel in this region for those who seek the best in appointment, cuisine, service, comfort, and location; every indoor entertainment and outdoor pastime; special early season rates; booklet of camera views and auto maps mailed; fourth season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

THE KITTATINNY
The leading hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Every convenience and amusement. Saddle horses and instructors. Write for booklet showing hotel, auto maps, etc. G. FRANK COPE.
THE KITTATINNY is not connected with any other hotel at the Water Gap.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
The Adirondacks of Penn., on Forest Lake and Lake Tamiment, 3½ hours from N. Y., 18th season, owner's management, opens June 18; private preserve, 2,000 acres; elev. 1,000 feet; acc. 330; up-to-date resort; offers mountain and seashore pleasures; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, croquet, baseball, bowling, billiards, pool, music, dancing, cildentate Inclus, outdoor cafe, news stand; rooms en suite, with bath; electric light; white service; truck farm; finest cuisine; stable, garage; booklet. A. LEDERER, 37 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

The Assembly hotels open June 10 for the Inter-Collegiate Conference. Special rates to public last ten days of June at
Pocono Pines Inn
Assembly Lodge, Pines Cafe, and Camp. Summer School, courses to suit the public. Entertainments, orchestra, athletics, woodland rambles, three-mile lake, boating, bathing, garage. Booklet on request.
POCONO PINES ASSEMBLY,
Fidelity Mutual Life Building, Philadelphia.

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Finest location on Pocono Mts.; steam heat, baths. Special early season rate, $10 up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

NEW JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
The Ideal Summer Resort
Highest Point on Coast.
No Mosquitos. No Malaria.
Triple Attraction of Ocean, Lake and River. Rejuvenated Summer Home of Five Presidents. A Modern City with All Country Charms.
Only 62 Minutes from New York
We'll find you Cottage, or Send Literature.
B. B. BOBBITT, Publicity Director, 200 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.
ON THE IDEAL TOUR
Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drives, Invigorative Climate, Pure Water. Finely Equipped Garage & Stables. Choice Villa Sites For Sale. Finest Resort in the Famous
BERKSHIRE HILLS

BERKSHIRE HILLS
The Maplewood
Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.,
NOW OPEN
Send for 1910 Booklet and Auto Road Map.
ARTHUR W. PLUMB.

CAPE COD The Dill Cottages. Chatham
Pleasant rooms, first-class table, broad piazzas, close to ocean; excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Terms $10 to $18 per week. MASS.
J. W. DILL.

MOUNTAINAIR INN On Norwich Lake, Huntington, Mass. Swept by Berkshire breezes. Elevation 1,300. Fishing, bathing, boating, tennis. Sleep indoors or in a tent. $3 up. Booklet. Temperance.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.

Waumbek & Cottages
Jefferson, N. H.
In the White Mountains
OPENS JUNE 25TH.
Delightful family resort. Well-kept 18-hole golf course. On famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. Address CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager.

FOREST HILL HOTEL
AND COTTAGES
FRANCONIA, N. H.
The most beautifully located hotel in the entire WHITE MOUNTAINS district, with unrivalled scenery. NO

# Situations Wanted—Want Advertisements of Quality—Help Wanted.

### COUNTRY BOARD

*20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.*

**Westchester County.**

LARCHMONT.—A single gentleman can have room and breakfast in private family for the Summer. Address M 99 Times.

**Long Island.**

Norece Hall, Arverne.—100 feet from ocean; block from Straiton Avenue Station, 40 minutes from New York; Christians. For particulars and reservations inquire above, or 114 West 79th St.

Elegant home, with board and room; large lawn; refined and exclusive; beautiful location; satisfaction guaranteed. Tower Villa, Church St., Richmond Hill.

Elegantly furnished rooms; French cooking; stables and garage; bathing, fishing, and boating. "Au Gourmet," 203 8th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

Five beautiful rooms; elegant board that is unsurpassed; best location on Long Island; no home better. 3,308 Stewart Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Rockaway Park.—46 Second Avenue; newly furnished apartments, with balconies overlooking ocean; table excellent.

**New Jersey.**

Excellent rooms; good table; hotel facilities and service; magnificent grounds; 45 minutes Times Square; chickens, milk, vegetables from our own farm; rates reasonable. Particulars R. J. Bingham, Teaneck Inn, Englewood, N. J., or Hotel Cumberland, New York.

GLENDORA COTTAGE, East Orange, N. J.—17 South Clinton; 3 minutes from Lackawanna station, Brick Church; newly furnished, double and single rooms.

EAST ORANGE, Halsted St., 88.—Double rooms with board for two; near Lackawanna station and Central Av. trolley.

Few boarders accommodated, large grounds, Jersey Palisades. Apply 694 Madison Av. 'Phone 2153 Plaza.

**New England.**

"ON-THE-HILL,"
Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn.
For nervous and chronic invalids; no objectionable cases; high elevation; extensive grounds, modern equipment; terms moderate.

HILLSIDE FARM will be found a very desirable place for one seeking rest and quiet of the country. Address Hillside Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

A hill camp near Asquam Lakes for teachers and nature lovers; young physician and wife. Address Crestholm, Ashland, N. H.

*Say you saw it in The Times.*

### COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

*20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c a line a day.*

Wanted—Board in small hotel within commuting distance of New York for man, wife, and ten-year-old daughter; country preferred to seashore. Reply at once, Box J 149 Times.

Lady with four daughters, 12, 11, 4, infant and nurse, wants board in refined private family; seashore preferred; state terms. M 101 Times.

### LOST

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company common stock certificates Nos. A100250 and A100435 for 50 shares each in the names of "E. & C. Randolph" and "Cammann & Co.," respectively. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. John Muir & Co.

LOST—On Friday, May 27, in the neighborhood of Prospect and Westchester Avs., Bronx, a loose diamond stone weighing about 1½ karats; same was a gift; reward, $25, offered for its return. Serwer, 841 Kelly St., Bronx.

LOST—Belt pin of four matrix opals, with large cameo in centre, between Knickerbocker Hotel, Lyric Theatre, and vicinity of 43d St. and Broadway. Jennie A. Eustace, 622 West 135th St.

LOST—Diamond solitaire, Chateau des Beaux Arts, Huntington, L. I.; engraved "D. C. W. to R. G., Aug. 13, 1909"; reward; no questions asked. Waring, 246 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, in square at Broadway and 107th St., gentleman's gold watch, with initials "J. M. T." on outer case; reward for return. L. M. Yeung, 78 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Lady's diamond pin, L. I. C. H. commencement, at the Academy of Music. Reward if returned to W. D. C. Boggs, Mechanics' Bank, Court and Montague Sts.

LOST.—At Park Avenue Hotel, gold chain bag containing $20, small purse, valuable old brooch, eyeglasses. Finder can retain money if pin and bag are left at the office.

LOST.—Sunday, May 29, in or near Mount Olivet Cemetery, lady's gold watch, initials S. A. W.; reward. Williams, 555 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On May 30, lady's solitaire diamond ring, size ⅝ and 1-32, 7th Av. or Flatbush Av. trolley; liberal reward. 168 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Bankbook 3,984, Special Deposit Dept. Northern Bank of New York, 7th Av. branch. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Maiden Lane to John and Nassau, three loose diamonds in paper; liberal reward. Return to Salter, 71 Nassau St.

LOST.—$5 reward for return of bunch of keys lost between 72d and 8th Sts. Tuesday morning. M 108 Times.

LOST—Lady's watch; monogram "H. H. B." Reward if returned to Barg, 266 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's silk umbrella, ivory handle, Subway train or Wall St.; reward. 123 West 74th St.

LOST—Paved diamond heart; liberal reward if returned. C. W. A., Room 1,904, 27 William St.

LOST—Watch fob and monogram locket; initials "M. M. S."; reward. Room 401, 90 West St.

LOST—Plain gold bracelet, beaded edge; reward. Return to E. Robinson, 450 4th Av.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of boy's bicycle, taken from front of 633 Park Av.; no questions asked. Gregos, 55 East 65th St.

*Say you saw it in The Times.*

### LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

LOST—White poodle, curly hair, bushy head, one ear brownish; small male, 15 pounds. Most liberal reward if returned to 14 East 74th St.

LOST—Black and tan dog, about 12 pounds; reward. Flockhart, 229 West 43d St.

### FOUND

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

FOUND, June 3—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Grand and Centre Sts.: Boston brindle bulldog, lady's fur boa, gold pin shape of cross, with a number of letters on same; manicure set in leather case, dress suit case and a lady's hat box containing wearing apparel, dark brown bay horse, telescope suit case containing gent's wearing apparel, brindle bulldog, lady's lace stole and a breastpin containing 3 stones, bay horse, gold watch, gasoline launch painted white, automobile lamp.

FOUND, June 2—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Two purses, books, photo, overalls, clothing, bag burlap, jumpers, patterns, shirtwaist, level. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Bank check, gloves, rubber stamp, red block, safe, photo, coat, collars, belt, stockings, box embroidery, powder. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Package films, collar pin, gloves, letters, pair gloves, 2 gloves, pencils, battery, electric torch, catalogues, belt, package letters, apron, powder. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, magazine, stock reports, blue prints, pair gloves, bottles. SUBWAY: Pamphlets, umbrellas, 3 purses, 2 pocketbooks, pen and tickets, bag, spectacles, underwear, book, 2 pair gloves, magazine, music, 2 caps, photo, cans polish, underwear, box soap, mesh bag, hat, can oil, package bottles, electric supplies, 1 strap, basket.

FOUND, June 1—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. LIBERTY ST. FERRY. Apply Superintendent of Marine Department, foot of Liberty St.: Package of fertilizer, pair of gentleman's gloves. ON RAILROAD TRAINS. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Box of seed, 2 packages of laundry, umbrella.

FOUND, June 1—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Six umbrellas, shopping bag, 4 packages, book, pocketbook, 1 glove, straw hat. June 2—Package containing shirt, package of tools, collars, package of laundry, magazines, notebook, pocketbook, cane, 3 umbrellas, package of hardware, derby hat, pair of gloves.

### FOUND

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

FOUND, June 1—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Four packages, leather case, umbrella, book, key.

FOUND, June 1—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J. ON RAILROAD TRAINS: Book, umbrella, grip, bundle, bicycle lamp, veil, pair of gloves, overcoat, rosary beads, alpine hat, soap dish, cane, military brush, samples, box containing 3 watches, scarf pin, cap, pair of slippers, coat, pair of rubbers, 3 umbrellas. AT JERSEY CITY STATION: Child's hat. 23D ST. BOAT: Grip. DESBROSSES ST. BOAT: Bundle.

FOUND, June 1—WEST SHORE R. R. Apply Station Master, Weehawken, N. J.: Overcoat, packages.

FOUND, June 1—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, 4 packages, 2 card cases, check book, glove, pitcher.

FOUND, June 1—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Seven packages, coat, neckpiece, railroad ticket.

FOUND, June 3—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Apply Office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Books, suit case, 2 valises, 5 umbrellas, violin, 6 packages, lady's belt, lady's coat, scarf, overcoat, pocketbook.

FOUND, June 3—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. COMMONWEALTH: Class pen, barette, nightshirt, waist, umbrella. June 2: Pipe, nightshirt, silk gloves, shirt, scarf pin.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALES

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Can use a number of bright girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent of Wrapping, Subway floor.

AN ASSISTANT in the statistical department of a large fire insurance company in this city; salary at beginning, $55 per month; must have some experience handling figures. Address, giving specimen of figures, E 137 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES sell silk hosiery manufacturer, consumer. Lenox Silk Works, 45 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Female Spanish-English shorthand writer and typist; only competent parties need apply; $18 for start. E 139 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR WANTED ON PRIVATE LINE BY EXCHANGE HOUSE. B. & G., U 133 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

### HELP WANTED—MALES

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

HANDY MEN.—Require several men handy with tools for crating and boxing in their delivery department. Apply Superintendent of Traffic and Building.

A LARGE CORPORATION DESIRES THREE ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL LOTS IN NEW JERSEY SUBDIVISION; GOOD FRESH LEADS FURNISHED; LIBERAL COMMISSION. CALL, 9 TO 12 A. M., MANAGER, SUITE 1,209, 45 W. 34TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced double entry; to take entire charge of office; state references and particulars; good position. Address E 134 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An office boy about 16 years of age in a large downtown bank; must be neat in appearance and able to furnish the best of references. Address P. O. Box 126.

BROAD-GAUGED MEN to sell bonds; leads furnished; men who are making good where now employed will have a golden future with us. Interstate Land & Building Co-operative Association, 261 Broadway, New York City.

CANVASSERS AND COLLECTORS.—Permanent work; salary and commission. A. D. Holland, 1006 Times Building.

ELECTRICIAN who understands wiring automobile bodies and charging and repairing storage batteries. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 47th St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule, Franklin Institute, Dept. 225 P, Rochester, N. Y.

MACHINIST.—First-class; good money. Bethlehem Steel Co., 132 Nassau St., city.

MEN WANTED—Successful collectors, solicitors; old line company; $100,000 capital; $1 monthly insures men's wages against lost time from accident or sickness; phenomenal demand; permanent; salary, commission. CREAMER, NATIONAL CASUALTY CO., Metropolitan Building, Room 5,011.

OFFICE BOY in woolen commission house; an American about 16 years of age. Address Lawrie, Mann & Drowne, Everett Bldg., 4th Av. and 17th St.

PRINTING OFFICE.—Desires to learn of several ambitious young men with knowledge of printing business; plant or office experience desired; give particulars. M 9 Times.

PRINTING SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several successful salesmen of high-class catalogue and color work; must be men who carry good trade; give particulars. M 8 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; hundreds of positions now open paying from $100 to $500 monthly; our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how to get one of them; write (or call) for it today. Address National Salesmen's Training Assn, 1,210 Flat Iron Bldg, New York. Branches Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for energetic salesman who can command a reasonable amount of trade. Apply, stating experience, J. P. D., 325 Times.

SOLICITORS.—For $1 monthly we pay $60 in case of sickness or accident; we want solicitors to get members; weekly salary and commission. Ballard & Garret, 84 William St.

WANTED—Stenographer; steady position; $12 per week to start. Call or write Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y. Employment Bureau.

### AGENTS WANTED

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

Agents make $10 to $20 daily selling new invention; particulars free; write to-day. E 141 Times Downtown.

### SITUATIONS WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

COOKS, German, French, Swedes, Irish, $25 to $60; laundresses, kitchenmaids, excellent chambermaids and parlormaids, waitresses, nurses, maids, houseworkers, new arrivals, English, French, German, couples; references on file. Duffy's Bureau, 131 West 42d St. Tel. 3992 Bryant.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th St., bond $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119 Harlem.

RELIABLE COOKS, laundresses, housework-ers, chambermaids, dayworkers. Shepherd's Bureau, 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

VICTORIA AGENCY, 36 West 133d St., furnishes high-class colored help, city, country. 6747 Harlem.

### HELP WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

**Commercial Help.**

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, office assistants, cashiers, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. Franklin 973.

STENOGRAPHER, female; heating and ventilating experience; $15.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Good executive; electric experience preferred; man capable of supervising large plant; age, 30-40; $3,000.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Male; printing experience; $20.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
47 West 42d St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS supplied to first-class concerns; only capable help registered; entire fee to employe is $5, which is returned if no position obtained. Public Stenographer, 1 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, male, female, furnished free. Murray Hill 4470. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St.

**Domestic Help.**

CHILDREN'S NURSES, GOVERNESSES. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av., 6185 Murray Hill, supplies housekeepers, trained, practical nurses, maids.

COLONIAL BUREAU, 56 West 39th.—Strictly reliable maids, nurses, domestic help. 5582 Murray Hill.

MISS ANNA LACEY, CENTURY EMPLOYment Bureau, 15 West 38th St. Telephone 919—Murray Hill. Domestic help, all nationalities; also housekeepers.

MISS BRINKLEY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Competent servants supplied after a careful, thorough investigation of their references.

50 WAITRESSES, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers, housemen, storeroom girls. Sterling Agency, 230 West 40th.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—Dressmaker, formerly with 5th Av. house; well made and fashionable gowns; equal to the best establishments; your own material made up; prompt, reliable, and reasonable. Telephone 1853 Bryant, Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; good reference; moderate salary. E 141 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—German lady, middle age, as companion to lady going to Europe; will give faithful service for reasonable wages; can give A1 references. Mrs. Otto Steffens, Norfolk, Conn., R. F. D., Box 5.

GIRL (16) desires position in an office; has had some experience as stenographer. Address G. H. F. E., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly qualified; engineering, commercial experience; understands bookkeeping; educated; reference. E 108 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, careful; any machine; transcribes accurately, intelligently; $12; references. E 124 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHY, typewriting and bookkeeping.—Young girl (17); six months' experience; $7. E, 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; reads notes well; operates machine neatly; $8. E 125 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced general lines; qualified to handle any work; expert. E 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl wishes position where she can advance. Greves, 374 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; Remington, Underwood; $5 to start. 56 East 121st St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thoroughly competent; can handle busiest board; moderate salary; references. Miss B., 225 Hoyt St., Brooklyn.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work any books, any time. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ACCOUNTING, all branches: moderate. FAIRBANKS, C. P. A., 527 5th Av. Telephone 4388 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2823—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER. — German-American; experienced in import business; 25 years' reference last place; moderate salary. John Tonjes, 766 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. M 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, (25;) 8 years' experience; A1; any system; salary $25. Write A. D., Chelsea, 54 West 18th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, writes up, balances books; regular intervals; moderate rate. Accountant, 118 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; six years' experience; single; careful driver; well experienced on Rainier, Zust, Fiat, Renault; own repairs; references. M 97 Times.

COACHMAN or take charge hunters; excellent reference from last employer; can be seen personally. W. S., 1,664 Broadway. 'Phone 1711 Columbus.

COUPLE desires steady position; country; entire housework; small family; handle horse; man American; wife German, speaks French; with girl age ten; best references. Reliable, 325 West 50th St.

MASSAGE BY REGISTERED PHYSICIAN; EUROPEAN GRADUATE; MODERN METHODS AND APPARATUS. J 29 TIMES.

MASSAGE.—BY AN EUROPEAN EXPERT; HIGHEST REFERENCES; 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. M 58 TIMES.

WANTED—By young man, 30, position of responsibility; has had 15 years' experience; capable of taking full charge of business; understands thoroughly office systems, accounting, costs, &c.; can handle large numbers of employes, purchases, sales deliveries, collections, &c.; now drawing salary of $2,600.00 yearly and percentage of profits as manager of small concern, but desires to change to broader field; salary and percentage of profits arrangement preferred. N 2 Times.

WANTED—Positions for bright, intelligent, and ambitious boys from 14 to 17 years of age. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

YOUNG MAN, 22, disengaged for 15 weeks, any work; experienced bookkeeper; references. N 5 Times.

### BOARDERS WANTED

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

I—879 WEST END AV., corner 103d, block Riverside Park, Subway express, surface cars; beautiful vine-covered corner house; finely furnished rooms; private baths; private telephones; excellent table.

22D ST., 245 WEST.—Large, small rooms; transients accommodated; early breakfast; $5.50-$6; parlor; telephone.

23D ST., 418 WEST, The Aren.—Suite; double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent table.

30TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable reference; Southern home.

44TH ST., 221 WEST.—Large rooms; superior board; refined home; table board; parlor dining room.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large closets; parlor; telephone; good table; reasonable.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms; all conveniences; bath; telephone; high-class house; table guests accommodated; special rates for Summer.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first class; telephone; references.

58TH, 344 WEST.—Second-story large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent board; telephone.

### BOARDERS WANTED

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, handsomely furnished; private bath, shower; electric light; private residence; near Park; complete and attentive service.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

70TH ST., 151 WEST. —A very large, attractive parlor floor room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; references exchanged.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; telephone; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—One, two room suites; private baths; high-class accommodations; table guests.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; large closets; with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; transients accommodated; Summer rates; table board, telephone; Christians; references required.

78TH ST., 112 WEST. — Cool, comfortable rooms; Summer rates; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Delightful double front room, third floor; transients accommodated; excellent table board; special Summer rates.

80TH ST, 141 WEST.—Large second floor room; superior house; parlor dining; table board; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Double and single rooms; delightful location for Summer; table board.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath; hot water; parquet floors; excellent table; doctor's apartment.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Furnished large rooms; private baths; table guests; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Room suitable for one or two; table board; American family.

82D ST., 127 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; Summer rates; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive, south, medium, small rooms; telephone; superior family table; table guests.

91ST ST., 48 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Large and medium rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

93D ST., 122 WEST, Near "L," Subway, and Park.—Desirable room; good board; telephone; references.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Two large front rooms, bath; suite or singly.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome double room, bath; excellent board; suitable family; near Park; references.

102D ST., 243 WEST.—Private house; select locality; near Riverside; unusually large rooms; strictly private bath, shower; choice table; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; also other accommodations; southern exposure; reasonable.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Room, newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; table guests; references.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; small room; excellent table; table guests.

123D, 168 WEST.—Connecting airy rooms, second floor; 'phone; first-class board optional; references.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, one block from beautiful Riverside Drive and Hudson River; coolest, healthiest, prettiest spot in city; The Audubon; large, comfortably furnished, pleasant rooms; bath-rooms adjoining; private telephones; good home board; $16, $20 per week for two; parlor dining rooms, reception parlors, large porch, and gardens; every comfort; a real home; booklet on request.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Single or en suite; American or European plan.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793—Bryant.

**East Side.**

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Front parlor, suitable light business or small family; table board; telephone.

215T ST., 46 EAST.—Large pleasant room; sanitary plumbing; excellent table; telephone; references.

63D, 23 East, (corner Madison Av., 694-696 Madison.)—Suites, with bath; also separate Rooms; excellent Board; parlor dining; Summer rates.

72D ST., 208 EAST.—Alcova and square rooms; reasonable; private family. 'Phone Lenox 4518.

80TH, 40 East, (corner Madison.)—One block from Park; beautiful Rooms; excellent Board; elevator.

**Brooklyn.**

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Brooklyn Heights. —Harbor view Wall St.; Subway five minutes Broadway; corner connects seashore; neighborhood, house, high class; table choicest products New York markets. 905—Main.

**Long Island.**

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week, American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

### FURNISHED ROOMS

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

1.—Owning beautifully located residence, will rent second floor; parlor bedroom, baths, to Hebrews-Germans, forelkners; single, en suite; $40-$80 monthly; breakfast; extreme cleanliness; near Hotel Majestic; references. E 138 Times Downtown.

5TH AV., 46.—Well furnished large, small rooms; breakfast served; refined surroundings; references; telephone.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, light front room; one flight; electricity, steam, running water. Campbell.

5TH AV., 2,072, Near 128th.—Handsome back parlor extension; hot, cold water; also large room; well-kept house; 'phone; Subway; gentlemen.

12TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; running water; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

13TH ST., 104 WEST, (6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms, adjoining baths for gentlemen.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large closets; bath; running water; private house; $5, $6.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Single, double, light, cheerful rooms; quiet, homelike house; breakfasts; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; gentlemen; references.

45TH, 232 WEST.—Beautiful large, cheerful rooms; also small; near Hotel Astor; comfortable home.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; also single rooms, with private baths, furnished or unfurnished.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, new private bath; 'phone; breakfast; refined and exclusive.

49TH STREET, 122 WEST.

Beautiful furnished room; running water; $7.00 per week, with private bath $12.00.

Hotel Bristol.

52D ST., 43 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large room, two wardrobes, private bath; new and elegantly furnished; $10 weekly.

57TH ST., 348 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; telephone; running water; "L," Subway; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room; attractively furnished; improvements; low rental until September.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone, private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, back parlor; private bath; near Central Park; telephone.

74TH ST., 101 WEST.—One flight front; bright, nicely furnished; water, bath; $3 and $4. Bruyn.

### FURNISHED ROOMS

*15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

**West Side.**

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; large front rooms; private bath; newly furnished, decorated; references.

81ST ST., 173 WEST.—Double and single rooms, second floor; 'phone; reasonable; breakfast optional. Shoemaker.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private house; Subway, "L"; reference.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—A large, well-furnished front room; piano; southern exposure; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 119 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, suitable physician; electrical installation; telephone; baths. Inquire mornings.

82D ST., 180 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium, cool rooms, with bath and dressing rooms; moderate.

82D ST., 125 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; dressing rooms; running water; telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; medium room, or suite; running water; transients.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; every convenience; very moderate. Anderson.

88TH ST., WEST END AV., 570.—In private house, beautifully furnished rooms; dressing room and bath; terms moderate; 'phone 7996—River.

89TH, 200 WEST. — Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom for one or two gentlemen. Prunier.

91ST, 15 WEST, Near Park.—Nice, airy rooms, comfortably furnished; ample closets; elevator, electric lights, telephone; "L," Subway; $3-$7. Brown.

91ST, 31 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water; also small room; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; select house; near Subway, Park; moderate; telephone.

92D ST., 74 WEST.—Rooms, comfortably furnished, separate or en suite. Denison. Telephone 9605 J—Riverside. Call evenings except Sunday and Wednesday.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large room; lavatory; telephone, every convenience; $5; near "L" and Park.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; private family; central location.

94TH, 311 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, $3.50; small, $2; breakfast if desired. Taplitz.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private; near Park, "L," express Subway; modern comfort; board optional; references.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room, $4.50 weekly; gentlemen; references. Apartment 11.

95TH, 59 WEST.—Large, airy, handsomely furnished rooms; one, $2.50; near Park; American family.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; near Riverside Drive and Subway station; breakfast; telephone.

111TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large, light, airy room. Hart.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large, small, independent front rooms; elevator, telephone; shower; cool; refined. Cooke.

125TH ST., 419, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive, cool front rooms, suite and single; elevator, parks; Subway one block. Inquire fifth, front.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, (Apartment 4&.)—Very desirable small outside room; all conveniences.

121ST, 203 WEST.—Large front room suitable for two; also smaller room; telephone; reasonable.

128TH ST., 211 WEST.—Private family would let rooms to gentlemen; breakfast optional; modern conveniences.

142D ST. WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms in unusually attractive apartment; convenient to Subway and elevated; private telephone, electric lights, &c.; $3 and $4 per week. L. B. Dunham, 31 Nassau St.

142D ST., 117 WEST.—Nice sunny room; two in family; Subway, elevated station. Gortz.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; attractive rooms; refined home; private house; Broadway Subway.

150TH ST., 571 WEST.—Room; telephone; Subway; table board. Kilpatrick.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223.—Cool suite of three rooms in private apartment; $16.00; telephone.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343. Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; lowest Summer rate, $10 weekly upward; beautiful room, bath, kitchen, $3, $5 weekly.

TO LET, in up-to-date clubhouse, single and double rooms; every convenience; bowling, &c.; very cheap for Summer. S. B. A., Room 285, 1 Broadway.

**East Side.**

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor quarters; showers, needle baths, plunge; $3 up; transients accommodated.

57TH, 141 EAST.—Rooms by day or week. Telephone Plaza 2224; Swedish private house.

58TH, 36 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms at reasonable prices; one small room; references.

74TH ST., 142 EAST, Corner Lexington.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; all conveniences; also small room; private house.

93D ST., 64 EAST.—(Small family, two adults;) large, cheerful, and comfortable room; gentlemen; quiet, homelike surroundings; reference. Burns, or 2,813 Lenox.

150TH ST., 6 EAST.—Large front room, neatly furnished; private family; suitable two gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

**Brooklyn.**

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN
has newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for gentlemen, with and without private bath; convenient Wall St. Subway and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

6TH AV., 91, (Near Atlantic Av. Subway.)—Rooms; select; homelike; Summer rates; very accessible.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

*30c. a line 1 time · 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

Salesman wanted, experienced in clothing business, capable of managing outside affairs, to go into partnership; reasonable investment. L 25 Times.

### BUSINESS NOTICES

*30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL LOANS
O. ULLMANN & CO.
27 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

### MACHINERY

*30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

For Sale—New tenoning and morticing outfit; does coping; less than half ordinary cost; greatest capacity and efficiency; machine demonstrated. Mechanical Engineering Co., 133 Reade St.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

Weber upright, $85; Decker upright, $85; $4 monthly. New pianos rented, $4 monthly. Wissner, 96 Fifth Av., corner 15th St.

### YACHTS AND VESSELS

*25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

Party wanting exceptionally fast speed boat should see mine before purchasing; I will guarantee 30 miles; it is 35 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches beam. H. Voorhis, 174 St. Nicholas Av.

Must dispose of my speed boat at once; will do 22 miles; it is handsome, fast, and easily handled; is now in commission. C. Clark, 317 West 59th St.

## Church Services To-morrow.

**Baptist.**

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th Street, Rev. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Sermon by the Rev. William H. Cannada, missionary to Brazil. 8 P. M., Sermon by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of the American Institute of Social Service.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Our Lord Satisfield"; 8 P. M., third in course on "Home Life," "Choosing a Wife."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West Thirty-third St., between 8th and 9th Aves.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, "Special Message to the Church." Evening, 7:45, continuation of series of sermons on Experimental Religion.
At the close of the evening sermon the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.
Outdoor meeting at 7:15 P. M., Cor. 8th Ave. and 33d St.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., Minister.
Sermon by Rev. Addison Moore, D. D., at 11 o'clock.
No evening service till October.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Royal Law"; 8,

# 300 ACRES IN JERSEY FOR A PREVENTORIUM

### Home to be Established at Farmingdale for the Children of Two States.

### ENDS LAKEWOOD DISPUTE

### New Institution Backed by Philanthropic Citizens—Land Comes from the Albert Brisbane Estate.

A new movement toward the prevention of tuberculosis came to light yesterday when an association of New Yorkers and New Jersey folk made application to the State Board of Charities for permission to incorporate "The Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children."

The new philanthropy has been made possible by a big charitable donation by the late Albert Brisbane of New Jersey, who died several years ago. Mr. Brisbane was the father of Arthur Brisbane, editor of The Evening Journal. The incorporation of the prospective preventorium, it was said yesterday, also will bring about a quiet settlement of the dispute about the old Lakewood Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children.

The new preventorium will occupy 100 acres of woodland and 200 acres of cultivated land on the old Brisbane estate at Farmingdale, N. J. Two thousand children will be taken to it from their tenement homes in this city each year. The children will be taken out 400 at a time and will be kept for three months. They will be selected by the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of this city, of which Dr. James Alexander Miller is President, and which is in a position to discover every child in this city who is in danger of becoming infected with tuberculosis.

Children whose parents have tuberculosis will be taken to the new preventorium, and while they are tilling small farms on the old Brisbane estate, their parents either will be taken to institutions or will be taught how to live in such a way as to prevent their children from becoming victims of the disease on their return.

**Children Taught to be Farmers.**

When the children reach the big Brisbane estate they will have an unusual opportunity not only to become well and strong, but to learn practical farming. Each boy will be allotted a patch of meadow and woodland to take of. As there are 300 acres for the 400 children, each child will have a good-sized garden to till.

The President of the new preventorium is Marcus M. Marks. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Henry Phipps, and Isaac N. Seligman, and the Treasurer is Alexander S. Webb, Jr., of the Lincoln Trust Company.

Among the directors and incorporators are Archibald S. Alexander, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Mary Harriman, Dr. Alfred F. Hess, John S. Huyler, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Mrs. W. B. James, Adolph Lewisohn, W. G. McAdoo, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Dr. James Alexander Miller, Thomas M. Mulry, Celestino Piva, Jacob A. Riis, M. Theodore Rosenberg, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. James Speyer, Henry L. Stoddard, Felix M Warburg, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard.

**Three Hundred Acres Given.**

The elaborate scale on which the new preventorium will be conducted has been made possible, President Marks explained yesterday, through the following circumstances: Before the late Albert Brisbane died several years ago he signified to his son, Arthur Brisbane, a desire that part of the estate be devoted to philanthropy. While Arthur Brisbane was casting about for the right philanthropy, some months ago, Marcus M. Marks discussed the need of obtaining adequate grounds for a tuberculosis preventorium somewhere in New Jersey. Mr Brisbane immediately put 300 acres of his father's estate at the new philanthropy's disposal. In a letter to Mr. Marks, Mr. Brisbane said:

> This land is donated to the Preventorium by a fund established by the late Albert Brisbane—not a fund started by him, but one entirely controlled by his wishes and his money. The property will be donated by this fund of my father's—not by me. Personally I shall have nothing to do with it, and, of course, I don't want to have credit for what I don't do.

"We already have a New Jersey charter," said Mr. Marks yesterday in applying to Commissioners Stephen Smith and William Rhinelander Stewart of the State Board of Charities, "and 100 children of tuberculous parents already are living healthy lives on the big farm. The headquarters of the association will be in New York.

**Everything Free to the Children.**

"The annual cost of maintaining the Farmingdale institution will be $100,000. Part of this will be supplied by the Directors and part by appeal to the public. The children not only will be boarded entirely free of charge, but even their fare will be paid to and from Farmingdale. Already we are building new buildings on the farm. Our application for a New York State charter marks the completion of our plans. We have found that during their stay on the farm the children gain from five to twenty pounds in weight."

As no one at the hearing yesterday opposed the new Preventorium Commissioners Smith and Stewart said they would report the application to the full State Board, and the new Preventorium will get its charter, there seems little doubt. Other prospective philanthropies which asked for charters yesterday before the Commissioners were the People's Pedicure Clinic, the New York Osteopathic Clinic, the Brooklyn Dental Infirmary, and the Hungarian Hospital Association. The latter has for its Directors some of the more prominent Hungarian business and professional men of this city, including Dr. Arpad G. Geister, Michael I. Pupin, Alexander de Nuder, Emil Zerkowitz, Morris Cukor, President of the Hungarian Relief Society; Alexander Konta, Julius Weiss, Rudolph M. Haan, John Nemeth, and Moritz Freedman.

The application was opposed by the Directors and physicians of the Yorkville Hospital, who feared that the Hungarian institution would be established near their hospital and duplicate their work.

## $600 FINE FOR SALOON MAN.

### Defied a Woman Who Ordered Him Not to Sell Liquor to Her Husband.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—"As long as Arthur Yates has money I will sell him liquor. When he has no money, I will throw him out. If you were a man I would throw you out."

So said James Purdy of Singac to Mrs. Florence Yates a few weeks ago, according to the woman's story. She had called to forbid Purdy selling her husband any more intoxicants. His defiance angered her and she went to see Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Shaw.

An investigation was made, and in court to-day Purdy was sentenced to pay a fine of $600, figured as follows: Two years' back license for bottling, $200; two years' back license for inn and tavern, $300; for selling without a license, $100; total, $600.

"And in jail until he pays," curtly said the Judge.

Mrs. Yates triumphantly left the court room with a scornful look at the unlucky defendant.

## FOWLER FOR U. S. SENATE.

### The New Jersey Republican League Indorses the Congressman.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 3.—Some 1,500 men, including a majority of Progressive Republicans, cheered wildly to-night at a meeting held in Proctor's Theatre when Representative Charles N. Fowler was indorsed by resolution as the candidate for the next United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Senator Kean.

The meeting was called for the purpose of forming the Republican League of New Jersey for the Election of United States Senators by popular vote. A resolution to this effect was read and adopted by acclamation.

Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas attacked Speaker Cannon in his usual characteristic way. He called "Uncle Joe" the "Iron Duke."

"He has willfully dammed," Mr. Murdock said, "the National onward current of events."

Representative George W. Norris of Nebraska also took a fling at the Speaker.

## BANDITS KILL AND LOOT.

### Mexican Band of 18, on Rampage, Shoot Planters and Steal $4,000.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—News arrived to-day of a bloody attack by eighteen bandits, headed by the famous Santanon, on the hacienda, Bella Vista, in the southeast part of Oaxaca. The manager of the hacienda, Roberto Voigt, and two native employes were killed. Mrs. Voigt was bound and brutally mistreated.

After looting the house the bandits proceeded to the hacienda Lo Pomona, and with revolvers forced the manager, Guillermo Guinger, to turn over $4,000 to them. Two other haciendas were also attacked. Officers at once started in pursuit of the band.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair, continued warm Saturday and Sunday; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday; warmer in extreme northwest portion. Sunday, fair.

Utah—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy; warmer in the eastern portion Saturday. Sunday, fair and warmer.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Partly cloudy; probably showers in western portions Saturday; rising temperature. Sunday, fair and warmer.

Ohio—Partly cloudy and rising temperature Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Partly cloudy; probably showers in southern portions Saturday; warmer. Sunday, showers and warmer; light, variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy, continued cool Saturday. Sunday, unsettled and warmer; light, variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy; warmer in northwest portion Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; light, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled and warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer; light, variable winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair; light, variable winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday. Sunday, unsettled.

Missouri—Local showers and warmer Saturday and probably Sunday.

North and South Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Nebraska and Kansas—Local showers and warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

| A.M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 1:30—253 East 7th St.; unknown | None |
| 5:45—101 East 20th St.; C. Tryan | Trifling |
| 10:00—61 4th Av.; Sanford, Bell & Lehm. | $10 |
| 10:00—365 East 100th St.; L. Golande | Slight |
| 10:30—167 West 45th St.; Teresa Barthold | $25 |
| 10:50—1,970 7th Av.; Meyer Reader | Trifling |
| 11:35—215 East 25th St.; Huber & Gable | $25 |
| P.M. | |
| 3:00—4 West 125th St.; unknown | Trifling |
| 7:45—319 East 101st St.; Harry Davis | Trifling |
| 7:45—173 2d St.; Wolf Feldman | $25 |
| 7:45—167 West 45th St.; Jacob Cohen | $1,500 |
| 7:55—392 West 44th St.; Martin Lodget | $200 |
| 8:20—537 Broome St.; Mary Donohue | Trifling |
| 8:35—1,572 Lexington Av.; Mrs. Russell Sage | Trifling |
| 10:10—39 Essex St.; Louis Harber | $10 |

# FESTETICS YACHT LIBELED FOR WAGES

### First and Second Officers Allege Count, Who Is Also Skipper, Kept Back Part of Their Pay.

### DISPUTE OVER UNIFORMS

### Discharged Officers Say They Were Dismissed Because Sailors' Clothing Disappeared—Owner on a Cruise.

The yacht Tolna, on which Count Rudolph Festetics and his Countess, who was Miss Alice Ney Wetherbee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee of this city, sailed for an extended cruise in foreign waters recently, has been libeled in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn. The libellants are Bernard Schlafke and Carl Bluhm, both former officers of the Tolna. Schlafke was the first and Bluhm the second officer of the yacht up to a few weeks ago. Both had worked for the Count less than a month when they lost their jobs. Schlafke has libeled the yacht for $46.50 and Bluhm for $10, the amount in both cases being, they say, wages due then by the Hungarian nobleman.

The motion to libel the yacht was made before United States Judge Thomas I. Chatfield, and the papers in the case were given to United States Marshal Haubert of Brooklyn to serve. Marshal Haubert sent one of his deputies to Staten Island to carry the court's orders into effect, but when the deputy got there the Tolna had gone. The papers are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, Brooklyn, and there they will stay until the Tolna comes back when they will be served on the Count, who will be asked to show cause why the Tolna should not be sold at auction.

The seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society handled the libel case for the ex-officers of the Tolna. In his complaint Schlafke alleges that he was employed by the Count on April 10 as first mate at a monthly salary of $50, while Bluhm says that he was employed on April 21, and his pay was to have been $30 a month as second mate. Both say that they faithfully performed their duties, Schlafke working up to and including May 13 and Bluhm up to May 16, when they were, they allege, discharged and payment of what was due them withheld.

It is said the trouble between the Count and his junior officers of the Tolna—the Count is the Captain of the craft according to the papers in the case—started over some uniforms that were not accounted for by the seamen to whom they were allotted. The officers said that they could not be held responsible for what the sailors did with their clothes, and the upshot was that both were discharged. Then they went to the seamen's branch of the Legal Aid Society.

Count Festetics, it is said, will probably be gone several years on his present cruise, and while in foreign waters the United States Court cannot serve any papers, but it was said by the United States Marshal yesterday that the papers would be just as effective when the Tolna returns.

The present wife of Count Festetics is his second Countess, his first wife, who was Miss Ella Haggin, a daughter of Louis T. Haggin of this city and a granddaughter of J. B. Haggin, having divorced him several years ago. In her complaint the first Countess said that the Count had forced her to live on the Tolna, and finally in April, 1889, when in the Harbor of Singapore, she had refused to accompany him any longer on the Tolna. Then, she said, the Count sailed away, leaving her in the Straits metropolis without funds. The first Countess got her divorce.

In February, 1908, Count Festetics married Miss Wetherbee. The ceremony was performed at Paris in the American Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. C. A. Goodrich. Second Secretary Blanchard of the American Embassy and Count Windisgrätz of the Austrian Army were among the witnesses.

Count Festetics is distantly related to Count Tassilio Festetics, the Grand Master of the Court at Budapest, and his father was the late Count Sigmund Festetics a Captain in the imperial army. Gardner Wetherbee, father of the Countess Festetics, is one of the proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, and is a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, and also of the Plaza Operating Company.

## QUICK CATCH OF BURGLARS.

### When Householder Was Reporting Robbery Detectives Came in with the Men.

While Edwin Domingo of 826 Benedict Avenue, Jamaica, was telephoning to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters last evening that his house had been robbed detectives attached to that bureau were bringing the men who committed the robbery into the building under arrest.

The prisoners said they were Edward Jones, 23 years old, of 51 Fulton Street and William O'Rourke, 18 years, of 100 Prince Street, both of Brooklyn. Detectives Neggersmith and Manning had been watching pawnshops in the neighborhood of lower Myrtle Avenue.

After they were searched all the articles found in their possession were identified as the property of the Domingo household. Jones had in his pockets a gold stickpin, a pair of gold mounted cuff buttons, a pedometer, signet ring, pair of opera glasses, a silver watch, and a gold bracelet. A gold neck chain, gold ring, and a pearl brooch were found on O'Rourke.

The robbery occurred between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the entire family was out of the house. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court to-day.

### Maude Adams's Cast for Greek Theatre

The actors who support Maude Adams in an out-of-door performance of "As You Like It" at the Greek Theatre, Berkeley, Cal., on June 6, were announced yesterday. The cast of principals includes George Osbourne, as the banished Duke; David Torrence, as Duke Frederick; Arthur Byron, as Jacques; George Trader, as Le Beau; Lumsden Hare, as Jacques de Bois; Martin Sabine, as Orlando; James L. Carhart, as Adam; Wallace Jackson, as William; R. Peyton Carter, as Touchstone; Fred Tyler, as Corin; Lillias Waldegrave, as Celia; Margaret Gordon, as Phoebe, and Desmond Kelly, as Audrey. William Furst, musical director for Charles Frohman, will direct the orchestra.

## POLICE ESPIONAGE UPHELD.

### Chief Kohler Right to Shadow City Officials, Trial Commission Holds.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—City detectives may be properly employed to watch and report to their chief all public officials and prominent men who enter saloons, cafés, or disorderly houses. This ruling was made to-day by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in the course of the trial of "Golden Rule" Chief of Police Kohler, who is accused of immorality, intoxication, and malfeasance in office.

The ruling was made in connection with a charge that Chief Kohler had instructed his detectives to make private reports to him of any "officials, prominent business men, or any one connected with the city visiting disorderly houses, grill rooms, cafés, or saloons." These reports, it was alleged, were intended by the Chief for improper use. Counsel for the defense objected to the testimony on the ground that the collection of the reports was not an offense and that no improper use had been shown. This objection was sustained by the commission, which ruled that the Chief had acted in accordance with correct police usage.

## GIRL KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

### Miss Marion Mossman, a Vassar Graduate, Dragged by Her Horse.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, July 3.—Miss Marion Mossman, a popular young woman of this city, met a shocking death early this evening while driving to her Summer home from the Guilford railroad station. She had gone down to spend Sunday, and was met at the station by her spirited horse and a two-wheeled buggy.

Soon after the journey to the farm was begun the horse shied at wire coils at one side of the road, and Miss Mossman was thrown out. Her foot was caught in the wagon in such a manner that she was unable to extricate herself, and was dragged several hundred feet. Her skull was crushed, and she died before medical aid could be brought.

She was the daughter of the Rev. W. D. Mossman of the City Mission, and was a graduate of Vassar College in 1901. At Vassar she maintained a high standing in her studies, and took athletic honors. She has won many prizes as a horsewoman in New Haven.

### Batted Ball Knocks Girl Unconscious.

Catherine La Pompadour of 1 West 102d Street was knocked unconscious by a baseball as she was passing the vacant lot east of 74 West 102d Street yesterday afternoon. The ball was batted toward the street by one of several boys playing there. The boys called a policeman, who summoned Dr. Goldberg from J. Hood Wright Hospital. Miss La Pompadour was soon able to go home.

### Four Days Free, Burglars at Old Tricks

CLEVELAND, June 3.—After four days of liberty Albert Frazer, the Toledo burglar, and Bert Smith, the convicted Cleveland murderer, who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus Tuesday, were arrested here to-night. They were found in a saloon, openly drinking at the bar. The police say that the two men engaged in a burglary here last night.

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The lines are broken and because we cannot get more just now, we have had to fill in with suits from our higher priced lines.

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## DISSOLVE

We never expected to sell clothing at such sacrifice prices as this Dissolution Sale necessitates. We doubt if any other clothing dealer ever expects to. But our sudden decision to adjust a partnership found us with three stores overflowing with a full season's stock—and no other course open.

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| Formerly | $27.50 | to | $30.00; | now | **$19.50** |
| Formerly | $32.50 | to | $37.50; | now | **$23.50** |

## Few of the Men's Furnishings

50c. Hosiery, **17c.**, 3 pr. for **50c.**—$1.50 and $2.00 Men's Shirts, **95c.**—50c. *President Suspenders*, **29c.**—50c. *Porosknit* Underwear, **29c.**—$1.00 French Balbriggan Underwear, now **65c.**—50c. and 75c. Neckwear, **25c.**—$1.00 and $1.50 Men's Belts, **50c.**

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15. LAST NIGHT. ALL STAR CAST IN CASTE

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "Rollicking comedy, well acted."—Herald. HENRY MILLER & COMPANY in HER HUSBAND'S WIFE.

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE SPENDTHRIFT with EDMUND BREESE.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON THE BACHELOR'S BABY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. SEASON'S MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE FASCINATING MUSICAL COMEDY. THE ARCADIANS

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way & 46th. Last Night, 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.

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DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. Last Week Here. Next Week Lyric Thea. DE WOLF HOPPER in A Matinee Idol, With Louise Dresser

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES Next Monday JIM THE PENMAN De Wolf Hopper (50th Perf. & Sou. A Matinee Idol. [centre (Parsells). LAST 2 TIMES

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way, 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in Tillie's Nightmare.

HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. THE CITY Last Week. Mat. To-day.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS

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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. LAST 10 TIMES H. B. WARNER IN ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE

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| BARRY LUPINO | THE DOG |
| BILLEE TAYLOR | THE FOX |
| GERTRUDE VAN DYCK | THE MOUSE |
| HENRY COOTE | THE HARE |
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with French Turn-over Cuffs

# The New York Times
## Saturday Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910 16 PAGES


## SIDNEY LANIER

1842-1881

BORN in the balmy, sunny South,
Where every leaf and bole
Brought heavenly sweetness to his heart
And music to his soul.

Faith, hope and gentle charity
Grew with him as he grew
To manhood. What by faith he saw,
He learned; at last he knew.

In every stem and shrub and tree
He saw a lover—friend:
Each little flower its message deep
To his great heart did send.

He loved the sea, the sky, the star,
And in the sun could see
A great warm-hearted, lordly friend,
Aglow for you and me.

The heavy hand of circumstance
He meekly, bravely bore,
And sang the music of his soul
In many a thrilling score.

Go, poet-spirit, lent to earth
A few, short, wondrous years,
Back to the Love that gave thee birth.
Thy muse all life endears.

C. MIRIAM COIT.

Newark, N. J.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

**Pierre Loti and Queen Alexandra**

NO ONE takes himself quite as seriously as a popular author. Here is Pierre Loti, telling in Figaro how he—the last of the French Anglophobes—was cured of his phobia by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Presented to His Majesty at a ball at the French Embassy in London, he was greeted as "the Anglophobe." "Sire," he replied in his own tongue, "I shall be less of one hereafter." The King himself could not have made a more royal response. This was the beginning of the cure. On the following day the Queen herself showed him all over Buckingham Palace, stopping only at the door of her own private study, on the ground that it was "not tidy enough." She knew how fastidious was her guest! The two thrones were covered up. "You know we are leaving town soon." The "delicacy and adorable simplicity" of his guide were one too many for the sixty-year-old sentimentalist; and thus was the cure of his Anglophobia completed. The Queen, of course, was mistress of her emotions throughout the interview; but the gallant Capt. Viaud suffered all the tortures of embarrassment, remembering how he had spoken disrespectfully of the British Empire, and that even now it might be too late to alter the proofs of an article protesting against England's occupation of Burmah. As if Her Majesty would bother her pretty head to read his flowery anathemas!

**Growing Old Gracefully**

IT IS one thing to grow old, and another to grow old gracefully. It is not only because he will be ninety-three next November, that the Hon. John Bigelow is an object of interest to his countrymen, but because he is as much interested in matters in which they themselves are interested, as he was before they were born. It is her intellectual alertness, and unfailing sympathy with her kind, that made the celebration of Julia Ward Howe's ninety-first birthday, last week, a matter of popular concern. Only three days earlier she had appeared before a milk-investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, as a spokeswoman for the little children. As a food for babies, she said, there is no substitute for milk. Its purity is a question of life and death. Mrs. Howe should know, for she has raised children of her own, and helped to raise her grandchildren, and now she speaks with the authority of a great-grandmother. A year or more ago she said it was the delight she found in her many descendants that made old age tolerable and even enjoyable to her. And their delight, and that of the American people, in the singer of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is not less great.

**Can Authors "Legally Protest"?**

A POPULAR novelist and playwright sends us this inquiry:

> Has an author any rights at all in a manuscript after it has been sold? If the purchaser sells it again to a publisher, and either one of them alters, adds to, or subtracts from it, can the author legally protest against such misrepresentation of his work?

No doubt an author can "legally protest" against any alteration of his manuscript after it has left his hands. Whether he can successfully protest is another question. An editor or publisher presumably has the right to revise a manuscript before it is sent to the printer. The extent of such revision depends on the necessities of the case. Many a writer can turn out a story or a book that is well worth publishing, but that needs a good deal of correction as to spelling, punctuation, and construction. Some of the most popular authors are incapable of putting their writings into a literary form that would make them invulnerable to criticism by an intelligent schoolboy; and some of them are conscious of their deficiencies in this regard, and welcome the revision of their manuscripts by publishers' experts. Few are so foolish as to resent such aid. But obviously it is not such helpful alteration as this that our correspondent has in mind. She refers, rather, we take it, to such changes as affect the plot of a story, or its working out; or such as would give the reader of a book a false impression of the author's views.

**To Authors with Grievances**

THIS is quite a different matter. The editor or publisher who should radically alter a writer's text without his or her approval would be taking an unwarranted liberty, to say the least; and if he made a practice of so doing, it would be at the risk of being blacklisted by all self-respecting authors as soon as his ways became known. This is a risk a sensible man would hardly care to run. As to the redress of a grievance of this sort, we cannot speak ex cathedra. The case would call for legal advice and possibly for legal action. All would depend upon the character and extent of the alteration or mutilation of the manuscript in question; and if suit were brought, it would doubtless be necessary to show that the alterations complained of were unwarranted and extreme, and that the distortion of the author's literary style, or the misrepresentation of his opinions, was really injurious. The nature and extent of the injury would be determinable by legal process, and if they were sufficiently serious, the aggrieved author should be able to recover proper damages. Whether he would succeed in doing so or not would depend largely, as all such matters do, on the ability of his counsel. But we should not advise our correspondent to rush violently down a steep place into the courts on the strength of this offhand expression of a layman's views. One must have a very substantial grievance, indeed, to justify an appeal to the tedious and costly processes of the law.

**A Romance of Tuberculosis**

AS AN example of muck-raking in fiction, one would be justified in citing "Les Demi-Morts," by Tony d'Ulmès, which is attracting attention to-day in Paris. The "white plague" is its raison d'etre. The hero, a Parisian journalist, discovered to be suffering from lung trouble, is dispatched to the South of France by his plucky wife, who gets the necessary money in the form of an advance from a publisher. She herself remains behind, to support herself by playing the piano and teaching music. At the second-rate hotel in which the husband sojourns, virtually all the guests are afflicted with tuberculosis; and the suffering and distress the disease causes, not merely to its victims, but to all who are dearest to them, are dwelt upon with little or no reserve. The author holds that the poorer hotels of the Riviera, some even of the better ones, are centres from which the malady is disseminated broadcast. The hero of the story is restored to health, and the confiding publisher gets an equivalent for the money he advanced for the purpose. But the same can hardly be said of the man who buys the novel in ignorance of its character. Yet the title ("The Half-Dead") should be a warning that the story is not the sort to appeal to the Sunny Jims of the circulating library.

## "MARION HARLAND"

### The Autobiography of a Hard-Working Woman Whose Name Is a Household Word Throughout the Country

### "THE STORY OF A LONG LIFE"

### Mrs. Terhune Writes a Book That Is as Inspiring as It Is Readable

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

THIS story of a long life,* as Mrs. Terhune describes her autobiography, is a book of infinite charm, and has in it, to the last page, a spirit as young as that of the author's lovely girlhood. It reveals a personality very human, yet of a breadth and richness seldom encountered. An atmosphere of the finest breeding surrounds the whole story, inspiring the events it narrates with a dignity and poise that are possibly—and unfortunately—old school; and these qualities are as distinctly evident as is the subtle fragrance of an old-fashioned garden, where the air is charged with tender memories, and light footsteps and soft voices seem to move and echo through the box-bordered paths, as lush and sweet as when our grandmothers trod them, yet touched with the glamour of past generations. It is all in the present; there is no faded or forlorn note setting it back with ghostly, forgotten things, and yet the romance of a time never to return hallows it. Vividly and with constant humor the narrator puts before us picture after picture, character after character. The political fervors, the religious convictions, the family enthusiasms and love stories, troubles endured or triumphed over, sorrows or losses met with faith and courage, wholesome fun and interesting work, all live on the page and awaken a response as keen as that aroused by actual happenings.

The days in Richmond, or in the Virginian country, with all their ante-bellum grace and hospitality; the long drives and talk of father and daughter, the junketings of the young people, unchaperoned, except by fine training and high standards, the life at once so simple and so aristocratic, form perhaps the most delightful part of this delightful book. Yet one hesitates to say so, recalling other portions where reminiscences are recorded of old friends and acquaintances, literary folk, artists, people of the stage. There is, for instance, the chapter on Mrs. Ritchie, one of the remarkable women of her day. When she came to Richmond she was looked at askance, since she had been an actress, and the stage was not the place where one recruited one's friends. It was not long before the charming woman had won all hearts, however, melting every Presbyterian scruple with the sweet sunshine of her presence. "It was not her fascination of manner alone that attracted me," writes Mrs. Terhune, "or the unceasing acts of sisterly kindness she poured upon me that deepened my devotion. She opened to me the doors of a new world; broadened and deepened and sweetened my whole nature * * * She was a revelation of good will to men * * * Of her smile Poe had written, 'A more radiant gleam could not be imagined.' In manner she was as simple as a child."

Felicitous résumés of character such as this crowd the pages; not all commendatory, of course. The author is no spiritless, indiscriminating admirer, but is quite as able to register disapprobation and dislike as the reverse; witness the sketch of her hated teacher, Taloe: "At heart he was a coarse, cruel tyrant, beloved by none of his pupils, hated by my brother Herbert and myself with an intensity hardly conceivable in children of our tender years." This man's portrait is given at length, and no part but tallies with those initial lines. Any one who, whether in childhood or later, has had the misfortune to come in contact with some such personality will rejoice in the power of Mrs. Terhune's description.

The story of the approach and outbreak of the civil war from the Southern viewpoint is dramatically told. Personal sorrows accompany the Nation's struggle. The author had been married some years

(Continued on page 322)

*MARION HARLAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. The Story of a Long Life. Harper & Bros. $2.50.

# ORINOCO AND MAGDALENA

## A Valuable Addition to the Literature of Travel and Observation in South America

By Forbes Lindsay

THERE is a pronounced paucity of reliable and informative books dealing with South America. This is peculiarly regrettable because our constantly extending commercial and political relations with the countries of continental Latin America have created among our people a growing desire for knowledge of them. We know less about the regions south of the Isthmus of Panama than was known by the "conquistadores," and can learn more about them from old Spanish writers, such as Rivero and Piedrahita, than from all the contributions to the subject in our own language. In more recent times a few valuable books of South American travel have appeared at long intervals. Waterton's "Wanderings" was one of these; Gerstacher's "Neue Riesen," another, and the present volume* is a third. For the rest, the majority of the books treating of the republics of the American continent lying below the equator are the productions of travelers who have followed the beaten tracks, and their records are based on the usual perfunctory observations of the holiday tourist. In some cases, writers whose experience was confined to the capital cities and the districts penetrated by the railway have filled in the background of their pictures with descriptions of scenery and animal life borrowed from such reckless romancers as Raleigh and Gumilla. In this manner many antiquated myths have been kept alive, and exaggerated statements of the dangers, discomforts and difficulties of travel in the outlands of South America have been disseminated.

The author's route was up the Orinoco to its junction with the Meta, along that stream to Bogota and Honda, and thence down the Magdalena to Barranquilla and Cartagena. This took him through the heart of Venezuela and Colombia by rarely traveled by-paths. Mr. Mozans appears to have been the first writer to make the journey from Ciudad Bolivar to Bogota. At any rate, his description of the country traversed between these cities is the only one extant. The main feature of his itinerary was preceded by visits to several islands of the West Indies, and followed by a trip to Costa Rica. He devotes an introductory chapter to the former and a final one to the latter stage of his wanderings.

Traversing the regions explored by von Hutten, Cesar, and Belalcazar in their search for El Dorado, our author's mind seems to have been divided between reflections on the past, contemplation of the present, and speculation as to the future. As a result, descriptions of scenery and people, accounts of customs and conditions, scraps of pertinent history, quotations from earlier writers, and suggestive theories run through his narrative in a well-balanced mixture. Every page of the volume bears evidence of close intelligent observation on the part of one peculiarly qualified by previous experience and study for the task of exploration in this particular field.

It is difficult to determine whether Mr. Mozans was more impressed by the stagnant condition of these neglected countries, or by the revelation of their great latent resources. Lack of stable government alone prevents a reversal of the existing state of affairs. The merchant of the interior accounts for the poverty-stricken aspect of his town with the statement: "There is no money. There are so many revolutions." The "llanero" justifies his failure to increase his herds by saying: "What is the use? We get a large herd and then there is a revolution. The army comes along and appropriates our cattle, and we never get a penny for them." The past seventy years have seen seventy-six revolutions in Venezuela, and armies have been in the field during nearly four-fifths of the time.

This republic alone is ten times as large as New England; it equals in extent France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Ireland; yet its population is less than that of the City of New York.

What a great commercial future there is for this at present hapless and neglected country when it shall be blessed by wise and progressive rulers! It has soil of marvelous fertility and possesses mineral deposits of all kinds and of untold value. It has tens of thousands of square miles of the best grazing land in the world, capable of supporting millions of cattle. In the lowlands all the productions of the tropics are found, and their annual yield could be enormously increased. On the plateaus of the mountain chains are produced the fruits and cereals of the temperate zone—of the best quality and in surprising abundance.

All this applies with equal force to Colombia; and the author suggests:

Now that our people are beginning to realize that the cattle in the United States are not increasing in proportion to the demands of its rapidly growing population, they may be induced to turn their eyes toward the vast plains of our two sister Republics, Colombia and Venezuela, where there is, all the year round, abundant pasturage of the richest kind for millions of cattle.

Mr. Mozans's observations led him to the conclusion that rubber is one of the most promising of several infant industries in this region, and he predicts that in a few years Colombia will be as well known for her rubber as she now is for her cacao, coffee, and tobacco. Among the important items of commerce originating in this part of the world are flowers and feathers.

The regions on both sides of the Magdalena have long been favorite resorts of the orchid-hunters in the employ of the florists and merchant princes of the United States and Europe. From here the bizarre vegetable forms are shipped by thousands. One enthusiastic English collector tells us how he secured, as the result of two months' work, about ten thousand plants of the highly prized odontoglossum. But to obtain these orchids he was obliged to fell some four thousand trees.

Even more destructive is the trade in plumage. The chief quest is for the few drooping feathers that grow from the back of the egret, and the birds are killed during the mating and breeding season. The author met a Frenchman

who was just packing for shipment to Paris several hundred thousand egrets, the result of a three years' hunt in the forests and plains of the Orinoco basin. But he was not the only one engaged in this wholesale slaughter of birds. There are many others, and their work of despoiling the tropics of their most attractive ornaments extends to all the vast regions on both sides of the equator.

In view of the strained relations between Peru and Ecuador, and the recent alliance of the latter country with Colombia, the author's suggestion of the reconstruction of Bolivar's Republic of Gran Colombia, which embraced the Provinces of Quito, New Granada and Venezuela, has a timely interest. Mr. Mozans is of the opinion that the welfare and the wishes of the great mass of the people dwelling in the territory concerned would be promoted by the creation of a Greater Colombia. "All friends of Greater Colombia—and their number among enlightened and far-seeing statesmen is rapidly increasing—hope that the day is not far distant when Bolivar's plan can once more be put into effect, but this time on so enduring a basis that it cannot again be affected by the machinations of the jealous military rivals and self-seeking politicians by whom so many hapless countries of Latin America have so long been cursed." Mr. W. C. Fox, the present American Minister to Ecuador, is authority for the statement that President Alfaro recently declared: "I would rather be Governor of Ecuador, as one of the States of such a great republic, than be its President, as I am now." Thought and expression among leading statesmen of Central America are following a similar trend, and numerous indications point to the amalgamation of small States and the formation of powerful republics after the pattern of peaceful and prosperous Mexico.

Mr. Mozans has given us, without question, one of the best contributions to the literature of South America that have appeared in the past twenty years. It is a pleasure to learn that another volume from his pen, "Along the Andes and Down the Amazon," will shortly be issued.

*UP THE ORINOCO AND DOWN THE MAGDALENA. By H. J. Mozans. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

# ESSAYIST AND NOVELIST

## Biographical and Critical Sketches of Certain Leading American Writers, Apparently Designed for Students

By H. W. Boynton.

THESE two volumes in the series of Biographies of Leading Americans naturally deal with a much smaller number of names than the book about soldiers which preceded them did, or than most of the volumes which are to succeed them will. Volumes are announced to be concerned with scientists, lawyers, poets, statesmen, editors, and explorers, and others are more dimly foreshadowed to deal with "actors, artists, historians, engineers, naval commanders, philanthropists, and others." This "and others" opens up a pleasing vista to the fancy; half a dozen titles as promising suggest themselves at once—teachers, theologians, financiers, merchants, physicians, for example. The only natural stopping place for such a series, we suppose, would be determined by the receptiveness of its buying constituency. It is not quite easy to determine, on the strength of these two volumes, just what buying constituency the biographies are aimed at. Not a specially learned constituency; certainly, since they make no claim to be founded upon original research or even original opinion. On the other hand, they lack the brilliancy of style which modern journalism has imposed upon the popular writer.

These books are under a disadvantage from which most of the other numbers of the series will be clear. Inconveniently for the categorical biographer, great writers have a way of excelling in several fields. Hawthorne is here included among the novelists and Irving among the essayists; but it might almost as well have been the other way round. Will Bryant be listed among the leading poets or the leading editors in the announced numbers of the series? He ought almost to be relinquished to the latter group, since Holmes and Lowell are denied a place among the essayists for the sake of the "Poets" volume. This seems an extraordinary decision, since we are now pretty well agreed that Lowell is distinctly greater as an essayist than as a poet; and of the Autocrat, despite "The Chambered Nautilus" and "The Last Leaf," there has never been doubt. Certainly the present group of American essayists seems oddly incomplete without them. Mr. Payne's treatment of the four essayists allotted to him by editorial policy is sober and sound. Each of the chapters is a brief and complete biography—of about the length of the Beacon Biographies or the Riverside Biographical Series, and differing chiefly from these prototypes in the fact of their joint publication in a single volume. They would be convenient for reference in a school library, and we suppose that this is as much as they have aimed to achieve. Mr. Payne makes some attempt in an introductory essay, or rather syllabus, to give a complete outline of the essay in America.

If the supposition is correct that the school library is the destination of these books, Mr. Payne has perhaps done his part more successfully than Prof. Erskine. His method is plainer and more direct; he has stuck closer to the life of his given subject, dealt more in biography and less in criticism than his colleague in the series. Prof. Erskine's book, with its inclusion of Charles Brockden Brown and William Gilmore Simms, has a little the air of a book built to certain proportions out of rather scant materials. Brown and Simms have indeed long ceased to mean anything to the general reader. They have to be mentioned in text books, however, and the present book tells all that need be known about them. The incongruity lies in the fact that it cannot begin to tell what is worth knowing of Cooper or Hawthorne or even Bret Harte. If we were to demand that only equals should be included in such a book, we should be demanding the impossible; but we shall hardly look to find Halleck and Willis grouped with three or four of their betters in the forthcoming volume on "Leading American Poets."

But the best thing for us to do is to take these chapters as a series of biographical-critical monographs on certain American story writers, some of whom had a certain prominence and influence in their own day, and others of whom have taken their place among the world's literary possessions. Prof. Erskine disclaims any originality of critical judgment, but gives a good many well-occupied pages to the description and analysis of the principal works of his chosen novelists. In this part of his work he shows a good deal of critical power—sometimes along lines far from the comprehension of the presumptive schoolboy reader. The method of plot-synopsis has its value when one is treating an author like Brown or Simms, who may be well enough known without the pains of perusal. It seems less in place when the subject is Hawthorne or Mrs. Stowe. Prof. Erskine writes less simply than Mr. Payne, with now and then a bit of pedantry which we could wish away; but he is frequently spirited, and never merely perfunctory. He does not slip into the darling fault of the small biographer by falling headlong in love with each of his persons in turn, so that he is constrained to gild them with impossible (and it may be undesirable) virtues. He admits that Cooper was a bear, Mrs. Stowe one of the "unco guid," and Bret Harte a spoiled child of fortune—not that any of these phrases are his, let us hasten to say.

*LEADING AMERICAN ESSAYISTS. By William Morton Payne. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

LEADING AMERICAN NOVELISTS. By John Erskine. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

## LITERATURE FOR SCHOOLS

THE important place that English literature has won in the scheme of the education of the youth of to-day is attested by the large number of authors being adapted to school uses. Greatest confidence on the part of educators is now placed in English as an educational study, while there never was a time when there was less confidence on the part of laymen in the educational scheme in general. But the search through literature continues; one writer after another is introduced, edited, supplied with notes and glossary and put into a neat and cheap pocket-sized volume. One of the new books of this class is quite remarkable. It is none other than Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," cut down one-half, given an introduction, and—think of it!—notes, and published by the Cambridge Press (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The editor and abridger is Mrs. Frederick Boas. One does not begrudge the schoolboy notes to his Caesar, but notes to Jane Austen seem too, too much; moreover, if the book is to be read at all in schools, all of it should be read. Another startling book is Bunyan's "Grace Abounding," edited by Edward Chauncey Baldwin (Ginn & Co.), wherein it would seem that the holy-Sabbath-keeping of our fathers had become the mundane task of our children. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" and Gray's "Elegy" in a single volume, edited by Louise Pound (Ginn & Co.), has a better right among books of this nature. It is a work of real literary scholarship, where there is much worth study. And the same may be said of Prof. John Genung's edition of the ever-fresh "Essays of Elia," the newest of Prof. Van Dyke's Gateway Series. (American Book Co.) A volume for very young school-children is "Speaking and Writing" by Prof. William H. Maxwell, Emma L. Johnston and Madalene D. Barnum—its aim, to teach correct speaking. To Merrill's English Texts have been added three useful volumes for secondary schools: a book of three famous American poems, "The Raven," "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and "Snowbound," edited by Charles Robert Gaston; Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey," edited by Allan Abbott; and, finally, Macaulay's essays on Clive and Hastings, edited by Cornelia Beare.

## A TYPOGRAPHICAL MANUAL

THE second edition of the "Manual of Style" published by the University of Chicago Press ($2 cts.), will be of interest and value to all who have to do with the making of books, magazines or newspapers. It presents the rules and practices now in force in the establishment it hails from, by which authors, compositors and proofreaders are expected to abide. It differs considerably from the first edition (which was published three years ago), new rules having been added and old ones modified, and its publishers send it out in the belief that it may be relied upon by those who wish to conform their works to the best and most advanced practice in typography.

# THE SOUTH OF THE SOUTHRON

## A Harvard Professor's Contribution to a Discussion That Bids Fair to be Endless.

ENVISAGING the negro and the South at short range, with a mind less open than Mr. William Archer's in a like situation, and with an audience more prejudiced—for he addressed Boston primarily—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard, has arrived, it seems, at views of the essential facts nearly identical with those expressed in Mr. Archer's recent book, reviewed in these columns in May. That is, Dr. Hart is convinced, and in this volume* expressly declares his conviction, that the negro race "is so far behind the white and so likely to lag indefinitely that it is necessary for the welfare of the community that the two be kept separate." He is also convinced that "amalgamation could only be accomplished by a change of white sentiment about as probable as the Mormonization of the Northern white," and he adds that if amalgamation "were possible it would lead to a new and worse race question, the rivalry of a mixed race occupying the whole South against a white race in the rest of the country, which would make all present troubles seem like a pleasant interlude."

In short, this son of an Ohio abolitionist subscribes to the cardinal principles for which the South has struggled since emancipation changed one burning question for another. Yet all Dr. Hart's reading and all his investigative journeys in the cotton States have left him still puzzled at the passionate attitude of the Southern people toward the race question, and still at a loss to explain the fear of "negro domination" which he says seems to obsess them. He is actually driven to suppose in explanation a peculiar "Southern temperament"—emotional and illogical.

Apparently Dr. Hart has failed to realize how concrete and personal the race question is to every white resident of the South, how the presence of the negro conditions every step that he takes in business and the comfort and safety of his wife and children. Even the natives of Massachusetts are apt to show more feeling than logic in things which touch very nearly their families and their pockets. Did they not invest the protective tariff with a quality of sacred sentiment till it began to hurt almost as much as it helped?

How, asks Dr. Hart, nevertheless, can a race so obviously and so consciously superior be in constant fear of the encroachment of one so much lower that it dare not admit an educated negro to its dinner-table for fear of letting down the bars of society to a black flood? Would a Northern city dweller hesitate to admit to his table an educated Syrian, lest the Syrian colony down in the slums should thereupon invade his house in a body? The comparison shows how little Dr. Hart comprehends of the conditions of life for white people amid masses of blacks. Suppose his Syrians made up the whole lower population, and permeated the whole life of the town from below stairs, and suppose that educated Syrian had been brought up in a neighbor's kitchen and was regarded by his fellow-Syrians quite as one of themselves? Does Dr. Hart imagine that it would tend to domestic discipline if he entertained his butler's son at dinner, even if that butler were an imported cockney? The Southerner—quite apart from the race question as a race question—is vitally interested in maintaining discipline below stairs. The singular solidarity of the negro race makes one example of such ill-judged hospitality go a long way toward the impairment of this discipline—and, whatever may be the theory, the fact is that the negro's actual living in the South is below stairs.

Moreover, while the inferiority of the race is expressly postulated by Dr. Hart, it is to be suspected that when he thinks of the negro in the concrete, he instinctively visualizes him as one of the young colored men he has seen at Harvard, carefully simulating the white man's best serious manner and so far segregated from the mass of their kind that they are able, for dress occasions at any rate, to suppress the most flagrant racial characteristics. He does not think—in spite of all he has seen in the cotton belt—of the corafield hand little removed from the savage, or the ordinary town darky, who differs from the other chiefly in the clothes he wears and in the proportion of the worst manners and worst vices of the white that he has absorbed.

This is the negro of the Southern man's vision. For he is 90 per cent. of the race in the South, and the concrete negro with whom it is necessary to find a modus vivendi. Therefore, while the race as a race is not feared, these primitive and semi-responsible individuals, singly or in groups, are a constant menace. The fault is no more the negro's than it is the fault of the wolf that he is a menace to the frontiersman's cattle. But society must guard against both. The negro's ways are not our ways, nor are his morals our morals. Not the less the whites in the South, and the white women in the South, in particular, owe safety in isolated communities where the negro is numerous, to the fixed idea in the negro's mind that white is white and black is black. The Southern man knows that instinctively, even if he has not reasoned it out. Hence his passionate attitude toward those, whatever their benevolent intentions, who do things to weaken the hold of that idea.

As for "negro domination," that means, in the Southern white man's mind, the liberty of the unscrupulous white to use the votes of the blacks to enable him to loot the Commonwealth, the black receiving in return a small share of the loot and a deal of license to forget the difference between black and white and behave accordingly. That is why the South has eliminated the negro from politics, and, as Dr. Hart declares, is resolved that he shall stay out.

One other thing in a book that treats of a vast number of phases of the Southern situation, and certainly strives to clarify the situation for the non-Southerner, Dr. Hart, in common with most Northern writers, finds a stumbling block in a certain disposition in the South to underrate, as he thinks, the value of education for the negro, education, in Dr. Hart's mind, being hopelessly identified as book learning. The South's indictment of much negro education is on the ground that it is mere book learning. It is founded on the seemingly logical argument that as you must teach a child to walk and take care of itself before you begin on the alphabet and the multiplication table so you must be sure the negro learns certain rudimentary practical things not in books before you try to make a professional man of him.

If your Southerner cares to be coldly businesslike—and the sentiment of the South is regarded by Dr. Hart as a source of weakness—he may put it this way: Economically the South, as a community already complete and complex in structure and consisting of black and white, actually needs from the negro only labor—menial, manual and domestic. The other lines of activity are and have long been overstocked from the other race. Book learning, beyond a certain minimum, does not add materially to the negro's equipment for these tasks which are actually more numerous than he can fill. Indeed, the negro's schooling, in practice, frequently impairs his efficiency in the fields in which the South has absolutely to depend on him. It nearly always impairs his willingness to accept the task which nevertheless must be discharged by somebody.

Every so-called educated (book-learned) negro is thus in a certain very real sense an actual economic loss rather than a gain to the community unless a white man of suitably low economic grade can be found to take his place. On the other hand, every educated negro seeks a place for which some white man is probably in the nature of things better equipped—or would be if prejudice allowed him to undertake the task.

Even if your negro were not, in all but the rarest cases, an ill-trained and comparatively untrustworthy doctor, clergyman, teacher, or lawyer, his field is strictly limited by the race instinct of the dominant white to service on one side of the color line only. On the contrary, the white doctor, say, in a town where, as is so often the case in the rural South, there is need and a decent living for only one physician, serves both races and if he knows his business commands the confidence of the blacks all the more because he is white.

By this cold, economic argument, which utterly disregards individuals though it takes account, with other facts, of the refusal of the whites to intrust their lives or their affairs or their souls or their children to the negro professional men, your practical Southerner may seem to show that every negro professional man in the South is a clear loss. He is a needed laborer taken out of the harvest field, the stable, the garden, or the pantry and so hard to replace that the menial and field work devolves often on the white man or white woman of the house (who might be vastly more profitably employed), and it clutters up the professions with practitioners with an insuperable handicap.

The actual situation is modified by the fact that the negroes can (in the larger towns, in the cities, or in communities exclusively their own) find work within the pale for some thousands of doctors, lawyers, teachers, and preachers. The last two the negro must supply himself, for in places where, as in the negro church and the negro school, the blacks are strictly segregated, the whites are not available. With lawyers and physicians it is different—and negro lawyers and doctors in the South are few and inferior. Practically the room at the top in the South for the professionally educated negro is in the pulpit and at the teacher's desk. Dr. Hart says the present output of negroes educated to take these places is far below the demand. Thus there is no economic folly in educating more of them. But the advocates of the negro's education in book learning should not forget that as long as he lives among the whites and as long as he has his living to make by serving the composite community, the places open to him will be chiefly those to which book-learning contributes least. If the negro as a body is educated above the only tasks the community has to spare for him he will merely commit economic suicide. The community will find its laborers where it can; the community will continue to choose its professional men—and these it is safe to say will not be negroes.

This merely to show that the negative Southern attitude on higher negro education means neither hostility to the negro nor a condition of bourbon prejudice. The facts are there. Make what you can of them.

Let it be hinted that Dr. Hart, to judge from his copious citations, has taken too seriously the writings of Mr. Thomas Dixon, who uses history (in the main accurate as to concrete facts) chiefly as material for a hectic fiction which grossly misrepresents the spirit of that history. Mr. Dixon has, to be sure, disseminated a good deal of truth among people who refuse to read history unalloyed—but he has the habit of oratory and melodrama which distorts perspectives. Again Dr. Hart quotes much from Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, who is a sentimentalist first, last, and all the time, while he makes relatively little use of the admirable contributions of the practical Southern students of the subject—Mr. A. H. Stone and Mr. Edgar Gardiner Murphy, with the best and latest of the works of whom he seems but meagerly acquainted. Yet it is the very things which most puzzle Dr. Hart that Mr. Stone, for instance, explains most clearly.

In the same line is the fact that, for one quotation from Principal Booker Washington, who has struggled with the concrete problem in an admirably practical way in the negro's behalf, Dr. Hart quotes many times from Prof. W. E. P. Dubois, primarily a writer, whose work, striking as literature, is as hectic, controversially, as Mr. Dixon's own. Jeremiads on the isolation of the educated black man and the tragedy of the mulatto contribute little to the simplification of a problem which is one of masses, not of exceptional individuals.

*THE SOUTHERN SOUTH. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History, Harvard University. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

## SUFFOLK'S DAUGHTERS

THERE is a sincerity about "The Daughters of Suffolk," by William Jasper Nicholls (J. B. Lippincott Co.), which gives it a historical value, increased by its twenty-four excellent illustrations, chiefly portraits, from old prints. The hapless Jane Grey, and her even more unhappy sister, Katharine, are the heroines. In recounting their stories, the author has indulged his fancy but little. Sooth to say, the facts concerning them are stranger than fiction, more tragic than tragedy. It was enough to amplify and to visualize, as Mr. Nicholls has done, and done well. The characters of the time live for his readers, and he preserves all that has come to us of their recorded speech. His own imagined dialogue is in harmony with this and with what we know of his personages. A temptation to which writers of historical romance almost invariably yield, he has avoided. He does not invite us to assist at scenes of bloodshed and agony. A simple statement of the fact is all that is given in regard to "the most damnable murder that has ever stained the pages of English history"; and a like reticence covers the seven years of Katharine's imprisonment in the Tower—a restraint as admirable as it is unusual. The book cannot fail to make its period interesting and vivid to young students of history, nor to attract older readers by its dignity and truth.

## FRANK HARRIS, STORY TELLER

FIVE stories are comprised in Mr. Frank Harris's new book, "Montes the Matador, and Other Stories" (Mitchell Kennerley, $1). As the title implies the scene of the first is laid in Spain, while in the last the author shows himself equally at home with a great-souled girl of Russia. "Profit and Loss" illustrates the strange contradictions of human nature—touched upon again in "Sonia"—and, in its half completed closing question, furnishes food for thought. The stories are characterized by a simple strength and directness, which remove them from the commonplace, and give to each narrative an air of reality, accentuated by the fact that all but one are told in the first person—a rather dangerous form in unskilled hands, but one which Mr. Harris manages remarkably well, not making the ego the protagonist. The little book, albeit sombre in its tone, is well worth reading.


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# BASIL KING'S "WILD OLIVE"

## A Story That Excels, in Many Ways, His Earlier Work, "The Inner Shrine"

IN the broad river of fiction that pours out of the publishing houses, there comes now and then a novel that makes, more or less deservedly, a bigger wave than the others. To cause a fairly good-sized disturbance of that sort among novel readers was the pleasant fate of "The Inner Shrine," which appeared anonymously something more than a year ago. An even better success, and better deserved, is attending the appearance of the same author's new novel, "The Wild Olive."* The author's name, which is Basil King, is still omitted from the title-page. But, however much he might have hesitated, in self-judgment, to append it to his first effort, knowing, doubtless, wherin it fell short of high standards, he need not have been unwilling to sign the present one.

For the new book is, in its workmanship, a remarkable advance upon the other. While "The Inner Shrine" revealed inventiveness in plot and incident, strong dramatic instinct, and the ability to conceive character in isolation, it was weak and crude in the natural inter-development of plot and character. The people were mere puppets, who jumped as the author pulled the strings to do what his preconceived plot made it necessary for them to do. "The Wild Olive" has fewer dramatic episodes than the other story, it depends much more on narrative than on striking situations to carry the action forward, and on descriptive analysis for the development of character, and it devotes much more space to pure description. And it shows, also, a much stronger and truer sense of character and of the way it is shaped by the circumstances that surround it and the conditions that beset it. Just here, however, the author depends overmuch, perhaps, for the interest and artistry of his story, upon analysis. It will be a patient reader who follows him through all these pages. But the readers who do not will miss some of his meaning.

The book takes its title from the hero's conception of the nature of the girl who aids him in his time of greatest need, but whose name he does not then know. "She reminded him of something he had read—or heard—of the wild olive being grafted into the olive of the orchard." It is the name by which he thinks of her through the eight or nine years until they meet again. She is outside the pale, since neither the church had blessed nor the law sanctioned the union of her parents, and there is in her veins a trace of Indian blood. He is a fugitive from the law, which has condemned him to death for a murder which he has not committed. As he flees through the Adirondack wilderness, with almost the whole community in pursuit, she secretes him until it is safe for him to set forth once more, clad in the garments and the name of her dead father and with the way made smooth before him. In the working out of this first section of the story there is much ingenuity, together with skill and artistic insight in the suggestion of the girl's motives—a curious, unconsidered combination of romantic feeling over the history of her own father and mother, wherein the woman had helped the man to escape from jail, resentfulness against that social law and order which made difficult her own position, and simple womanly compassion. There are situations in the book of more emotional stress than this, and some doubtless which the author found more difficult to manage, but there is none handled with more skill and delicacy.

The scene of action moves then to South America, where, in the service of an American firm, the young man under his new name goes rapidly on to commercial success. There is here much vivid and interesting description, wherein the author displays that same gift which was so evident in his former work—the ability to pluck the soul out of a social system, or social conditions, and set it forth easily and naturally in a way that makes it a vital part of his story. Perhaps his most distinctive artistic gift is this ability to create an atmosphere—an illusion of time, place, and condition. There, after some years, the hero falls in love with a girl who—but it is not quite fair to disclose too much of the plot. Fate and his own will carry the former fugitive back to New York as a prosperous and popular man of business. There he soon meets again "the wild olive," and the two strong natures battle strenuously over the ethical questions involved in his course of action. Here the author's instinct for the dramatic situation, the scene of emotional stress, is once more apparent. And the gradual development of the hero into another kind of man, which is the heart of the whole book, is carefully and deftly done.

But it is not the finest art for an author to be unnecessarily cruel to any of his characters. And therefore Basil King might have allowed to Miss Queenie Jarrott some glimmerings of human intelligence with benefit to the general effect. Evie Colfax, with her shrewd and shallow nature, is plausible, although even with her the coloring seems rather high, sometimes. But no novelist ought to allow such a woman as Miss Jarrott to run at large. As for the Wild Olive, the author has not done with her quite what he wanted to do—what, perhaps, he thinks he did do. As he has worked her out, she is not logical—she is too serene and self-controlled, too lacking in warmth of feeling, too much the creature of intellect for her heritage, for harmony with her early promise, or, indeed, for human interest.

*THE WILD OLIVE. By the author of "The Inner Shrine." (Basil King.) Harper & Bros. $1.50.

## "DR. THORNE'S IDEA"

LIKE R. L. S.'s world, "Dr. Thorne's Idea" (George H. Doran Co., $1) is quite "full of a number of things." There are criminals and their crimes and their victims, and a very human and humanly wise minister, and a bishop whose legs, like those of Sir Willoughby Patterne, are entirely in character, and a circus, both before and behind the scenes, and a boy with honest eyes and a criminal heredity and a loyal-souled little girl with a dissipated doll and a ring that—but there are too many to name them all, and, besides, a mere list can give no idea with what interest the author, John Ames Mitchell, has clothed all of them. More than most novels, it has individuality in the manner of the telling. And if it were not constructed with so much skillful attention to details, so that its events become natural developments, some of those events would show a yellow tint. The "idea" of Dr. Thorne, who has left the pulpit in order to devote himself to doing good, is that Christ sometimes manifests himself upon earth, even in these days, and that he himself has seen and known him. And at the very end of the book there appears a mysterious stranger who brings a circus performer, apparently dead, to life again. Does the author mean this mysterious stranger to be the Man of Sorrows, incarnate again? Such, evidently, is Dr. Thorne's belief.

## BRENTANO'S "WISDOM"

TWO volumes have been added to Brentano Wisdom Series in the dainty uniform which somebody's good taste devised for the whole series. One of the two, "The Wisdom of Ralph Waldo Emerson," gives extracts from the prose and poetical writings of the Concord philosopher, selected and arranged by William B. Parker, who also contributes a brief introductory chapter. The other volume, "The Wisdom of Shakespeare," contains selections made by Henry Copley Greene. It is hardly necessary to say that neither this volume nor the other contains all the wise things that are to be found in the source from which it is drawn.

# "THE FALL OF ABD-UL HAMID"

## A Vivid Picture by an Eye-Witness of the Overthrow of the Sick Man of Europe

WE have in Francis McCullagh's book "The Fall of Abd-ul Hamid"* (Methuen & Co.) a valuable contemporary record of the events, extending over a period of four or five months, which led up to the deliverance of Turkey, in April of last year, from the despotic and cruel rule of as vile a tyrant as ever sat upon a throne. Mr. McCullagh was a newspaper correspondent in Constantinople during the time the Sultan's declination was taking place, and noted in cable messages and mail letters to the papers he represented, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, the progress of Abd-ul's undoing. His book is made up largely of dispatches and articles which contain his fresh impressions of various scenes and incidents of the great drama.

The narrative begins with a graphic account of the opening of the Turkish Parliament, Dec. 17, 1908, by the ruler who so soon was to be deprived of his authority. For the chief actor on that notable occasion Mr. McCullagh expresses unqualified contempt. Abd-ul Hamid, he writes, "looked like some obscene and treacherous beast of prey that, having hidden in the bowels of the earth for years, is finally trapped, caged, and brought forth, blinking and reluctant, into the blessed sunlight, while, afar off, the people shudder at the horror." His mistake was that, when they let him out of his cage, he went back to his old villainies. By bribery, treachery, cruelty, and other characteristic efforts he attempted to overturn the new order of things. Naturally he failed, and presently the Turkish capital was in the hands of an army that stood for reform, and he himself was a scared and supplicating prisoner in his own palace. It seems a wonder he was permitted to live for longer than a period sufficient to determine what form of ignominious death would best accord with his iniquitous life. Instead of killing the man, his captors treated him with kindness and respect. Of what took place at the palace, when the Parliamentary deputation met Abd-ul Hamid, we get an account written for the author by Gen. Essad Pasha, the spokesman of the committee.

"Why have you come?" demanded the Sultan, whereupon the following colloquy took place:

Essad Pasha—In conformity with the fetva that has been pronounced the nation has deposed you. The National Assembly charges itself with your personal security and that of your family. You have nothing to fear from anybody. Be reassured!

Abd-ul Hamid—I am not guilty. * * * It is my destiny. * * * Is my life, at least, in safety?

Essad Pasha—The Ottomans are noble and magnanimous. They never commit injustice.

Abd-ul Hamid—Swear to me on what you say, for your declarations may soon be modified. Swear to me, then, in person that you shall not go back on what you say.

Essad Pasha—I repeat to you that the Ottomans are noble and that they do not commit injustice. Your life is in every way guaranteed by the National Assembly. Do not therefore be uneasy.

Abd-ul Hamid—You will not let me stay here longer? I desire that the Tcheragan Palace be allotted to me as my residence. It was there that I kept my brother. Let Salaheddine Effendi and the notorious Kemaleddine Pasha be made to leave that palace, as our laws regarding the harem would not permit us to live there together.

Essad Pasha—We shall submit your desire to the National Assembly, whose decision will be communicated to you later on. I hope very much that your desire will be granted.

Abd-ul Hamid—I gained the Turko-Greek war, and history will bear witness to the fact that I have done much for the interests of the nation. I am by no means guilty.

Essad Pasha—It is impossible under the constitutional régime to punish any one unless he is guilty. Condemnation can only be pronounced after a careful investigation.

Mr. McCullagh follows the deposed Sultan to his place of banishment in Salonica, and leaves him there, a miserable old man.

*THE FALL OF ABD-UL HAMID. By Francis McCullagh. Methuen & Co.

## "MODERN JEWISH HISTORY"

THE publication of a little volume entitled "Modern Jewish History" (Bloch Publishing Co.) marks the completion of Dr. Maurice H. Harris's history of the Jews. Publication of the work began in 1897 with the issue of a Biblical history called "People of the Book." This appeared in three volumes, the first relating to the Patriarchal Period and the Mosaic Laws, the second to the Monarchy, the third to the Prophets down to the restoration of Judah after the Exile. The next instalment of the work, styled "A Thousand Years of Jewish History," carried the period from the close of the Persian era to the Mohammedan invasion of Europe. Then came "The History of Mediaeval Jews," having for its period the Middle Ages and the entire Spanish era. The volume just issued brings the history down to the present day. It is a strikingly brief work; but it has a great many explanatory and bibliographical notes. Dr. Harris's idea is that it shall be put into the hands of advanced students, to whom the many references it gives will be very helpful if they desire to make exhaustive studies.

### A MANUAL FOR DEBATERS

GEORGE GLOVER CROCKER'S "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies" has gone into its fourth edition, after careful revision and some enlargement (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The little manual seems to have been in good demand ever since its first publication in 1889, a few years after the retirement of its author from the presidency of the Massachusetts Senate. Its popularity is due to its authoritativeness, the clearness of its expositions and the excellence of its arrangement.


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# "A MARRIAGE UNDER THE TERROR"

## The Striking Story of the French Revolution That Has Won a Prize in England

To select the French Revolution at its fiercest and savagest stage as the setting for a piece of fiction is just such temerity as one would expect to find in a first-venturing author. For the writer who has won skill by practice and in two or three or four novels has circumnavigated his own abilities has learned to deny himself such blaring and insistent backgrounds. The barest, coldest facts of that mad Terror so assault the emotions that they are bound to come to the front themselves and push the fabricated, individual story into the shadows. It has not yet been revealed who the "Patricia Wentworth" is who has serenely walked into all this riot and ravage, which has frighted away many a skilled story teller, for the people and plot of "A Marriage Under the Terror,"* but it is evident, notwithstanding the success with which she has carried through her daring experiment, that she has not quite appreciated the difficulties of her undertaking.

This is the story which lately won the Melrose Prize of 250 guineas, the three judges of the contest—Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Mary Cholmondeley and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture—having fixed upon it independently and without consultation as the best of all the many that were submitted in the competition. In their joint letter to the publisher who offered the prize, they say that it is "full of dramatic situations and interesting from start to finish." This is quite true; and so also are many other praiseful things. Its character drawing is strikingly good. The pages are thronged with people, and there is hardly one, no matter how insignificant, whom the author has not clothed with a distinctive personality. Of all of them the heroine is the least alive (a fact which, curiously enough, indicates the beginner's hand). She moves like a puppet through the pages, cold and still and so faintly realized that she does not seem a creature of flesh and blood.

The story opens in August, 1792, with the coming of the heroine to Paris, to the home of her cousin, a Marquise already marked as a plotter for imprisoned royalty. When the Marquise is arrested and taken to prison, the girl is accidentally swept along too; but since there is no charge against her, she is unceremoniously thrust out into the street. Alone and bewildered, she is taken by a passing shopwoman, to whom she appeals, to live in her house. There she must change her name to save her life, and do embroidery to earn her bread. In the meantime, even while the woman hurries her away, has come the first slaughter of the prisoners, wherein are killed all her friends. Under the same roof lodges a member of the Convention, a young man enthusiastic for the Revolution, but sane, human and kindly. He befriends the girl and falls in love with her. It is discovered that she is an aristocrat, and the Revolution is about to strike when Dangeau, her fellow-lodger, springs forward at her trial and defends her. To insure her safety he declares that she is betrothed to him, and the mob that has been clamoring for her life laughs good-naturedly, faces about and demands an immediate wedding.

But in the bride's mind the instincts of her order are strong, and she is repelled by her husband's activity for the Revolution. So he allows her life to go on as before until he leaves her with his relatives in a country town while he does duty with the army at Lyons and against Spain. Suspicions and plots and denunciations at last send them both back to Paris to prison, and he meets her in the tumbril as they are both sent to the guillotine and learns that love has at last melted her pride. Then comes the news that Robespierre has fallen, and they are saved, though the wife's neck is already bared for the knife.

It is playing with fire to attempt to manage in fiction such scenes as these, and this author has not escaped getting her fingers burned, although much of the time she has worked with admirable skill. But every now and then the setting rises up and dominates the story, and the reader is made to forget the people in whose fate his interest should be centred by the absorbing horror of the scenes in which they move.

The book is evidently the result of much study of the period. Not only is it historically true in its important events, but the atmosphere is faithfully rendered—the crazed, blood-besotted temper of the mob, the subservience of the leaders to its fitful passions, the influence upon both of the things they did, the universal suspicion, distrust and uncertainty. Names famous and infamous appear among the characters. Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Hebert, Desmoulins, and others of less note enter more or less prominently, and each has his bit of vivid characterization. Altogether it is a noteworthy piece of fiction, notwithstanding a certain amateurishness of style, evident in the profusion of adjectives, and occasional lapses of literary judgment wherein the author allows herself too much dallying with the mob.

*A MARRIAGE UNDER THE TERROR. By Patricia Wentworth. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

# "A MASQUE OF SIBYLS"

A RATHER strange production is Florence Converse's "A Masque of Sibyls" (Houghton, Mifflin Co., $1). In it are almost inextricably mingled the twilight of the gods, King Tarquin's bargaining old friend the Cumaean sibyl, the Apocalypse, the New Jerusalem and a group of Maeterlinckian children. In her preface the author intimates that some of her friends objected to her method of treating the theme and some to the theme itself. With the former, it is quite possible to sympathize. Certainly the death of paganism is an inspiring subject for the poet. Miss Converse approaches it from a standpoint widely different from that indicated by Swinburne's bitter lines: "Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean." The setting of the masque is "in the region once called Cumae: A level place strewn with the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, on the heights immediately beneath the Acropolis and overlooking the sea." Here are gathered twelve children, representing Greece, Italy and the Goths; an ecstatic young prophetess named Emmanuela, and the Cumaean sibyl and Apollo, derelicts and spiritually very much out at the elbows. The children are idealized into the virtues and higher qualities of the three "races," as Miss Converse classifies them. The new sibyl doubtless symbolizes the Christian religion; while the elder one (familiarly known as "Grannie") and the ci-devant sun-god are properly vanquished, as representatives of an effete paganism. This much the patient reader may glean as to argument and plot.

The method is curious; Old Saxon terms are employed, homely expressions are used, and fragments from the King James version rub shoulders with the sibyl's legend told in ballad form. The verse, considered as poetry, is very uneven; its mechanics are not impeccable, and the choice of forms is strangely at variance with the matter. Yet at times Miss Converse rises above her self-imposed difficulties, and achieves something of real poetic sweep and music. The imagination of the reader is constantly strained by the intense symbolism, and it is inconceivable that the work should interest any but those more or less firmly grounded in the classics. Just what the real significance of the masque may be is somewhat obscure; primarily, of course, it is a poem in praise of Christianity, but it displays so much erudition and so many complexities that one feels it must certainly have hidden meanings, only to be seized by the cognoscenti. In her treatment of the children, Miss Converse displays so many really human touches, which are also genuinely poetic, that one can only hope she will turn her undoubted talent to the production of works which shall have in them a little less of books and more of life.

# THE SCIENCES

THE Evolution of the Sciences, translated from the French of L. Houllevigue (D. Van Nostrand & Co., $2), consists of notes on scientific matters of general popular interest. It strikes one, therefore that the title might have been more carefully chosen, for to give anything like a fitting description of the evolution of the sciences would fill many volumes larger than the present one. An attempt is made to popularize elementary scientific facts, taken more or less at random, from astronomy, geology, chemistry and physics. The author notes that specialization in all departments of knowledge is undergoing further and further refinement, and he asks whether each of us must sink his own little shaft and toil blindly on heedless of the work of others, since our brain is too small to contain this great and ever growing amount of knowledge. But all specialization, he says, must be preceded by an infusion of general science, giving the conditions of our reasoning and of the external world. In a chapter entitled "Does Matter Exist?" he seems unwilling to accept the negative of Christian Science, being himself a scientist of another sort, and quotes Sir Oliver Lodge as saying that the inertia of matter is due to the electric charges which it bears. "The finer elements in matter," he goes on to say, "are in a state of perpetual spontaneous agitation. * * * If we consider matter to be dead, it is because we observe it from too great a distance, or because our eyes are not sharp enough."

M. Houllevigue informs us that it is now generally recognized that the earth has been entirely liquid and is still liquid at the centre. He gives great credit to Laplace, who worked ont a hypothesis following the concepts of Descartes and Newton, to the effect that the earth is a fragment of the original solar nebula condensed into a liquid sphere which while cooling has covered itself with a solid crust. M. Houllevigue makes a plea for what he calls a symbiosis of the sciences, by which he means a correlation of the facts of human knowledge in such a way that there shall be a mutual exchange between the learned men of all sciences.

# SCIENCE AND RELIGION

WHAT science has to say to religion and what then becomes religion's message to man, are the theme of a series of addresses by John Edward Mercer, Bishop of Tasmania, bearing the title "The Science of Life and the Larger Hope" (Longmans, Green & Co.) Dr. Mercer has evidently been a student, and a reverent and believing one, of the great prophets of modern science, but his studies have intensified his trust in God, his faith in a future life, his conviction of the necessity of religion in man's development. For he finds the new knowledge constantly dove-tailing in with the old religion, illuminating it with clearer meanings and pointing out its future pathway. Instead of what was once believed to be the implacable antagonism between science and religion, he finds co-operation, interdependence, a reciprocal bearing of testimony. But science has modified man's conception of religion, or, rather, of theology, and reinvigorated its spiritual life. "The old doctrine," he says, "is one of woe and helpless misery, save for the flickering gleam of light cast on a small group of the human race by a 'scheme of redemption.' The new doctrine is one of evolution, of the unfolding of Divine life in the myriad forms of existence. This unfolding rises to its crown, for this world, in self-conscious, erring, sinful man, fighting with elements in his nature which have done their work and must be superseded." Dr. Mercer's explanation of the person and office of Jesus Christ is on evolutionary lines, while his study of the latest conclusions of science and philosophy convinces him that they support the belief in a future existence "by providing a basis in the physical sphere where we can build, if not rapidly, at least more surely."

# "ROSAMOND THE SECOND"

ROSAMOND THE SECOND," by Mary Mears, author of "The Breath of the Runners," is a sort of humorous Frankenstein tale, spiced with a sly hit at some masculine foibles. It tells of a young and conceited scientist, who, being refused by the lady of his choice, turns to the manufacture of an automaton precisely resembling his adored, but whose brain shall approximate to his own and never oppose him. The story is very cleverly done, the various steps of the young man's experiments being convincingly but not wearisomely followed, while amusing incidents carry the reader merrily along. The hero finds that opposition is, after all, dearer to the heart of man than he had imagined, and Rosamond the First makes discoveries of her own. There is a negro servant who serves as one of the experiments, and something of the uncanny develops in the unexpected actions of the various automata, who are possessed of brains, if not of hearts and lungs. The story is manufactured about the central idea quite as one of its waxen images is formed around the hero's discovery, but its joints move easily and its talk sounds perfectly natural, which is all any one should demand a whimsey of this kind. Miss Mears has suited her style exactly to her material, with the result that the little book proves to be an excellent hour's entertainment.


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# BOOKS FOR SINGERS AND MUSIC-LOVERS *

## Two Books on the Voice and Its Use, and Others on Musicians and Their Works

DR. MILLER is a physician, a throat specialist, and has been a professional tenor, and so writes with an unusually full equipment. He is an independent thinker and investigator and he also commands a picturesque, vigorous and forcible style; so that his book* is an original and reliable contribution to the abundant literature of the singing voice. It is not a "method," and does not undertake to teach people how to sing, although there are many valuable and practical hints toward that end. It undertakes to describe the mechanism of the vocal organs and the operations of breathing and voice production, giving also some valuable advice as to the hygiene of the voice and as to the cure of some ills of singers, especially of nodes on the vocal cords. All that is said is practical, and intended for the direct use of singers and singing teachers.

A "rational vocal method," according to Dr. Miller, is not a "natural" method, which simply tells you to stand up and sing; nor a physiological method, which tells you to watch your throat in a laryngoscope; nor yet a psychical one that involves following the researches of the Society for Psychical Research. It should be "a synthetic coördination of the three." He says:

> In my practice I have become convinced that every impairment of the voice is due to outraged nature, resulting in a physiological condition of the vocal organs that should not exist, and in turn inducing a psychological condition, such as worry and despondency, which also should not exist.

Dr. Miller has views of his own which differ from the various teachings of other writers who differ so widely among themselves. Thus, as to breathing, which he holds to be not natural for the purposes of the singer, but an art. It ought to be practiced, in his view, with a combination of the three methods—clavicular, abdominal or diaphragmatic, and costal; and no teaching which limits the pupil to one of these is correct or complete. The clavicular portion is the least, and is very slight; the costal, or rib-expanding, portion should predominate. In describing the production of tone in the larynx the author makes it clear that the vocal cords are not literally "cords"—strings or reeds—but are comparable to the lips of the player of a trumpet or horn—the shape assumed by them determining the pitch and quality of the tone in which they are aided by the sympathetic vibrations generated within the cup of the larynx and the cavities above. The entire vocal tract, indeed, from the vocal cords to the lips, shapes and reshapes itself with reference to the tone to be produced. Thus, what goes on above the vibrating cords in all the resonance cavities coöperates to produce the effect often attributed to the cords alone. For every tone there is a special adjustment throughout the entire vocal tract, and the swift and unconscious making of these adjustments is what the singer must learn.

As to the difficult and much discussed subject of registers, Dr. Miller agrees with those who hold that there are three. These are caused by different adjustments of the entire vocal tract, and in making this claim for the entire tract he differs from most of his predecessors. Leading from this he discusses the subdivisions of the voice in a manner that is acute and illuminating. Another disputed point is the "stroke of the glottis," which he calls "the process of vowel-making without the use of consonants."

Dr. Miller's remarks upon the hygiene of the voice and the cause and treatment of "nodes" on the vocal cords are most practical and definite. They may, perhaps, be found to be the most valuable part of a valuable book.

Mr. MacKinlay, son of Antoinette Sterling and familiar with singers and their methods, adds another to a kind of book that has become common of late years, and has not been rare since singing became a much-studied art.* He leans a good deal on Manuel Garcia, with whom he was in intimate relations (having been, indeed, the biographer of that remarkable singer, teacher, inventor and centenarian), and he supports his own teachings with many citations from the more eminent instructor. After the usual wise preliminaries Mr. MacKinlay treats of the vocal instrument, describing as such the lungs, glottis, pharynx and organs of articulation. In his chapter on the lungs he advocates "intercostal" breathing, as against clavicular and abdominal. In treating of the glottis he takes occasion to correct what he considers a misapprehension of Garcia's much-discussed "coup de glotte," which means no hard click or cough on the attack of a note, but an attack "with firmness and precision, without slurring, feeling for the note or uncertainty of intonation." Besides chapters on registers (Mr. MacKinlay recognizes the orthodox three), the pharynx, (in which he discusses formation of vowels, pure emission, rounding of notes, and breadth of tone), and the organs of articulation, there are suggestive pages on the art of expression and the relations and duties of teachers and pupils.

Dr. Oliver Huckel continues his task of putting Wagner's music-dramas into English poetry, and this is the fifth he has accomplished.* In it, as in the others, his method is a little singular. He has not tried at all to make an "acting version"; his efforts are entirely toward a literary end. He pays no heed to the music, and his verse is not at all fitted to it. In fact, it is not dramatic in form, but narrative, epic. It is a retelling of what Wagner intended to present to the eye and ear of the spectator. The stage directions are transformed into poetic narrative, as are the speeches of the characters. Nor has Dr. Huckel burdened himself with any attempt to reproduce Wagner's form, to copy his "staff-rime," his alliteration, his accentuation. He has only tried to "transfuse into English the very spirit of Wagner's lofty thought." This is assuredly an easier task for one well equipped with literary taste and poetic feeling and sympathy with Wagner's work than that which translators for the operatic stage set before themselves. It is to be said that Dr. Huckel acquits himself well of it. He may not always have caught the "very spirit"—indeed, the method he has followed in a certain measure precludes it; but what he presents has merit, and in many places is not without beauty and strength.

In this scholarly piece of investigation* Mr. Jaffray has traced the origin and divergences, so far as they may be traced, of the ancient legend that has taken on two main aspects, according as its hero is Lohengrin or Helyas, and that has appeared in different forms in different European literatures. The legend is first found in the twelfth century. Thus a history of the Crusaders by Guillaume, Archbishop of Tyre, written in that century, mentions a tradition that Gregory of Bouillon was descended from the Swan Knight; and in certain letters dated a few years earlier, mention of a similar ancestry occurs. The story of the Swan Knight in both is treated as a well-known legend, so that it is presumably older than the twelfth century. Folklorists have conjectured, of course, that the legend is a development of some primitive folk tale; but there is nothing but conjecture to support them.

The Lohengrin story is apparently of German origin. Helyas first appears in the French manuscripts known collectively as the "Romance of the Knight of the Swan," dating back to the thirteenth century. The tracing of the variants and developments of the two legends in mediæval literature is a task of minute philological research. What Mr. Jaffray has done is in the main to summarize the work of various European scholars whose results are published in professional journals and other more or less inaccessible repositories. He has successfully avoided pedantic dryness while keeping hold of scholarly accuracy; and the book will appeal to the lay reader whose interest extends to their department of literary activity.

Miss Elise Polko has made a fine art of presenting the romantic, sentimental, pathetic, impassioned and otherwise moving anecdotes of the great composers and musicians in the form of literary fiction.* If Thucydides could set forth the speeches of the Greek statesmen and generals in words of his own that he thought suitable to the occasion and well fitted to the outcome, shall not Miss Polko relate what the musicians might, could, would or should have said in certain circumstances that are more or less certainly vouched for by their more serious biographers? She has a very free fancy and a pretty flowery style, and her imaginative picturings of the doings, the joys, the sorrows and the triumphs of musicians have been highly popular in Germany. This is attested by the fact that the present volume is translated from the fifteenth German edition. Her stories are agreeable and amusing, and will please those who are fond of the growth of romance and the legends which gather about the lives of musicians apparently more luxuriantly than about any other sort of people. Only they ought not to be taken too seriously as biography and musical history.

This is a book for the young* and the compiler has used pictures to enhance its attractiveness for children of the third grade. The songs are all in one part, and are derived from the greatest variety of sources, from Miss Bentley herself to the German classics. Many are familiar popular favorites, as "Old Black Joe." There are also "rhythm forms"—dances, folksongs, games and marches without words, to be played, sung, whistled or hummed. Certain scales are pictured as they belong upon the piano keyboard, with exercises apparently to be played. A large number of songs are presented as exercises in sight reading, with the use of familiar rhymes. There has been much ingenuity expended on the book, which is part of an elaborate series.

The authors of this extraordinary work* regard it as a continuation of a previous effort, both being intended "by picture and by verse to put the reader in close touch with the personality and work of the subjects of these intimate life sketches." It is for children, apparently; and it is undoubtedly a laudable effort to put them into this "close touch" that is aimed at. It may be doubtful, however, whether the touch here gained is really very close, or that, even if it were, it would be worth having at the expense of going through the doggerel that is the medium for acquiring it. Not only the verse is amazing, but some of the information as well, not to speak of the criticism. Thus, of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" we read:

> Since "Tristan and Isolde's" day
> Nothing like this has come our way.

Of d'Indy we learn that

> He was the able leader, too,
> Of concerts held at Lamoureux.

But quotation is a temptation that must be resisted. The pictures are very well matched with the verse, being quite as ingenious and unconventional.

* THE VOICE: ITS PRODUCTION, CARE, AND PRESERVATION. By Frank E. Miller, M. D. With a note by Gustav Kobbe. G. Schirmer.

THE SINGING VOICE AND ITS TRAINING. By M. Sterling MacKinlay. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THE VALKYRIE (DIE WALKUERE), freely translated in poetic narrative form. By Oliver Huckel. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE TWO KNIGHTS OF THE SWAN: Lohengrin and Helyas. By Robert Jaffray. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MUSICAL SKETCHES. By Elise Polko. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25.

THE SONG SERIES. Book II. By Alys E. Bentley. A. S. Barnes Co. 42 cts.

GREAT MUSICIANS' ART AND GLORY. Told in Picture and in Story. By Rebekah Crawford and Elizabeth Tenney. Donald W. Bouton. $2.50.

# "A SPLENDID HAZARD"

IN Harold MacGrath's novel laboratory there is no deviation from the formula that has been in use ever since that literary chemist began business. The slight variation of the product is merely a result of changing the names of the constituents. There is, if we may be permitted the adverb, an awfully well-bred man with a clear eye, healthy complexion, square jaw and his hair parted neatly on one side. Equally inevitable is a sweet confection on which is stamped, in large letters, the word "Heroine." She is winsome, clever, a bit audacious. She is wealthy, too, while he who worships her is poor. In "A Splendid Hazard" (Bobbs-Merrill Co.), Jack Fitzgerald has only a paltry $7,000 a year, which, he believes, wouldn't keep Laura Killigrew in hairpins. Laura is the daughter of old Admiral Killigrew, retired, who has barrels of money. Besides a yacht and other expensive playthings, the Admiral has a penchant for hunting buried and sunken treasure. In the chimney of his home on the coast of New Jersey he finds an old document which tells of 2,000,000 francs which lie buried in Corsica. The money was raised by Napoleon's admirers to bring back the banished leader from St. Helena. There is nothing for Killigrew to do but to go over to Corsica in his steam yacht and get the treasure. And, as in other light operas, the whole cast of characters goes along. A number of things happen before Jack asks Laura to be his, but she has already decided beforehand that she will be, so that her answer does not hang fire.

# DR. CARUS'S OPINIONS

DR. PAUL CARUS, editor of The Open Court and of The Monist, and author of hard on to fifty books based for the most part on philosophical themes, submits in a little volume entitled "Philosophy and Science" (Open Court Publishing Co., 50 cts.), a brief sketch of the views he has advanced and a synopsis of his writings. Anyone unacquainted with Dr. Carus's opinions, who desires to know in a general way what they are, may readily acquire that information from this book. They are briefly summarized on the title-page of one of his published works in a motto which reads: "Not agnosticism, but positive science. Not mysticism, but clear thought. Neither supernaturalism nor materialism, but a unitary conception of the world. Not dogma, but religion. Not creed, but faith." There are, to be exact, forty-eight books mentioned and summarized in the Carus catalogue, and 900 editorial articles.

# "MARION HARLAND"

(Continued from page 317)

before the trouble between the North and South became acute, and had two children, the elder, a son. During the long separation from her family (for she and Dr. Terhune had taken the "last through train in four years" to his charge in the North) her little boy died of diphtheria. Soon after her young sister, Alice, succumbed to smallpox in the South. The extreme difficulty of communication with her family bore heavily on a heart strong to love and unusually fervid in its enthusiasms. Moreover, she was torn between the two contending parties. "Loving the Union with a passion of patriotism inconceivable to those who have never had what they call by that name put to such test of rack and flame as the martyrs of old endured, I yet had no personal interest in one soldier who fought for the Cause as dear to me as life itself * * * And all the while my best-beloved brother, * * * cousins by the score, and friends and valued acquaintances by the hundred were with Lee and Jackson, Early, Stuart, and Hill. * * * My brother Percy, at fourteen, enlisted and quickly gained reputation as a courier under Lee." It was a heart-breaking time, and in these pages a woman's personal and intimate experiences and sufferings are given, so simply and forcibly that they become as real to us who read as to her who writes.

One especially beautiful thing is Mrs. Terhune's portrait of her father. From his first appearance in the book to the death that came on the eve of what he had spoken of as "the happiest day of his life," this man is drawn for us as a great and fine soul, reserved and yet tender, gentler year by year, firm, capable of high devotion to the loftiest and yet most loving of human ideals. If only for the privilege of his acquaintance would this story of not one, but many lives, be well worth reading. His relations with his wife were particularly beautiful. Their daughter writes that she was, "as I truly believe, the one and only love of his lifetime"—an exquisite creature, worthy the deep devotion she inspired.

Countless anecdotes are scattered through the book; funny stories of the negroes, quaint touches of character and incisive judgments. There is a fascinating true ghost story, forever unexplained. There are records of friendship and of romance, foreign scenes, varied personalities. The late King of England, then Prince of Wales, is tersely described, and many a well-known man or woman in the literary life of the past fifty years enters the pages familiarly. Through all the story runs the steady stream of work, stanchly and cheerfully performed. Books are written, children born and reared, house and parish duties fulfilled, the Syndicate and the Helping Hand Club are formed, and Marion Harland becomes a household name all over the United States. A full life, an inspiring life, one of which the record should be kept at hand in the nearest bookcase, to turn to frequently. Nothing more warm and human, more frank and sweet and strong is to be imagined. But one suggestion can be made: that subsequent editions should include an index.

## "DOMINION AND POWER"

THE seventh edition, revised and enlarged, of Charles Brodie Patterson's "Dominion and Power; or, The Science of Life and Living" (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.20) contains seven new chapters, wherein the author takes advantage of late developments in the world's thought and action, while the pages of his former work have been subjected to scrutiny and improvement. Several editions of the book have been issued in England, while in the Dutch language, into which it has recently been translated, three editions have been called for.

## A MANUAL FOR STENOGRAPHERS

H. W. HAMMOND, F. R. Beygrau, and W. L. Mason have prepared for the use of students of stenography a small volume entitled "Pitman's Progressive Dictator" (Isaac Pitman & Sons, 85 cts.), the aim of which is to help those who desire to qualify themselves for work in business offices. The book contains letters relating to twenty-seven lines of business, arranged with vocabularies and engraved shorthand outlines and phrases.

## WHEN THE BIG FIGHT WAS ON

### "Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War" Interestingly Described

ANNOUNCEMENT was made the other day of the death of the youngest veteran of the civil war, at the comparatively early age of sixty-two. Older veterans survive, but they are few. Almost two generations have elapsed since the war closed, and to most Americans the great conflict is a matter of history. Of "drum and fife" history we have had plenty. Little or nothing remains to be printed regarding the campaigns or the politics of the period or of the Generals or statesmen concerned in them. But here is what has not been before attempted*—an account of the people of those times, telling how they comported themselves in their daily life, in just such ordinary matters as are now mostly chronicled in our daily newspapers, and such as most interest us in reading about them. Indeed, the book is mostly a collation by subjects of the current publications of the early sixties. Its merit lies in its close adherence to the orignal records, and in their systematization and interpretation. It has not been done before, and is hardly likely to be done again. It was well worth doing, and has been done well.

One is apt to feel that those were sad, stern times, people being either depressed or exalted according to the news from the front, and the conditions of life being harder because the flower of the nation's manhood was in the army. There were intervals, and individual cases, in which this was true; but it was not true on the whole, nor in any characteristic or representative sense. They were "good" times, when prices rose ever higher, and money circulated ever faster. This seems strange now, but the prints of that time repeatedly expressed their amazement at the lightheartedness of the multitudes, and at the extravagance which was manifested on all hands. It was due to the expenditure of borrowed billions, and was followed by times of another sort. The fact remains that the energies of the nation were so far from absorbed in fighting that daily life was hardly checked. Rather, it would seem that all activities stimulated by capital were abnormally aroused. Chicago was "rebuilt all over." Twenty-seven cities introduced horse cars, and New York would have built a subway had not two Governors vetoed charters for the purpose. Steam railways, gas works, water works, telegraphs were multiplied with feverish activity at the very time that the males of fighting age were otherwise engaged. The London Times marveled and declared that the conduct of our fathers and grandfathers was unseemly. The Independent, in an elaborate article on the unprecedented gayety and luxury, asked: "Who at the North would ever think of the war if he had not a friend in the army, or did not read the newspapers?" Assuredly that is not a general conception of the temper of those times.

Naturally enough, there was a scarcity of labor, with hundreds of thousands of men off with the colors. But immigration was stimulated. Agricultural machinery was invented, and crops were raised in unprecedented abundance, even the women going into the fields. The South had thought that inability to do without its cotton would prevent war, and scarcity of it did cause hardship, and the use of costly substitutes by those who otherwise would not have worn them. But it was the farms of the North which produced the articles of greatest need. The foreign crops failed, and there is reason to think that prudence regarding its supply of breadstuffs was one of the causes which hindered British recognition of the Confederacy. Everything was done on a scale tremendous for those times, but lilliputian according to our present ideas. In other respects their problems were much like our own. Railways combined, as it is their nature to, at all times and in all places, and there was the same popular jealousy of them. The two connecting roads between Boston and Albany wanted to combine with a capital of $15,000,000, and this was thought to be such a political menace that it was not consummated until after the war was ended. In some States there were corporations with capital as high as $40,000,000, and this was "viewed with alarm," although no harm is known to have resulted. Indeed, not a few will recall larger combinations, with the same popular resentment, and the same economic benefits. The railways were the common enemy then as now. We learn—without surprise at a surprising fact, because we have experienced the like—that "the transportation rates for grain and other products actually declined instead of advancing with the advance of prices during the paper-money régime."

Monopolies were an issue then as now, with the difference that then monopoly was one in the dictionary meaning of monopoly. It was not merely something big, for the Camden & Amboy Railway was not very big, but it did have a lawful right to transport everything between New York and Philadelphia without competition. It is amusing and instructive to read how simply this awful monster was dealt with. Instead of swallowing the State, the State took over the monopoly for its own use, and there never was nor will there ever be another monopoly of the kind. Modern monopolies all have competitors, and the law is their enemy, not their friend. There were franchise scandals, of course, and details are given regarding incidents in Philadelphia and Chicago rivaling in piquancy any of the present day in New York. The railway accidents were said to be tolerable only because the popular feelings were blunted by military bloodshed. Labor was dissatisfied, and there were strikes and boycotts and riots. We have changed our times, but decidedly we have not changed with them, nor have we changed our manners. We have enlarged our scales of proportion, but none of the old differences in principle have been settled. The circulation of this book ought to begin with the distribution of a copy to each legislator, and it might do no harm if none were allowed to introduce a bill or make a speech until he had filed a certificate of understanding all that can be deduced from a study of the precedents Doctor Fite has made available.

*SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH DURING THE CIVIL WAR. By E. D. Fite, Assistant Professor of History in Yale University. Macmillan Co. $2.

## THE STORY OF PAPER-MAKING

THAT the world's progress is recorded with the history of paper-making is ably shown in a work by R. W. Sindall on the "Manufacture of Paper" (D. Van Nostrand & Co). The volume appears in the Westminster Series, written by authorities on the allied branches of engineering and the trades. Mr. Sindall has handled his subject comprehensively, the chemistry of paper-making, paper-making machinery, and the various manufacturing processes involved all receiving attention. Patents, special kinds of paper, the dyeing of paper, the making of wood pulp and many other topics are discussed. The only criticism to be made is that the author has not discussed paper-making as carried on in this country. The annual consumption of paper in the United States is enormous, great impetus being given to the paper-making industry by our daily newspapers. To meet these heavy demands many large factories are in operation, employing the most modern practices of factory engineering. The author devotes virtually no space to American methods. The historical account of paper-making given in the first chapter is very readable. It is recorded that hieroglyphics were used as early as 4000 B. C., clay tablets about 1500 B. C., and papyrus about 670 B. C. Paper was first made from cotton rags by the Chinese as late as 782 A. D. As the Chinese were slow to advance in the art it was the Arabs who, having learned it from Chinese prisoners, developed the art and introduced it into Europe in the middle ages. A number of illustrations are given in the text. With the exception of the section on the chemistry of paper-making, the book should prove attractive to the non-technical reader for whom it is designed.

## "ARMS AND THE MAID"

A STIRRING and strenuous month for Anthony Wilding, but not without its rewards, was that which culminated in the Duke of Monmouth's defeat at Sedgemoor, in the Summer of 1685. Rafael Sabatini tells the story of it in "Arms and the Maid, or Anthony Wilding" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25), a historical novel with the unusual grace of portraying its people in the colors of the time in which they lived. Their manners and their ways of thought and speech and their moral equipments are thoroughly and delightfully of the seventeenth century. And although the tale moves so rapidly, with no flagging of the action, the characterisation is so well done that the reader can enjoy it even while the fortunes of the plotters and the mazes of the counterplots are leading him up to the Duke's undoing—or, rather, to Anthony Wilding's wondrous escape and final success. A word of praise is due to the dialogue, so terse and full of color is it, and so well managed for the double purpose of carrying on the action and of showing what manner of man or woman it is that speaks. But it is not all a story of plotting and fighting, for the Maid of the book is of equal importance with its Arms. The hero wins the love of the wife he has wedded, through events as dramatic as those which cause him to lose in war.

## AN UNFINISHED FIGHT

### A Story to be Lived With for a While, Not Read and Cast Aside

THE First Round," by St. John Lucas (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25), is a genuinely human book, and to say that is to say that its interest grows with companionship. One regrets that it is really "the first round," for we would fain follow the hero's fight to a finish, and to know more of the goodly company whose fortunes we leave hanging in midair. The book opens with the childhood of Denis Yorke, a boy of musical genius and sensitive temperament, the motherless and only child of the worst father possible for such an exceptional son. Happily he finds in the Duroys, father and daughter, just the friends he needs, though he cultivates them in spite of the paternal anathema. They are delightful people most delightfully drawn, gifted, wholesome, breezy. The boy's association with them forms now and again a rapturous interlude in the long, distasteful years of life at an English public school, and vacations spent (but for the Duroys) with an uncomprehending, altogether forbidding father. The school life and schoolmates will bear comparison with those of Tom Brown himself; indeed, we fancy these are less idealized. We seem to see more of the "human boy" in them. The increasingly strained relations between father and son are pathetically natural—natural, too, is the futility of the efforts of a kind go-between to produce a better understanding. The logic of events makes inevitable the final breach, when the youth goes to London to follow his daemon.

Thereafter the novel becomes in a large measure one of music and of art. The contrast between great artists, as simple and frolicsome as children, and small ones of portentous gravity and tremendous pose is emphasized. The personalities of painters and musicians are admirably presented; their talk, with its pregnant criticisms, is full of abandon and of wisdom. Here is a bit for us of America to put in our pipes and smoke; it is remarked by a musician after his tour in this country:

> "They talk about the moral end of music," he said, "all of them—company promoters, and society women, and pilule kings! It's extraordinary! As if music had even had a beginning in their queer country! Some of them can sing; they preserve their vocal cords by talking through their noses, you know; but, generally speaking, they have no sense of music whatsoever—none, none!"

It is hardly fair, however, to quote this as an example of the spirit of a book of singularly genial temper, sane and sweet. Mr. Lucas's artists in color and in sound are men absorbed in their work, contemptuous of debasing pleasures. The atmosphere of the studios and music rooms is clean and wholesome, "The art of life," says one, "seems to consist in knowing exactly what you want, what you are aiming at, and then making everything else become as unimportant as possible." These men and the girl who is their inspiration possess that art, with the result that their society is full of stimulation and charm.

The thesis of the book is unselfishness, developed in some noble pages near its close; yet we cannot feel that there is anything conclusive in Denis's return to his father, for men like Mr. Yorke do not change; and there is nothing so invincible as temperament. The only way to save the situation is in the hand of the great reconciler, Death. So far as the relation of father and son is concerned, nothing could be less of a finality than the closing scene. But where the story really breaks down is in the fate of Rosalind, determined by a passion contrary to the attitude of her soul; an action at variance with her rearing and herself. Its justification, as felt and expressed by Denis, does not accord with his own ideals, nor with the general trend of the story. It is a jar so incomprehensible that we feel as though we should read the book all over again, readjusting our interpretations in the light of this astounding apotheosis of unworthy passion. The effect is as though, while the author played a symphony of life, he suddenly struck upon the keys a crashing discord, which we were bidden to admire above all the divine harmonies.

Save for this "The First Round" is a story of unusual merit, to be lived with for awhile, not read and thrown aside. To the student of character and the lover of life in its manifold phases it will be a memorable book.

## ENGLISH HISTORY OUTLINED

STUDENTS bent on acquiring knowledge of the essential facts in the history of Great Britain may get considerable help from Prof. Norman Maclaren Trenholme's "Outline of English History" (Ginn & Co., 50 cents), which is designed primarily for use in high schools and colleges. The work is planned for classes conducted on a recitation or discussion basis, and is not offered as a lecture outline. It is based on "Cheyney's Short History of England" and is meant to be a companion to that book in the student's hands.


# HARPERS BOOKS

## The Wild Olive
*By the Author of "The Inner Shrine."*

Not only praise has greeted the coming of "The Wild Olive," but the verdict, remarkable in itself, that the new novel is better than "The Inner Shrine." The Chicago Journal, in a column-long review, May 21, two days after the book was published, says: "'The Wild Olive' is so much more interesting than the earlier book that this reviewer is now inclined to ascribe to the unknown author those qualities that only the most ardent partisans of that writer insisted on as characteristic of the first novel. 'The Wild Olive' has a broader basis of plot, a finer conception of character, and a higher idealism than was apparent in 'The Inner Shrine.'" It is a really remarkable novel.

## Going Some
*By Rex Beach.*

Most of us know Rex Beach only as a writer of splendid stirring stories of outdoor life. Here we have him as the author of one of the very funniest stories ever written. It is rollicking, galloping, scintillating, sparkling fun from beginning to end—and withal clean and sweet as a girl's fresh laughter. The story is all about a house party of jolly young people on a Western ranch. Trouble arises from the fact that the hero has led his friends to believe he is an athlete, when, as a matter of fact, he never did anything more athletic than lead the cheering for others. If you mind slang keep away!

## The Ramrodders
*By Holman Day.*

"Interest as keen and unwavering as that of a hunter awaiting the coming of a horn-lured moose is aroused in 'The Ramrodders,' a powerful, important narrative." This is the opinion of The Boston Globe, which adds: "And not since David Harum days has such genuine, smile-making, back-on-the-soil humor been found between the covers of a book." The Philadelphia Record says: "Valuable because it presents the men who are playing the game of politics in every State in the Union."

## The Ship Dwellers
*By Albert Bigelow Paine.*

By way of beginning, Mr. Paine describes the influence exerted upon his boyish imagination by Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," and how his mind dwelt on that illustration in the book which showed the outward bound "Innocents" on the deck of the Quaker City. When he grew up and knew that such voyages were really possible, he prepared for a pilgrimage to Mediterranean lands. Here is the book, and it is interesting to note this new "Innocent" following the trail of Mark Twain in nearly all the countries visited.

## The O'Flynn
*By Justin Huntly McCarthy.*

The scene is laid in Ireland in the year 1689, the year of the Boyne battle. The time is a brilliant one. Irish soldiers of fortune with delightful names did splendid deeds against desperate odds, and fair Jacobite ladies moved graciously through the glitter of a transient court at Dublin. Flynn O'Flynn is one of these soldiers of fortune and his love for the beautiful Lady Benedetta Mountmichael is the main theme of the story.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY

The New York Times
Saturday Review
of
Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

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## AN INTERESTING CITIZEN

SOME of our readers will recall, and with pleasure in the recollection, the visit to this country of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of The Conciliation Internationale, the American branch of which is presided over by President Butler of Columbia University. The Baron is a type of citizen which, for various reasons, it would not be easy quite to match in the United States. He is an aristocrat by birth and association and a republican by conviction and from conscience. He was in the diplomatic service for a score of years, from 1874 to 1894, then entered the Chamber of Deputies and is now Senator for the Department of la Sarthe. His public career began almost on the morrow of the disastrous war with Germany, extended, in diplomacy, through much of the period in which, painfully and with infinite difficulty, France was reconstituting its position in Europe,—a task measurably completed by the alliance with Russia,—and in the Legislature has covered years as trying and perplexing as any self-governing nation has been called on to face in recent years. During the past decade M. d'Estournelles de Constant has been very active, energetic and ingenious in the organization of the movement for the promotion of general international conciliation, in the interest of which he visited this country.

A man of this sort, one of the "Intellectuals" by every natural and social impulse, might be expected to be a critic, and a severe one, of the political life of his nation, which unfortunately lends itself by its passion, haste, confusion, conflict of interests, sordid and other, fierce party spirit and the crudity and excess of class feeling, only too readily to caustic comment and to ridicule. Of such criticism he would undoubtedly be a master, if he chose to turn to it. He chooses quite another course, accepting the political life of his country as a field of duty and toil, recognizing its defects, but recognizing equally the obligations it imposes and the great opportunities it offers.

We are led to call our readers' attention to this excellent type of French citizenship—and, indeed, of the citizenship of any republic—by a little brochure published by The Conciliation Internationale (Delegrave, Paris, New York Sub-station 84). It reproduces the substance of two addresses before the "Société de Sociologie," one on "Le Parliamentaire" (the legislator), and one on "Le Diplomate." The latter is the more entertaining. The former brings out M. de Constant's admirable attitude toward public life more clearly. The author, whose own record is peculiarly honorable, makes firm protest against the general tendency, particularly among the more highly educated, to treat Representatives with severity and contempt. "Our judgments," he says "are from above and remote. We demand of our Representative extraordinary virtues when he is, perhaps, of all our fellow-beings, the very one most exposed to error, the most beset by moral difficulties, and, at all events, the most vulnerable. It always has been thus and always will be • • • The tendency to detraction will not vanish nor will the difficulties with which our Representatives contend, for these difficulties are the condition, the very guarantee of our régime of free and public discussion." At the very outset, in the electoral struggle, there is the necessity for candidates and their friends to discuss the merits and demerits of their rivals. When the election is over, the discussion is transferred to the Chamber. Along with every contest for a principle or a policy there goes the contest for office and power, and however noble the ultimate aim, the personal element intrudes and embitters the struggle.

In these conditions, to demand complete calmness and detachment, impartiality and independence is to demand the impossible. "We are asked (by the Intellectuals) to debate without passion questions by which we are torn and which force us to rend each other • • • You ask us to determine without conflicts the future of our country. You say that the fear of our constituents destroys all independence of judgment. By what right, when we are undecided in our own minds, shall we show no scruple with regard to those we represent, no respect for their consciences tormented, as are our own, when their appeals, hopes, fears must be divined and measured when the political contest takes place? The best among those who condemn us," concludes M. de Constant, "seem not to suspect that their uncompromising stubbornness is more harmful than our faults and that in trying to disgust the country with a parliamentary régime, which will always be imperfect, but which is at least an advance and a means of progress, they are steering us toward the basest demagogy or to Caesarism—which is the same thing. How much more worthy it would be, instead of despairing of representative government, to educate the nation to purify itself, securing in its representatives ample compensation for its effort." This breathes the spirit of true representative government and conveys a lesson which Americans with their wider and longer experience under far more favorable conditions may consider with profit.

## SILENCE

By ZONA GALE.

Oh, for one of the stars to know me,
To say, "That is she," as I say, "It is there."—
Oh, for my hills to show me
If they care.
But when I think of them, nothing bears me.
Even the bird on the near bough fears me.
The fire on my hearth does not know that it cheers me,
• • • Heart that waits by the fire, do you guess
What you must voice in your tenderness?

From "The Younger Choir."

# LITERARY GOSSIP FROM LONDON

### Englishmen Who Could Write the Best Dozen Volumes of Reminiscence

LONDON, May 25.—If King Edward had only left an autobiography what an interesting book it would have been! So people are saying, for, having lost him, they now want to read his record clear—that drawing closer to somebody loved and departed, which is a beautiful characteristic of human nature. But the circumstance suggests another thought which may be put in this question: Who, among living Englishmen, could write the most interesting volume of reminiscences?

Suppose we try to make up a list at hazard—a list of a dozen. It would give us the following names:

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY,
VISCOUNT MORLEY,
ARTHUR BALFOUR,
VISCOUNT ESHER,
LORD KNOLLYS,
LORD ROTHSCHILD,
THOMAS HARDY,
AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,
JAMES BRYCE,
JOHN BURNS,
LORD FISHER
SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL.

Now, it is pretty safe to say that not one of those men will write his reminiscences, partly because they are too busy, partly because they know so much that they could not discreetly tell half of it. This at once brings us up against the cold fact, to lovers of autobiography, that its best bits are never written. The case of the great unwritten book goes further than autobiography—it applies to all sorts of books. What a library of the imagination they make, and how they would put into the shade the tons of memories and memoirs which we do get in the fruitfulness of the time. Suppose Beaconsfield had left an autobiography, or Gladstone, who did keep a diary which supplied Lord Morley with a deal of material for the "Life." Or, to come down still later, suppose Sir William Harcourt, a brilliant knight of the pen—was he not "Historicus" of the London Times?—had set down his recollections, what a delightful volume it would have been. Never was a man a better, brighter talker than Sir William, and it is the good talker, with a sense of humor, who makes the good autobiographer. "Put Yourself in His Place," runs the title of some English novel, and the man who adventures reminiscenses should bear it in mind.

Neither Meredith nor Swinburne left a word of autobiography; at least, that is the understanding of Sir John Tenniel the veteran cartoonist of Punch, refuses to write a word about himself, although he is still hale and well, if old-aged. How often, one wonders, has Miss Florence Nightingale been asked if she would not jot down her memories of the Crimea, where she was the good angel of the British soldiers? One might go on naming living Britons—there are a few more, certainly—who could write quite notable sheaves of reminiscence, and who have not the slightest intention of doing so.

It will be the same with you in America, because the fuller a man's life has been the less likely, generally speaking, will he be to write it; unless, indeed, there be some special and compelling reason. The man of action hates, at the end of the day, to take up the pen. He may, over the "walnuts and wine," be willing enough to fight his battles anew, but write of them—hardly. The toil of the business is repulsive, and only the very fortunate man can go back upon all the chapters of his life and say, "Yes, I would live them just so again." He knows that, with the knowledge acquired by living his life he would live it very differently if he were to begin again. This means that the writing of one's memories is not wholly a happy task, not all sunshine and ink. And, after all, it is a form of good-natured vanity which only goes with certain bright and agreeable temperaments. Abraham Lincoln, who lived through the tragedy of a nation, could not, if he had spent years on it, have written a merry-worded autobiography. Neither could George Washington, and what Grant wrote we all know.

Just examine the list of names given earlier and fancy for yourself the sort of books on which each might appear. Lord Rosebery! He has been in the secrets of English history for thirty years, and has known everybody. Lord Morley! Of him the same might be said over a longer period; and then is he not a great master of the English language? Arthur Balfour! A man with as fine an intellect as there is in the world to-day, a maker of history, a thinker, a philosopher. Viscount Esher and Lord Knollys! Both intimate friends of King Edward. Lord Rothschild! A depository of the great financial secrets of the age like J. Pierpont Morgan. Thomas Hardy, the first living English novelist, who if he were to write of himself—an inconceivable thing—would recall Old Wessex and his own apprenticeship to architecture.

But why enlarge? The books will not be written; you may as well place them at once in that rich library of your imagination which is filled with the great unwritten books—the great unborn. The other people will go on giving us reminiscence by the yard, nay, by the mile, and we accept it not ungratefully, just because we cannot get what we should like far better. Lists of the hundred best books have been compiled from time to time. Somebody has even tried to name the hundred worst books, an unenviable, perhaps an impossible task. It still remains for somebody to compile a list of the hundred best books that have not been written.

JAMES MILNE.

## AMONG THE AUTHORS

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS sails for Europe early this month. In order that he may use the five or six days spent on the trans-Atlantic voyage to the best advantage in finishing the literary work which he has on hand, and may thus enjoy an uninterrupted holiday while he is in Europe, he has engaged an extra stateroom as a workshop and study.

REX BEACH has returned from Panama, where he and his wife have been spending the last two months. Mr. Beach expects to begin work on a new novel some time during the Summer.

T. A. DALY, whose verses in Italian dialect have recently been published in this country, is to receive the degree of Doctor of Letters from Fordham College at the commencement exercises this month.

WILL CARLETON has written the dedicatory poem for the unveiling of the Custer monument at Munroe, Michigan. The ceremony of the unveiling takes place today, and the poem will be read by its author following President Taft's address.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON, Vice President of Doubleday, Page & Co., recently addressed the Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass., on the subject of municipal publicity.

PRESIDENT C. R. VAN HISE of the University of Wisconsin, whose "Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States" is to be published early in the Fall, will attend the International Geological Congress to be held this Summer in Stockholm. He sails from Quebec on the first of next month, expects to visit various places in England on his way to Sweden, and will return to this country about the middle of September.

DR. SOLOMON SCHECHTER, author of "Studies in Judaism," etc., and President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, intends to sail soon for South Africa, where his daughter makes her home. Later in the summer he will travel in Europe.

NELLIE L. MCCLUNG, who lives in Manitoba, is writing a continuation of her story "Sowing Seeds in Danny." Mrs. McClung has recently given a number of recitals in Western Canada, choosing chapters from "Sowing Seeds in Danny" and from her new book, which will be called "The Second Chance."

A. VIVANTI CHARTRES, author of "The Devourers," a story of the development of a "wonder child," is herself the mother of a musical prodigy, Vivien Chartres, who has achieved a European reputation as a violinist. The father of Mrs. Chartres, an Italian, was an intimate friend of Garibaldi and Mazzini. Her mother, a German, was the sister of Paul Lindau, the dramatist, and of Rudolf Lindau, the diplomat. As a poet, Giosué Carducci thus places Mrs. Chartres: "Three women have been great in modern European lyric: Desbordes Valmore, Elizabeth Browning and Anne Vivanti Chartres." As a dramatist Mrs. Chartres is known in this country as the author of the comedy of manners, "The Man."

WINSTON CHURCHILL, in speaking recently of certain aspects of contemporary fiction, points out that "one marked tendency of late years is to shorten the novel." This he explains as follows:

> Our forefathers not only read serious books, but they had also their leisure. The modern novel has shown a tendency to adapt itself to modern conditions, by having eliminated from the story what might now be deemed inessentials and little journeys aside. It is apt, especially in the many novels that deal with the subject of the relations of the sexes, to be a mere thread confined to the principal personages in the story itself. But it is impossible to generalize, such has been the expansion in the functions of the novel, which I think is the main change—this expansion, I mean. Mr. Henry James has hewn out a new path; Mr. Meredith, who may well be called modern, another. And the possibilities of this expansion seem to me to be limitless. All true efforts such as these are entertaining; all are useful; all were undreamed of, once.

# THREE OF OUR ELDER BARDS

## Poems New and Old by William Winter, Dr. Weir Mitchell and Dr. Henry van Dyke

THREE volumes of poetry* from men who are past their meridian and who have made a decided mark upon their generation in pursuits other than the writing of verse seem to belong together if only for these two reasons. But the books themselves also bear certain similarities each to each; a dignity of style, with a preponderance of the simpler metres, a fondness for memorial poems, and a sense of the more subdued side of life; with a note of resignation to the inevitable—a lesson learned with suffering, perhaps, but with a high courage, too, as of something worth achieving.

Mr. Winter's poetry is particularly strong in these characteristics. Through most of it moves a spirit of sorrow, as moves the Autumnal wind through the branches of the trees, scattering the dying leaves. Not that all his poems are devoted to themes of sadness; far from it; but the sighing of that wind sounds throughout the book; one is conscious of its breath even when the happiest or most careless moments are sung. The sense of passing lies heavy on the page, there is a feeling of farewell even when the joy of youth or the fairness of the world are described. Witness these stanzas from the very lovely poem "Comrades":

At morning, when the march began
And Hope's strong eagle waved her wing,
Through banks of flowers the pathway ran,
Beneath the silver skies of Spring.

* * * * * * *

Our hearts were glad, our faces gay,
We trod the slopes with careless glee,
And through the hill-gaps, far away,
Hailed the blue splendor of the sea.

We knew no peril, felt no fear,
Nor thought how swift the moments pass;
The sighing pines we did not hear,
Nor our own footsteps on the grass.

But day wears on, and night is near,
Gray banners mingle with the gold,
Our ranks are thin, our faces drear,
The sky is dark, the wind is cold;

We hear the moaning of the waves
Of that great sea toward which we tend;
Our thoughts are in the wayside graves,
And on the solemn journey's end.

* * * * * * *

No more we hear the joyous cries
Re-echoed back from vale and hill;
The light has faded from our eyes,
The music of our youth is still.

But this note of sorrow, howsoever insistent or frequently struck, is none the less instinct with a high faith that is willing to abide the issue. Simplicity and restraint are the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Winter's verse. Passion or wildness are never given rein, but a quiet and fine beauty is to be found on every page; pictures of natural scenery lighted by the pure fire of the imagination, a lofty use of the language, a flow as calm and steady as a river's to the sea.

There are lines on the civil war, there are tributes to great men, among them personal friends. Shakespeare inspires some exquisite stanzas; and so, too, does the death of his own young son. Most of the poems are too long to be quoted, but "A Picture" reveals the author's sympathy with moods of nature and is among the best of the shorter descriptive poems:

The lonesome road winds down the mountain side;
The dark pines, dreaming, sigh on either hand;
Through the dim vale below thin streamlets glide,
Where twinkling cots in peaceful hamlets stand:
The smile of sunset warms this lively land,
The fragrant breeze of evening whispers low,
And, fugitive, in lurid masses grand,
The purple sunset banners flash and glow
As if in some vast rout and monarch's overthrow.

We could fill many a column with quotations, but must forbear. "My Palaces" should be mentioned, however, for its tender imagery and its iridescent romance; and we give one stanza from "Age" as a fitting finale:

Snow and stars, the same as ever
In the days when I was young—
But their silver song, ah never,
Never now is sung!

Dr. Mitchell prefaces his volume with a curious and interesting statement—interesting to any youthful poet with his foot on the ladder of stars, and curious to the general public as a revelation of the extreme reluctance of the average publisher to risk any capital in the bringing out of poetry (with possibly the reason for this hesitation) as well as the self-sacrificing devotion to his muse shown by the poets themselves. "In the year 1882," writes Dr. Michell, "I printed the first of six small volumes of verse. The editions of each were limited to 200 or 300 copies, with an average sale of about fifty copies. * * * This present collection is the only one I have not paid for outright, and is a venture of my publishers, which speaks well for their courage." Dr. Mitchell is widely popular so long as he sticks to prose. For him, with everything in his favor, to be so "up against it" when he turns to verse is almost in the nature of a warning to be heeded by the most daring poet of us all.

In the present collection are several odes and many shorter poems. There are also battle stanzas. The first poem, which gives its title to the book, seeks to find, in the high and serene aspects of nature, consolation for earthly grief. The closing lines are as follows:

Slow fades the light of day's most solemn hour,
The Autumn leaves are drifting overhead.
In vain I yearn for some compelling power
To keep for me these ever-living dead.
Peace, peace, sad heart; for thee a gentle breeze,
God's angelus is sighing in the trees.

His verse has sonority and tenderness; and in several instances a delicate fancy is indulged, notably in the "Ode on a Lycian Tomb" and "Imogen." We quote "Lullaby" as a charming example of the briefer poems:

Holy Mother! Holy Mother!
In the dark I fear;
Light me with thy shining eyes,
Be thou ever near.

Holy Mother! Holy Mother!
Call thy little Son;
Call thy angels, call them early,
Bid Him bring me praying dreams
Ere the night is done.
Bid them fly to thee;
One to call the little birds,
One to waken me.

A quality of sweetness and sincerity pervades the book, nor is there ever the least straining for effect. He resembles Mr. Winter in that there is more of resignation than of joy in his song.

A certain loneliness is ever ours,
he tells us; and the realization of this abides in the book.

Dr. van Dyke has included three or four poems of over a hundred lines each among the shorter ones that form the greater part of his book. The first of the long ones, "The White Bees," is based on a legend; the second on a dream. They are more or less running descriptions in easy meter of natural aspects and simple moods. There are also various Songs of America, patriotic in spirit but not unnecessarily stirring. Another portion of the little volume is given over to the Praise of Poets, many of whom were his personal friends; and there are some Personal and Dramatic Lyrics to wind up with. The author is not distinguished in his verse, and the loftier music does not inspire his lyre. But he is frequently felicitous, and there is a personal charm in the book that attracts. We quote "Doors of Daring" both as expressing his philosophy and illustrating his art:

The mountains that enfold the vale
With walls of granite, steep and high,
Invite the fearless foot to scale
Their stairway to the sky.

The restless, deep, dividing sea
That flows and foams from shore to shore,
Calls to its sunburned chivalry,
"Push out, set sail, explore!"

And all the bars at which we fret,
That seem to prison and control,
Are but the doors of daring, set
Ajar before the soul.

Say not "Too poor," but freely give;
Sigh not "Too weak," but boldly try,
You never can begin to live
Until you dare to die.

*THE POEMS OF WILLIAM WINTER. Author's edition. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.

THE COMFORT OF THE HILLS, AND OTHER POEMS. By S. Weir Mitchell. New York: The Century Co.

THE WHITE BEES, AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

# ELIZABETH OF BOHEMIA

THIS biography of Elizabeth,* eldest daughter of James I., first appeared in "Lives of the Princesses of England," published in London between 1849 and 1855. The revised edition will probably be new to readers on this side of the Atlantic. It is comprehensive, and contains much of human as well as of political interest. Elizabeth's youth is described with more detail than is generally possible in the case of seventeenth-century children. She was born nearly eleven years before the accession of her father to the English throne, and Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England, was her godmother. The early years of her life were spent at the palace of Linlithgow, Scotland, and extracts from the treasurer's accounts tell of the sumptuous apparel she wore. There were dresses of silk and satin, velvet and plush, gold and silver laces; and for two pairs of silk stockings—"silk shanks," as they were listed—she paid as much as twenty pounds. So the high cost of living is not a new thing in the twentieth century. Elizabeth had dolls to play with, and also a baby brother, Charles, who grew up to be King of England, and was beheaded. After a time she was removed to Combe Abbey in Warwickshire, where she was attended by nurses, a physician, instructors in writing, dancing, French and Italian, and a music-master, Dr. John Bull, to whom has been wrongly ascribed the composition of "God Save the King." Besides these retainers, her servants included two footmen, three bedchamber women, a French maid, a seamstress and a laundress. Her precocity is shown in some of her letters. The earliest that has been preserved, written at the age of seven, is a model of its kind. It was addressed to her eldest brother, Prince Henry:

My dear and worthy brother, I most kindly salute you, desiring to hear of your health, from whom, though I am now removed far away, none shall ever be nearer in affection than
Your most loving sister,
ELIZABETH.

The appearances of the Princess at state functions are described with graphic detail, and the reader gets a clear impression of the magnificence of these displays. Elizabeth herself took part in some of the fêtes produced, and so did her brother Charles, who, attired as a zephyr—whatever that form of raiment was—and attended by twelve little girls as naiads, opened one of the ballets with a dance.

When Elizabeth came to young womanhood she had many suitors, among whom was Prince Gustavus Adolphus, afterward King of Sweden. But she was married, at the age of sixteen, to Frederick V., Count Palatine of the Rhine. The wedding ceremony was magnificent and spectacular. The bridegroom, arrayed in gold-embroidered cloth of silver, and lavishly sprinkled with diamonds, entered with a flourish of trumpets, escorted by numerous peers of England and Germany. Then came Elizabeth, wearing a dress elaborately embroidered. Her hair hung over her shoulders down to the waist. Sixteen young ladies in white satin (the number corresponding to the years of her age) carried her train. Exclusive of the bride's dowry, the sum of 53,294 pounds was expended in connection with the marriage, the royal exchequer being completely drained.

For several years after leaving England with Frederick, Elizabeth's life ran smoothly, but with her husband's accession to the throne of Bohemia came the uneasiness proverbially attending crowned heads. Throughout the narrative there is every evidence of painstaking research, though readability has not been sacrificed to scholarly effect.

*ELIZABETH: ELECTRESS PALATINE AND QUEEN OF BOHEMIA. By Mary Anne Everett Green. Revised by her niece, S. C. Lomas. Prefatory note by A. W. Ward. E. P. Dutton & Co.

CAB No. 44


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## "THE LIFE OF ME"

THIS is the story, by Ethel Shackelford, of a woman's growth and development through the birth of her child and the care of his up-bringing. The story is assumed to be related by the baby from the first moments of his life to about his third year. This assumption is of the slightest, for there is only the shadow of a concession made to what might possibly be the point of view in what the author calls a "person of helpless age." The story is actually the mother's, looking back at herself, as it were, through her baby's eyes, and trying to understand both herself and him. It is cleverly done, with many amusing pages, many an entertaining dig at the conventions and trivialities of life and caustic characterizations. The marriage between "Cousin Martha" and a rich wholesale grocer furnishes material for a lot of fun at the expense of the bourgeois excitement and disapprobation of the scandalized aunts and other female relatives. For not only was the bridegrom a grocer, but Martha had only recently been made a widow, and was still in the fresh deeps of woe when she yielded to his wooing. It was all most shocking and there ensued much talk about it and revelations of the inability of the average human being to keep from meddling in affairs that do not concern him—or, more properly, her.

Dicklet himself is one of those undesired babies that a wise Providence, in spite of frantic appeals, persists in sending to undeserving American women, who consider their own petty talents and ambitions as of infinitely more value than anything else in the world. His father is barely indicated, taking the place in the baby's world naturally assumed by fathers during those early years. But the mother's whims and desires and feelings loom large in the little family, which is of the peripatetic order, now in New York, now in a Western town or a mining camp, pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp fortune, ever on the wing. The struggles with outlying conditions and even more outlying servants form a very funny part of the book, a part that will appeal particularly to women. There is Fredricka, who looked like "a thin pain with its hat on crooked," and there is Miss Clara Cummins, a lady of color and choice language, with others besides. Miss Shackelford has a felicitous way of hitting off a character or a situation that keeps one chuckling from page to page, but though the story is generally in a light vein, there is a serious undercurrent, the evolution of a self-centred woman, who labors under what she terms an artistic temperament, which means that she considers herself a little too good for human nature's ordinary life, and must have a special fate of her own choosing; a woman who does not care how uncomfortable she makes other people while she coddles those inevitable nerves. The accomplishment of her evolution to a higher and finer view and understanding of life is shown with a touch of pathos, for it is doubtless true that little that is worth while is ever accomplished without some suffering. The lesson was hard to learn, but eminently worth the learning, and the reader leaves Mother with the conviction that not only the little son, but she herself, are going to "amount to something."

One cannot help wishing the so-called illustrations had been omitted. They are made by some one who is not only ignorant of art, but who has not even taken the trouble to read the story with any care. It seems probable that they must harass the author, and they certainly do not enhance the pleasure of the reader. But the book's charm will survive this trifling handicap, for it is too human not to be enjoyed. (Dodge Publishing Co., $1.50).

## TO-DAY'S THEOLOGY

THE relation between theology and present modes of thought is giving birth to a large number of books, and it is interesting to see in how many different ways the subject of reconstruction is approached. The three volumes before us indicate characteristic methods of dealing with this problem. Canon Henson, in "The Liberty of Prophesying" (Yale University Press), takes up the problem from the point of view of the minister in his relation to denominational standards. While the lectures of which the book mainly consists were delivered at the Yale Divinity School last year, on the Lyman Beecher foundation, the problem is treated confessedly from the point of view of a clergyman of the Church of England. The author makes a strong plea for liberty of thought and expression, and discusses thoroughly its practical and theoretical limitations. Prof. Percy Gardner, on the other hand, who is not a clergyman, but a professor at Oxford in "Modernity and the Churches" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50), deals almost altogether with the contents of theological thinking, and with the demand that theology shall be "translated" into our modern terms, as in the past it has been so often translated into the terms current at various times. And Mr. Osborne, in "The Faith of a Layman" (Cassell & Co., $1.25), is especially insistent that the Church shall meet the demands put upon it by modern social conditions. He has little to say about theology except as it bears on human life. His book is largely affected by Prof. Rauschenbusch's "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

It would seem as though the attitude of Prof. Gardner and that of Mr. Osborne were more conducive to results than is Canon Henson's insistent demand for liberty. However it may be in England, there is in this country little real restriction to liberty of thought. While heresy trials occasionally bring some church into unpleasant notoriety, yet they are as a rule unfashionable, and any ordinarily wise man can have his say without much difficulty. A deeper cry than that for liberty is the cry for truth. If the churches were keenly set upon the attainment of truth, and upon the answer to social needs, there would be little trouble about "liberty of prophesying." Prof. Gardner's admirable discussions seem to us to be more valuable than the plea for liberty of the Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's.

## "HALF IN EARNEST"

OFT told by way of illustration is the story of a certain eccentric gentleman, who, wishing to employ a coachman, took each applicant to the verge of a neighboring precipice and asked him how near it he would venture to drive. The men vied with each other in declaring that they would be willing almost to graze the perilous edge. At last, however, one exclaimed: "How near? I should drive just as far as I possibly could to the other side of the road!" And straightway the shrewd employer engaged the man who would take no risks. Now, in a number of recent novels the hero and heroine drive closer and closer to the crumbling edge of sin, until by and by that which they have tempted happens. Something gives way, and down they go into the abyss. One wonders sometimes whether they never heard of "Obsta principiis," nor had wit enough to perceive the sure and certain end of the reckless driving.

Among these novels—and, strange to say, most of them are written by women—is "Half in Earnest," by Muriel Hine (John Lane Co., $1.50). In the hero's beginning we are reminded of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and we cannot believe that a man with so good a mother, and with a sterling old grandfather, greatly superior to Mrs. Burnett's earl, should have become so utterly despicable as does Derrick Kilmarney, who is introduced at the close of a five years' intrigue with the wife of the famous politician whose secretary he is, and who promptly proceeds to lure to her ruin a girl who is a wife in name only. His tendency to absorb all and to give nothing, to shirk responsibility, to place above everything else his own freedom—in a word, his perfect selfishness—lead him to choose always what is most easy, no matter whom he sacrifices. "The Story of a Man's Love" is the sub-title, and a sorry story it is, the love being unworthy its name. Newcomen is the one really admirable character of the book, with his simple faith and unblurred ethics—as unselfish as Kilmarney is selfish. Like several of his kind whom we have recently met in fiction, he is more than willing to marry a woman who has fallen, thereby emphasizing the fact that the modern man does not make purity the sine quâ non of the woman he weds. The story compels interest from first to last; though the heroine somewhat forfeits sympathy by the way in which she beckons her own ruin. Why not "drive to the other side of the road" before the impetus becomes too strong to swerve from destruction?

The island of Capri during an eruption of Vesuvius is dramatically pictured; the dialogue is natural, often crisp and clever. The author does not confuse right and wrong, but the question is: Will the just conclusion that "Nothing can make dishonor good or find a new name for sin" atone for the realistic scenes of passion in which little is veiled? We seem to have relegated to the realm of the obsolete Pope's wise dictum anent the "monster of so frightful mien." It is surprising, by the way, to find in a book bearing so good an imprint the repeated barbarism of "alright"—an illustration of the effect of vice "seen too oft."

So far as "Half in Earnest" is a protest against the tendency to exalt freedom above the virtues, it is excellent. The thoughtful may read it "to edification"; but for the thoughtless—we doubt.

## "GOING SOME"

A GAY little "romance of strenuous affection" is "Going Some," by Rex Beach (Harper & Bros., $1.25). The hero, who has boasted of the athletic prowess he does not possess, finds himself in a worse plight than did his prototype, Mr. Winkle. How he and his trainer become more and more deeply involved, but are extricated at last from their difficult position, makes an amusing story which just misses being very good indeed. As it is, it is almost too absurd to be as funny as it might have been made, had the author used a little more restraint, holding back his comedy from slipping into farce, and enabling us to fancy the situations as within the bounds of possibility. Yet it will pleasantly fill any hour in which one finds himself very much on his own hands.

## "HOUSING REFORM"

IN the foreword Robert W. de Forest has written for Lawrence Veiller's "Housing Reform," published by the Charities Publication Committee for the Russell Sage Foundation ($1.25), he speaks of the author as the person most competent, by knowledge and experience, to prescribe preventives of housing evils and remedies for those now existing, Mr. Veiller having made a lifelong study of the problem while employed as a settlement worker in New York, and in connection with the Charity Organization's Tenement House Committee, the State Tenement House Commission of 1900, and the Tenement Department of New York City. The statements of a man of such experience are, of course, authoritative, and deserving of careful consideration. Mr. Veiller's work concerns itself for the most part with this city. No other American city, he says, need have a tenement house problem; but New York has one that presents very grave difficulties. Speaking of the conditions here, which, he says, are without parallel in the civilized world, he remarks:

> In no city of Europe, not in Naples, nor in Rome, neither in London nor in Paris, not in Constantinople nor in St. Petersburg, not in ancient Edinburgh nor modern Glasgow, not in heathen Canton nor Bombay, are to be found such conditions as prevail in modern, enlightened, twentieth century, Christian New York. In no other city is the mass of the working population housed as it is in New York, in tall tenement houses, extending up into the air fifty or sixty feet, and stretching for miles in every direction as far as the eye can reach. In no other city are there such appalling conditions with regard to lack of light and air in the homes of the poor. In no other city is there so great congestion and overcrowding. In no other city do the poor so suffer from excessive rents; in no other city are the conditions of city life so complex. Nowhere are the evils of modern life so varied, nowhere are the problems so difficult of solution.

We are paying the penalty for sixty years of neglect, we are told, neglect "to anticipate the city's development and to provide safeguards against evil tendencies," neglect "to recognize and remedy evils long existent," neglect, in our efforts at amelioration, "to keep pace with the new evils fast developing." We have gone backward rather than forward. It is Mr. Veiller's conviction that housing conditions in New York to-day are worse than they were sixty years ago.

The specifications brought forward to sustain this indictment are convincing. We regret that Mr. Veiller is unable to tell us that we may expect better things in the near future. If we read his mind aright, he does not venture beyond hope of reform; he has no clear vision of the future that satisfies his longings. The greatest obstacle in the way of a proper solution of the problem seems to be that there is no supreme authority with knowledge of what should be done and a determination to do it. It is regrettable we have not a body of competent, trustworthy, incorruptible men in New York empowered to take hold of our tenement house problem and solve it, providing always with strict regard to the rights of all concerned. It is pretty certain that until we are served in that way, we shall remain about as we are now.

## THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG

THE seventh volume of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), which has just been published, takes up a large number of interesting subjects, beginning with an article on "Liutprand" and closing with one on "Moralities." Altogether 610 topics are treated by 141 collaborators. Among the notable treatises are "Lutherans" (15 pages), written by Dr. Froböess, Director of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prussia, and Dr. Spaeth of the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia; "Methodists" (24 pages), by Dr. James M. Buckley; "Mennonites" (10 pages), by Prof. Cremer of the University of Greifswald and Dr. John Horsch; "The Lord's Supper" (17 pages), by Prof. Cremer and Prof. Reitschel of the University of Leipsic; "The Mass" (16 pages), by Profs. Kattenbusch and Drews of the University of Halle; "Missions to the Heathen" (28 pages), by Dr. Grundemann of Mörs and Dr. Warneck of Halle.

"Marriage," in its historical, ethical, ecclesiastical and religious aspects, is discussed by several eminent authorities. The moral and ethical aspects are considered by the late Prof. Gottschick of the University of Tübingen, while the ecclesiastical rulings are presented by Prof. Sehling of the University of Erlangen. Among the biographies of more than ordinary importance may be mentioned "Martin Luther" by Prof. Julius Koestlin, and "Philip Melanchton" by Prof. Otto Kirn of Leipsic. Other paragraphs relate to David Livingstone, John Locke, Robert McBurney, Dwight L. Moody, Dr. James McCosh, Bishop McCabe and Cardinal McCloskey. Only five more volumes remain to be published. If completed according to the original schedule, the twelve volumes of the work will contain about 6,000 pages, in which will be presented about 15,000 articles, written by over three hundred contributors.

## THE RURAL SCHOOL

AN earnest plea for the reorganization of the country school, full knowledge of what is already being done toward that end and an inspiring faith in the possibilities that lie before it, are all to be found in a volume on "The American Rural School, its Characteristics, its Future, and its Problems" (Macmillan Co. $1.25), by Harold Waldstein Foght, of Midland College, Atchison, Kansas. The book is intended for all people for whom the rural school is a matter of any consequence—and that, of course, in its large interpretation, means pretty nearly everbody in this whole country who feels himself, in the very least, to be his brother's keeper. And certainly one does not need to have a practical interest in school problems to find Professor Foght's earnest and informed discussion of the subject stimulating and valuable. He feels that the country school is one of the most important factors in the great problem, which many think the greatest this nation is facing, of how to keep young energy and young intelligence contented with agricultural life. He believes the country school must be reorganized and developed in such a way as will make it an expression of rural life, its curriculum a more practical training for that life and its ideals an inspiration toward country rather than city living. Most of his pages are taken up with suggestions, outlines, detailed accounts of the practical methods by which these results can be obtained, with the history of successful efforts of such sort in our own and other countries.

## WHITHER BOUND?

THE quo vadis of human thought and action is the idea upon which James I. Vance throws most stress in his "Tendency: The Effect of Trend and Drift in the Development of Life" (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.25). Dr. Vance, who is pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J., has had the experience of much work among young men, and is known by his half-dozen or more volumes upon the building of character and the influences, within and without, which go toward the making and the unmaking of manhood. The present book is a series of discussions of the formative influences and the mental attitudes which aid in the construction of Christian character. They are practical discussions, which not only endeavor to inculcate noble ideals, but show understanding of the temptations of young men and sympathy with their needs. He thinks it of the greatest moment for the young man to keep constantly in mind the direction in which he is facing, toward what end any given act or train of thought will carry him. "We live with our faces toward destiny," he says, and what that destiny is to be is determined by the direction in which we set our faces. The making of the future world is man's business * * * and the kind of world he will make will depend upon the kind of man he becomes."

## A BOOK OF PROVERBS

AN attractive addition to Crowell's Handy Information Series (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) is the "Handy Book of Proverbs," compiled and edited by Joseph Walker. It contains a great number of interesting and useful proverbs and there are not many of that kind current upon which Mr. Walker has failed to lay his hands. An excellent feature of the book is that its contents are arranged alphabetically by subjects; some observations about absence lead off and some about youth come at the end. The author or source of nearly all the proverbs is indicated by numbers referring to a list at front of the book.

## "JUST HORSES"

"JUST HORSES," by Sewell Ford (Mitchell Kennerley, $1), is a companion volume to "Horses Nine," by the same author. The book consists of seven tales showing an intimate knowledge of horse life and told with spirit. They have humor and that pathos which seems inseparable from all narratives in which animals are the dramatis personæ. The author wisely avoids as much as possible the usual anthropomorphic treatment of his subject. He has written a book to be enjoyed by all lovers of the horse.

# "EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY"

## A Glance at the Fifty-three Volumes of Literary Classics Just Added to the List

WHEN Mr. Dent of London brought out four years ago his first instalment of fifty volumes in a projected series of books to be known as Everyman's Library, the venture was viewed by many as being somewhat in the nature of a challenge to the literary taste of the generality of readers, and its success was by no means certain. Outside the mass of cheap publications, current fiction, and books whose excuse for existing at all rested on their "timeliness," was there a popular demand for reprints of the classics of literature? Mr. Dent, who is gifted with an inflexible and delightful optimism in such matters, believed that there was; and the result seems to have proved the inerrancy of his judgment in this particular in a way that must be extremely gratifying to a publisher who risks his capital on the belief that the public wants a really good, rather than a merely sensational thing.

It is scarcely too much to say, now that the first four years of experiment have gone by, that Everyman's Library has become a recognized institution in the literature of the day. Its first fifty volumes, bringing within the reach of the slenderest purses books which have delighted past generations of readers—books whose wisdom, imagination and art are inextricably entwined in much that is best of the literature and life of to-day—have been followed by further instalments, until the present 53 (E. P. Dutton & Co., leather, 70 cts.; embossed cloth, 35 cts.,) bring up the library to the impressive figure of 453 volumes.

As each of these instalments makes its appearance, and the lover of books hails one long-desired friend after another in its inspiring list of titles, there is a growing feeling of surprise at the seemingly inexhaustible fund of literary wealth; the world's true Fountain of Immortal Youth, upon which the publishers are drawing in the fulfillment of their original design to complete the library in 1,000 volumes. The plan, as it is being worked out, arouses the interest—and at times, possibly, the ire—of the literary critic. One thousand books, worthy to be rated as classics, or at all events of enduring importance in the world's intellectual progress, and of a sufficiently wide appeal to claim a place in every man's library—naturally, the successful accomplishment of these conditions must tax the ability of the wisest purveyor of popular literature, who knows beforehand that there was never yet a list of "best books," of the many lists proposed from time to time, which met the unqualified approval of even a score of readers. The excellence in the mere externals of a book—the paper, type, binding and general appearance—is generally admitted to be of a very high order in the case of these volumes of Everyman. For the price at which they are published it is doubtful whether anything better, whether anything so good, in the way of neatness and comfort in reading has been offered to the public. The classics have been provided here with an appropriate dress. The question remains: Does this dress clothe the veritable classics?

In this Spring's installment of fifty-three new volumes of Everyman's Library, to give a necessarily fleeting glance at this array of treasures, with this question in mind, few would cavil at the presence of those delightful three volumes of ancient gossip, anecdote and erudition, first "Englished" in the days of Shakespeare, and furnishing that prince of assimilators with so much of the metal which he minted into the pure gold of his verse—Plutarch's "Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans." Then, there are two volumes of Herodotus, "Father of History," whose marvelous descriptions, power of analysis, and fund of story still impart to his pages a racy interest and inspiration that is undying. Appropriately with these is a volume containing the "Moral Discourses" of the Stoic philosopher, Epictetus, the slave of a Roman millionaire, whose sturdy wisdom enlarged and modernized the teachings of Plato, his master.

Among the essayists is Montaigne (three volumes, with an introduction by A. R. Waller, M. A.), first in that art of charming as well as vigorous writing which subsequently found such memorable development in Francis Bacon, Addison, Steele, Lamb, and our own Emerson. It is noteworthy, also, that the Everyman translation of this old French philosopher is the one made by John Florio in the sixteenth century, a translation which was not without its influence among the mighty writers of the days of Elizabeth, and retains, perhaps more than any other, much of the strength and easy grace of the original. In the same department is a volume of Macaulay's "Miscellaneous Essays, and the Lays of Ancient Rome," forming the seventh and last volume of the Everyman set of the works of the great Victorian essayist and historian; and a volume of Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Comic Writers, and Miscellaneous Essays"—a critic of whom Stevenson said, "We are mighty fine fellows, but we cannot write like William Hazlitt."

Finally, among these essayists it is especially gratifying to find a volume from our own George William Curtis, containing the latter's "Prue and I" and "Lotus-Eating." The first of these, comprising in all some seven papers, supposed to have been written by a snuffy old man "in a white tie," who "kept books in the daytime and who was kept by books at night," is a masterpiece in the art of essay writing, and reveals, in such chapters as "Titbottom's Spectacles" and "A Cruise in the Flying Dutchman," flights of imagination and touches of a lofty idealism that remind one of the "pure serene" of Emerson, and are not excelled, in homely human interest, by Addison at his best. These essays first appeared in Putnam's Magazine, more than half a century ago, and it is possible that their author's subsequent fame in an entirely different field, as a writer and speaker on public affairs, has withheld from them the commanding position in the popular favor today to which they are unquestionably entitled as expressions of literary art. Their publication in Everyman's Library is thus particularly welcome at this time. The "Lotus-Eating," in the same volume, written before "Prue and I," and appearing originally as a series of letters in The New York Tribune, is an entertaining account of the author's sojourns in the popular American Summer resorts of the day, having to-day a sort of retrospective interest, in addition to the intrinsic worth that belongs to them, as it belongs to everything from Mr. Curtis's pen.

Two titles represent the present additions to Everyman's Library in poetry and the drama; Goldsmith's "Poems and Plays," with an introduction by Austin Dobson, and Spenser's "Faerie Queene," in two volumes, with an introduction by Prof. J. W. Hales.

In fiction there are eighteen new volumes, four of which complete the Everyman edition of Dickens in twenty-two volumes. Then there is another volume of Balzac to add to those already printed, "Catherine de Medicis," with an introduction by Prof. Saintsbury, and two more of Dumas, "The Forty-Five" and "Chicot the Jester." Victor Hugo is here in a volume containing "Notre Dame de Paris," "the greatest of all tragic romances," as Swinburne calls it in his characteristically enthusiastic introduction; and here are Daudet's "Tartarin of Tarascon" and "Tartarin on the Alps"; Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun," with an introduction by the late Sir Leslie Stephen; Thackeray's "Pendennis," in two volumes, with an introduction by Walter Jerrold, and Charlotte Brontë's "The Professor," with an introduction by May Sinclair.

Less known than these, perhaps, there is Maria Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent" and "The Absentee"; the first, a little masterpiece of Irish life in the eighteenth century, inimitable in its touches of wit and pathos, and the second, although a trifle more didactic, possibly, than hits the modern taste in such things, full of imperishable sketches of Irish character and pervaded with that lively humor which forms so distinguishing, as it is so natural, a feature of Miss Edgeworth's art. To know Ireland as it was in the intimate life of its people a century or more ago, one cannot do better than read these Edgeworth tales, just as to know the quiet country life of England fifty years ago one should read Trollope. Scottish country life of a little later period than that found in Miss Edgeworth's pages is portrayed in John Galt's "Annals of the Past" and "The Ayrshire Legatees," while colonial life finds its portrayal in Henry Kingsley's "The Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn." Finally, there is a volume from the French Fenimore Cooper, Gustave Aimard's "The Indian Scout: A Story of the Aztec City," and the famous historical narrative and portraitures of Harrison Ainsworth in "The Tower of London."

Pure romance is represented by a two-volume edition of Le Sage's immortal story of Spain, "The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane," with an introduction by Anatole Le Braz, and a translation by the late Dr. Sebastian Evans of the anonymous old French legends, the probable basis for much of the "Mabinogion" and Mallory's "Morte d'Arthur," and known as "The High History of the Holy Graal."

In the department of history the present instalment of Everyman is especially commendable, since it contains the first three volumes of a projected six-volume edition of Gibbon's monumental "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," edited, with an introduction and notes, by Oliphant Smeaton and preceded by a preliminary volume, Merivale's "History of Rome." The average reader who takes up the classic pages of Gibbon loses much of his enjoyment in their perusal through his unfamiliarity with Roman history prior to the period covered by "the greatest of English historians." Merivale wrote his history, however, with Gibbon in view, and thus the reader of Everyman, combining these two histories, is able to trace the fortunes of Rome from the founding of the city in 753 B. C. to the fall of Constantinople in 1453 A. D. In the same department there is also the authoritative "History of Bohemia," by Count Lutzow, which was prepared from the original records and first published in 1899.

Those who are fond of books of travel will extend a special welcome at this time to John Franklin's "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1819-22," which gains in interest in this edition by the introductory appreciation from the pen of Capt. R. F. Scott; while others will surely enjoy that favorite of Charles Darwin's, Bates's "Naturalist on the Amazons." Besides these works there is a compact little volume of reference, compiled for Everyman by John W. Cousin, "A Dictionary of English Literature Brought Down to the Present Time, Including Living Authors of Repute." There are three notable contributions to the Young People's Department: that old favorite, "Swiss Family Robinson," with illustrations by Folkhard; the Swiss classic "Heidi," by Johanna Spyri, with illustrations by Lizzie Lawson and the modern child's saga of Norway, Harriet Martineau's "Feats on the Fjords." In philosophy and theology there are "The First and Second Prayer-Book of King Edward VI," and the famous epics of India, "The Ramayana and the Mahabharata." Another book which will appeal to those who are interested in India is Capt. Trotter's life of "Hodson of Hodson's Horse"; while the student of American literature will welcome a complete edition of the now famous "John Woolman's Journal, and Other Papers," beloved of Lamb. Finally, there is a two-volume edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," an edition which will attract the modern student none the less for containing a critical essay by Prof. Seligman of Columbia University.

Altogether, one finds in these volumes of Everyman's Library something of what one finds in the world of men and women. There are old friends among them whom one loves to greet because they are old friends, and there are also those whose sterling worth gives promise of ripening into new and ever-widening bonds of friendship. And it is a pleasure to welcome them in a garb that seems to insure their permanent comradeship with us.

## RADIO-ACTIVITY

DR. J. JOLY, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, presents a new volume on Radio-activity and Geology (D. Van Nostrand Co., $3)—a valuable addition to this new field of science, interesting not only to geologists, but to any student of radio-activity. Prof. Joly is a pioneer in this field, and has contributed much about it to the scientific press. The present volume is an amplification of a presidential address delivered by the author before the British Association in Dublin in 1908. He advances some very original theories as to earth structure, which he states are admittedly speculative. One is convinced, however, upon reading the text, how strongly he has proved his theories; for the most painstaking care has been used to gather samples, to make duplicate tests upon them and to consider all possible sources of error likely to affect conclusions. The book covers an interesting range of topics besides the theory of radio-activity; such as the radium in the earth's subsurface materials, in mountain structure, in the exterior and the interior of the earth, and in the atmosphere. The instability of the earth's crust and of the ocean floor receive attention. One chapter is devoted to uranium and the age of the earth. The author's method of treatment is clear, and his physical conceptions of radio-active transformations excellent. The book contains a number of tables, a few illustrations and many references to original research carried on by other authors. An appendix gives some useful reference data. The volume may be highly recommended. There is very little in the book that the average reader cannot understand.

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# VIEWS OF READERS

## Nietzsche's Philosophy and Dr. Jacobs

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

A debt of gratitude is owing to the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for giving to its readers so sane, just and profound a criticism of the writings of Nietzsche as that contributed by Dr. Joseph Jacobs. It is to be hoped that it will fall under the eyes of many who may have been influenced and misled by the brilliant superficialities, on this subject, of such critics as Mr. Huneker, Mr. Chesterton, and others. Even Dr. Saleeby, in his magnificent "Parenthood and Race Culture," has the same unthinking kind of fling at a thinker and teacher whose psychology in reality underlies all such practical philosophy as his own.

Such facile and complacent judgments of one who has become a dominant influence almost throughout cultivated Europe may prove the greatest obstacle in America to that honest consideration of his interpretation of life which, as Dr. Jacobs suggested, we need to clarify our own peculiar point of view. Who knows, indeed, but it may even become a saving influence? At any rate, let us, before pronouncing snap judgments, be convinced that we have mastered Nietzsche's "consistent attitude toward * * * the deepest problems of life," which Dr. Jacobs affirms.

Dr. Jacobs says that Nietzsche's work is the extension of Darwinism to the domain of morality, the "application of the doctrine of evolution to the main concepts of ethics." Obviously Nietzsche could not have been without Darwin; yet he hates Darwin and practically repudiates his system of thought. "You accept," he says, "the mediocre Reason of this English joker for 'Philosophy,' and thus set him next to Goethe! Lèse majesté such purpose is—majesty of genius!" How can these contradictory facts be reconciled? The answer seems to be that while Nietzsche, along with the rest of the world, has accepted in the main the physical laws which Darwin brought to light, he will not accept the interpretation of life which the scientists, particularly Spencer, have erected upon these laws. The essence of his thought is different from the essence of theirs. The progress of mankind, according to them, has been due only to the unconscious processes of natural selection and reaction upon more favorable environments. To Nietzsche, ever the individualist, any progress which has been real has been due to the conscious projection of the mind into new realms of being; the representative, rather than the presentative, has ruled; imagination and the mind's idealism have been the creative forces. Because the physiological basis of mental and spiritual life has been so emphatically taught by Nietzsche we have missed this point, as a rule. But it is a salient doctrine and makes him the unique teacher that he is.

This explanation seems to me to find further confirmation in the fact that Nietzsche has formulated no method for the production of Superman. I believe Dr. Jacobs to be in error when he attributes to Nietzsche any thought that a law external to themselves can ever control the union of men and women. Nietzsche demands of man that he be "four-square in body and in mind" before he dare become a parent, but that parenthood should result from any other suggestion or force than the spontaneous, "fatal" attraction between two self-conscious indivjduals, I cannot find the slightest hint. It is certainly not in "Zarathustra," which, as Dr. Jacobs admits, is the highest expression of Nietzsche's doctrine of the Superman.

This biological and philosophical doctrine thus finding expression in Nietzsche's interpretation of the whole of life and in his religion of the Superman is, it seems to me, the particular characteristic which makes his thought unique, gives him the spirit of prophecy and constitutes his doctrine a safeguard against all the padded, mechanical social programmes of the day.

Dr. Jacobs has rejected the glib assertion of other critics that Nietzsche's "Will to Power" is but a "juggling" of Schopenhauer's "Will to Live"; but I think that the difference between the two might be still more emphasized. Nietzsche is intense in his hatred of metaphysical conceptions, and I think that none, unless it be the doctrine of recurrence, can be proved against him. But Schopenhauer admits that his "Will to Live" is a metaphysical concept: "No thoughtful man can have any doubt * * * that [such] freedom is to be sought, not anywhere in nature, but outside of it. The only freedom that exists is of a metaphysical character. * * * The will [therefore] must be self-existent; it must possess a-se-ity." Nietzsche's "Will to Power," on the contrary, is the principle which he finds everywhere working for stronger life as his mind searches the reasons, the symbols, the concepts which man has sophistically given in explanation of his conduct, and reduces them to their original emotional form. The difference, surely, is an essential one.

Again, I would not agree with the view that Nietzsche parted with Wagner because "Parsifal" proved that the Apollonian instinct had come to prevail in the composer over the Dionysian, far removed as this theory is from the shallow popular one, that personal feeling had something to do with the rupture. It was, on the contrary, because the early Dionysian impulses of Wagner had not embodied themselves in organic forms, because the constructive intellectual principle which a sincere mind would have introduced had not brought them into a unity, that Nietzsche revolted from his old-time allegiance. For above both the Apollonian tendency and the Dionysian impulse, Nietzsche ranks the architectronic need: "The actor, the mime, the dancer, the musician, and the lyric poet are fundamentally akin in their instincts and one in their essence, but they have gradually specialized and separated from each other—till, indeed, they are in contradiction. * * * The architect represents neither a Dionysian nor an Apollonian condition; here it is the great act of will, the will which removes mountains, ecstasy of strong will that is desirous of art." "Wagner was unable to cut out of the block," "there was never such a mortal hatred of knowledge"; he has no capacity for "creating organically." Our organization is as beautiful to Nietzsche as system is hateful. In the one he finds life efficiently directed to conscious higher ends; in the other, in place of life, only a formulation of emasculated conceptions.

Dr. Jacobs does not find the doctrine of recurrence as great an absurdity as it appears to most critics. He admits that it can find confirmation at least in the scientific imagination. It is also true that it is entirely congenial to Eastern thought, progress toward a perfect static state being to these thinkers sheer nonsense. The doctrine, however, is an anomaly in Nietzsche's philosophy: "Let your conceiving go no further than your creative will." That is, formulate no conception which must lie outside the scope of the laws that you know and which is not prompted by your creative impulse. It is scarcely conceivable, therefore, that Nietzsche could have propounded this doctrine because a metaphysical necessity not contradictory to scientific imaginings took hold of him. According to his strongest tastes and aversions, he should have left ultimate explanations alone. But the thought of recurrence seized and gripped him, and finally he yielded to its power.

It is true that the struggle was a severe one and cost him intense pain. Both his own account and the testimony of his friends prove this. Yet, is it not possible that something deeper than the agonized thought of living again through his sufferings was the real prompting impulse of the belief? There is no such paean of praise in modern literature as the hymn to life and eternity in "Zarathustra."

It has seemed to me that this doctrine might be the unconscious compromise between Nietzsche's biological philosophy, which, together with his hatred of that egotism which clings to life merely for the sake of living, demanded individual extinction, and that invincible love and adoration of progressive life which made annihilation intolerable to him.

This explication would at least allow the doctrine a consistent place in Nietzsche's scheme of thought, inasmuch as it might be said to grow out of a higher need of the personal nature. But on the best hypothesis it is a hard saying; the one teaching which, taken at its face value, seems to be at variance with the fundamental principle of Nietzsche's philosophy.

E. S. H.

East Orange, N. J., May 11.

## Miss Coolbrith and Miss Talbot

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

For one so evidently concerned with the fitness and exactness of words as Mr. I. Henry Howe, to use the drastic term "almost a sacrilege" in connection with Miss Ethel Talbot's fine verses written as a commentary on Miss Ina Coolbrith's famous poem, seems, I may say, almost an inconsistency—and an extreme one.

No one acquainted with the best and most significant work of the younger British poets would have fallen into the error of classifying the work of this true poet with that of "minor versifiers or newspaper verse writers," nor denied to her the attribute of a great, uncommon gift. The relative merit or demerit of the two poems was not the question at issue, for the comparison of poems or poets is a futile game, fit only for persons who nurse the baneful habit of decrying the rose for not being a lily. In this case of "When the Grass Shall Cover Me" and "Give Love To-day" it was merely a matter of difference in sentiment and not in degree of poetic worth.

Miss Coolbrith is a dear friend of mine, and her work is the product of a rare genius which it has always delighted me to honor and extol. But none the less may it be said that Ethel Talbot indubitably occupies a premier place among the woman poets of the new generation in England, and since Mr. Howe avows himself susceptible to the charm and glamour of real poetry, I promise him a distinct treat if he can bring himself to pay some passing attention to it. As for his remark that "There are not half a dozen real poets now writing in America"—that, I fear, reveals a lack of acquaintance with the poets of his own land almost as great as his unfamiliarity with those of present-day England.

HERMAN SCHEFFAUER.

University Settlement, New York, May 22.

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

I enjoyed Miss Talbot's poem as given in your issue of May 14. It has a charm of its own, even if it lacks the insistent beauty of Miss Coolbrith's verse. But why consider one as a pendant to the other? Each is an interpretation of a mood that belongs not alone to its creator, but is as old as the human soul.

FLORA E. STEVENS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.

## Mr. Roosevelt's Addresses

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

Your editorial of May 14th on "Mr. Roosevelt's Addresses" must have caused many readers—as it did me—to gasp with surprise at your unqualified and fulsome praise of those addresses. I may be too critical or too exacting in my estimates of literary work, but after re-reading Mr. Roosevelt's addresses, in order to be fair and sure, I cannot possibly agree with your opinion that "there are phases of these compositions which invite contemplation in the world of letters, and of pretty strict letters at that." Then you swallow the whole, hook and line, by asserting, "without qualification, that they will be found to disclose a gift for writing that serves the author's purpose, conveys his thought, fits his subject, and expresses his personality, that any professional might well be proud and happy to possess."

Of course, it is not usually very pleasant or desirable to criticise the work or writing of the ex-President, who is ever "doing something"; but his addresses should be judged solely by their worth, and we should not be blind to their faults. The honest literary critic does not "play" any favorite. Aside from the many writers and novelists whom Mr. Roosevelt has counted as his friends and panegyrists, the literary editor should certainly not be thrown off his guard and praise mediocre addresses "without qualification," unless he gives at the same time admitted reasons for his opinions

Take the Berlin address, which, like all the others, was, in newspaper phrase, "released" by Mr. Roosevelt's press-agent at the proper time. What did others think of it? According to the Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, and printed in the American papers on May 14, "the silence of the Berlin newspapers on Col. Roosevelt's university lecture causes widespread comment, all ignoring the subject." The leading editorial in a New York daily of May 25, referring to the Roosevelt addresses, said: "When Mr. Roosevelt discussed 'The World Movement' at Berlin he was talking about something that Berlin knew more about than he did. It was the lecture of an amateur."

In your praise of Mr. Roosevelt's address "without qualification" you refer to his gift for writing as something "that any professional might well be proud and happy to possess." I do not undertake to say, but there seems to me to be a little irony in your statement. While I admit Mr. Roosevelt has a certain "gift of writing"—that is to say, a certain fatal facility in writing on so many different things—I do not think the professional writer of literary skill and style need envy him at all.

But let it be said Mr. Roosevelt is a professional. He has been writing and writing for nearly thirty years. He graduated in 1880, and the very next year, or in 1881, he published his book on the "Naval War of 1812." Two years later, in 1883, he issued his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman." His writings were collected into eight volumes in 1902. Surely Mr. Roosevelt, after practicing at the art of writing all these years should not only be expert, but know a great deal about it. And yet his lack of style is such that from his voluminous writings few of his sayings are ever quoted for their choice expression or happy thought. It is in this way that literary people and posterity judge of the writings of men and women. In other ways Mr. Roosevelt himself has helped to define his status in what you call "the ranks of men of letters."

LOUIS JAMES.

New York, May 20.

## The Status of Irish Peers

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

In to-day's review of "Second Chambers," by J. A. R. Marriot, you say: "Any Irish peer not thus designated is privileged to stand for election to the lower house in any constituency." Irish peers who are not peers of the United Kingdom, or who are not representative peers, cannot stand for constituencies in Ireland, but they can and do stand for constituencies in England. Viscount Castlereagh, who represents Oxford, is a case in point, or Lord Curzon of Kedleston, before he was elected a representative Irish peer.

This may sound strange, and one would say it worked a grievious wrong to Irish peers who are patriotic and are willing to serve their country, like Lords Castletown and Emly, but the Act of Union is to blame, and the ancestors of the great majority of the Irish peers voted for the infamous bill.

L. QUINLAN.

New York, May 28.

## "A Masterly Translation"

*New York Times Saturday Review of Books:*

It may interest some of your readers to know that Mr. Hardinge's translations from the Greek Anthology, which were so justly praised in your issue of May 28, may be found in the volume of Selections from the Anthology made by Graham R. Tomson and included in the Canterbury Poets series by Walter Scott, the English publisher. This little volume, which can be got almost anywhere for a small price, contains twenty or thirty of Mr. Hardinge's translations.

LOUIS V. LEDOUX.

New York, June 1.

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GHOSTS.

The Summer Reading Number of The New York Times, June 12, will contain an article by Benjamin De Casseres, discussing Ibsen's and Lafcadio Hearn's theories about ghostly visitants. Other features of The Summer Reading Number include a list of one hundred books suitable for vacation reading, with explanatory notes, essays and reviews of latest publications, art and literary gossip. The best literary review of the season.

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# NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

## More "Recollections" of Lord Byron—Fiction for the Summer—Some Handbooks for Nature Lovers

### Problems of Democracy

AMONG the publications promised for the month by G. P. Putnam's Sons are two books, taking up certain political questions of the day, which bid fair to occupy more or less authoritative positions in their respective fields. One of these is "The Future of Trade Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy," by ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. The lectures delivered by Dr. Eliot under the Larwill Foundation at Kenyon College present an analysis of one of the pressing industrial problems of the hour. The book contains a statement of the author's views on the subjects treated and suggests a solution, based on existing data, of what many consider a dangerous antagonism between two leading factors in the Nation's industrial life.

The other book is by Judge A. Van Wagenen of Iowa on "The Government Ownership of Railways." In this work the author notes that more and more mileage is being added to the railway systems owned by the various Governments of Europe and South America. He argues from a purely individualistic standpoint as to the course to be pursued in this country with regard to the railroads, and maintains that the Government ownership of the latter would encourage competition in the manufacturing industries, insure fair treatment for all, and thus avert a possible culmination in Socialism.

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A new volume of essays by A. C. Benson, author of "From a College Window," etc., is being published by the Putnams. It bears the title "The Silent Isle," and treats everyday matters in the easy manner that has grown familiar to the readers of this popular essayist. Another book, published this week, is "Hygiene and Morality," by Lavinia L. Dock, author of "Materia Medica." The present volume, intended primarily for nurses, is said to make a general appeal as well. It treats of a subject hitherto generally confined to masculine writers, and takes up various features of the social evil in a practical way and from a woman's point of view.

Two books of a religious nature, shortly to be published by the Putnams, are "The Unexplored Self: An Introduction to Christian Doctrine," by the Rev. George R. Montgomery, Ph. D., Assistant Minister at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York; and "Protestant Modernism," by David C. Torrey. In the latter the author aims to show that the application of a scientific method to the problems of theology may lead to a deep religious faith—deeper because of its basis of logical conviction. Dr. Montgomery maintains that the certainty of faith is found in individual experience, and states the doctrines of Christianity, not as dogmas, but "as matters of direct importance and belief."

A novel called "The Cave Woman," by Viola Burhans, will be published this month by Henry Holt & Co. Not a story of a prehistoric "cave-dweller," the romance "begins and ends," we are told, "literally in a cave—and in one so dark that the hero cannot distinguish so much as an eyelash of the woman who is his companion, and who refuses to disclose her identity. He is given permission, however, to search for her at her stopping place, a fashionable hotel."

Another book promised by the Holts for June is Helen R. Albee's "Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens." The volume is illustrated by photographs and relates the author's experience, with practical suggestions for the reader who owns a garden, "in assembling within a limited area the choice varieties of hardy shrubs, annuals and perennials, so arranged as to give a succession of bloom of pure color in each bed."

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### The West in Biography

Under the editorship of Prof. Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois the Appletons plan to publish a number of volumes in which the history of the development of the West will be told in biography. Among the books in preparation are a volume on George Rogers Clark, on William Henry Harrison, on John Charles Frémont and on Charles Michel de Langlade. In each case, it is said, these books will be written from a careful study of available and original sources.

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During the month the Appletons will publish a work by Dr. Roland G. Usher, Instructor in History in Washington University, St. Louis, on "The Reconstruction of the English Church." The book is the result of eight years of study and original research, the author having visited for this purpose such sources of information as the British Museum, the Public Records Office, the Jesuit archives at Stonyhurst College, etc. It embraces the political, constitutional, legal, and administrative history of the English Church, and also of the Puritans and the Catholics, from 1583 to 1610. It is said to demonstrate that the English Reformation, viewed from the standpoint of the Church and not of the State, was not finished by the work of Henry VIII or of Elizabeth, but by the codification of the Constitution in the Canons of 1604. The book contains three elaborate maps aiming to show the relative population in England in 1603 of the Puritans, Catholics, and English Churchmen.

"Ailsa Paige," by Robert W. Chambers, will be published in the Fall by the Appletons after its serial appearance this Summer. The scene of the novel is laid in New York and Brooklyn at the beginning of the war between the States, and gives pictures of the mustering of the Northern troops as well as glimpses of action taking place at the front.

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### An Authority on Reptiles

"Reptiles of the World," by Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of Reptiles of the New York Zoölogical Park, etc., will be published this month by Sturgis & Walton Co. in a large octavo volume containing nearly two hundred illustrations, of which ninety-one are full-page plates, the frontispiece being in color. The information offered is for scientists, teachers of natural history, curators, and all students of herpetology. A feature said to be unique in works of this kind is to be found in the descriptions of the poisonous reptiles of the world. There is also detailed information, of economic value to the farmer, as to the practicability of alligator farming, etc.

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A new and revised edition, with an appendix, of May Whiton Calkins's "A First Book in Psychology," is published this week by the Macmillan Co. W. R. Boyce Gibson, the critic and translator of Rudolf Eucken, writes in Mind: "In the present welter of psychological method, Miss Calkins's book should prove of real assistance for those who are seeking a secure footing and safe guidance. It is eminently lucid, precise and suggestive, and can be most cordially and earnestly recommended."

Besides this book on psychology, and the new Herrick novel, "A Life for a Life," the Macmillans are publishing this week "Elements of United States History," by Edward Channing; "Writings on American History, 1908," a complete bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history, compiled by Grace G. Griffin; "British Floral Decoration," by R. F. Felton, florist to King Edward and many courts of Europe, with twelve full-page illustrations in color and sixteen in black and white; "The Alps," by Sir Martin Conway, with twenty-four full-page illustrations; "The Motor Routes of France," by Gordon Home, with thirty-two full-page illustrations and sixty-three maps and plans; "A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt," by Arthur E. P. Weigall, and "Totemism and Exogamy," in four volumes, by Dr. R. G. Frazer. There are also new editions of "The Book of the Rose," by the Rev. A. Foster Meilliar, and a "Dictionary of Political Economy," in three volumes, edited by Sir Robert H. I. Palgrave.

Some time ago it was announced that the sequel to James Lane Allen's "Bride of the Mistletoe" would be published this Summer by the Macmillans under the title "A Brood of the Eagle." The title of the book is now given out as "The Doctor's Christmas Eve."

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### Two Children's Classics

Two of the favorite English classics for children, Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies" and Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," have just been published in special illustrated editions by the Baker & Taylor Co. The Kingsley book contains four full-page color illustrations, eight other full-page drawings, and thirty-three pictures scattered through the text; while in the "Tales" are twenty-four full-page illustrations, fourteen of which are in color. The illustrator of the two books is George Soper.

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A volume edited by Ripley Hitchcock and entitled "Decisive Battles of America," has just been published by the Harpers. In a way it is a sequel to Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," and is linked to the latter by an introductory chapter in which is briefly sketched a history of the world from the fifteenth century to the beginning of America's colonial epoch. This week the Harpers are issuing new editions of "The Ramrodders," by Holman Day, and "Mary Cary," by Kate Langley Bosher.

The following new books are announced by the Broadway Publishing Co.: "The Eternal Fires," by Nancy Musselman Schoonmaker; "Brambles and Twigs of Song," by John A. Keane; "The Church and Men," by the Rev. W. H. Smith, LL. D.; "Footlight Rhymes," by Earle Remington Hines; "A Valid Religion for the Times," by the Rev. Parley B. Wormer; "Israel Lo Ammi," by Ida M. Nungasser; "The Winning Game," by Madge Macbeth; "Love in the Weaving," by Edith Hall Orthwein; "Romance of the 10,000 Islands," by A. E. Philips; "An Epic of Heaven," by Edward S. Creamer; "Dream Adventures of Little Bill," by Edmund K. Goldsborough, Jr.; "Confessions of Linda Poindexter," by Clara North Ruley; "Leaflets," by Louise Snow; "In the Land of To-morrow," by J. P. Cranke; "Veldt, the Lion Hunter," by James M. Reilly; "Poems of Truth, Love, and Power," by the Rev. James Lee Popham; "Alice Rayden," by Agnes Elnor Albert; "Dolls and Toy Balloons," by Floyd Jenkins, Donald McGraw and R. P. Darrow; "The Heiress of Cranham Hall," by Meredith Junior, and "The Pharisee and the Publican," by Edward Bosanketh.

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### Lord Broughton's Memoirs

The third and fourth volumes of "Recollections of a Long Life," by Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse), edited by his daughter, Lady Dorchester, with a Preface by Lord Rosebery, have just been published by the Scribners. The first two volumes, telling of Lord Broughton's travels on the Mediterranean and of his friendship with Lord Byron, were published last Fall. The new ones contain further reminiscences of society in London and other European capitals, and include an account of the last days of Lord Byron and of the transfer of his body from Missolonghi to London. They give also a history of the movements which led to the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act and the Reform Bill, and record many incidents and anecdotes of George IV, William IV, the Duke of Wellington, Canning, Peel, Sir James Graham, Lord and Lady Holland, and others of the leading people with whom Hobhouse came in contact. Both volumes are illustrated.

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Other importations just published by the Scribners are "Rock and Water Gardens, Their Making and Planting, with a Chapter on Wall Gardening," by the late F. W. Meyer, edited by E. P. Cook, editor of The Garden. This book contains fifty-five illustrations showing these gardens in various stages of construction, with diagrams of more minute operations. "Ideals and Principles of Church Reform," by the Rev. J. C. Barry, with an Introductory note by James Denny, discusses "what Christian efficiency means, what the Church has to do and what are the conditions of successfully doing it." "Instruments of the Modern Orchestra, and Early Records of the Precursors of the Violin Family," by Kathleen Schlesinger, is a work in two volumes, containing over 500 illustrations, intended as a handbook for the students and others who wish to be able to identify the instruments in an orchestra.

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### The Memorial Meredith

During the month the Scribners will add "The Egoist," in two volumes, to the twelve volumes already published in their Memorial Edition of the Works of George Meredith. No new volumes will be brought out during July and August, but in September four more will be published—"The Tragic Comedians," "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," "Diana of the Crossways" and "One of Our Conquerors."

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A new book of stories by Richard Harding Davis, entitled "Once Upon a Time," will be published early in August by the Scribners.

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A story of the time of King William III, entitled "The Girl Who Won," by Beth Ellis, author of "Barbara Winslow, Rebel," etc., will be published about the middle of the month by Dodd, Mead & Co. The hero is a captain in His Majesty's Guards, and the heroine an ardent Jacobite, a combination that fills the story with various intrigues and episodes of an adventurous character.

The same house will publish at the same time "An Illustrated Guide to Flowering Plants," by George T. Stevens, with 1,500 illustrations from drawings by the author. This is a handbook of the native flowering plants of the Middle Atlantic and New England States (excepting grasses and hedges), including not only the showy herbs, but also the trees, shrubs and weeds. Prof. Charles H. Peck says that "it comes nearer than any other botanical work known to me to being a satisfactory combination of scientific and popular features."

The Cassells are publishing this month a book by E. Keble Chatterton called "Steamships and their Story." It is a royal octavo, containing sixty-four full-page plates, giving the history, step by step, of the development of the steamboat from its inception one hundred years ago, to the giant ocean liner of the present day. Another work to be published at the same time gives a simple account of "Electrical Distributing Networks and Transmission Lines." It is by Prof. Alfred Hay, and contains over one hundred diagrams and illustrations.


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# QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

## Sketch of Gilbert Keith Chesterton and His Books—History of the Knights Templars and Similar Orders—Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden—"The Siller Croun" by Miss Susanna Blamire

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

CIRCLE.—Will you kindly tell me something of Gilbert K. Chesterton—what he has written and to what faith he belongs?

Gilbert Keith Chesterton, the son of Edward and Marie Louise (Grosjean) Chesterton, was born at Campden Hill, Kensington, in 1874; and married in 1901. He is the author of "The Wild Knight," "Defendant," "Greybeards at Play," "Twelve Types," "Browning," (Englishmen of Letters;) G. F. Watts; "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "The Club of Queer Trades," "Heretics," "Dickens," "The Man Who Was Thursday," "Orthodoxy," "All Things Considered," "Tremendous Trifles," and "George Bernard Shaw." He began reviewing art books for The Bookman and then for The Speaker. He has since been a contributor to various magazines, reviews, and newspapers. He ranks well as critic and author. We are informed that he is a Catholic.

R. X. BROOKLYN.—Can you tell me what authors to consult in order to find the history of the following organizations of military monks: The Knights Templars, the Knights Hospitallers, and the Teutonic Knights?

For the Knights Templars consult Addison's "Knights Templars, Secret Societies of the Middle Ages;" Froude's "Templars," and Schottmüller's "Der Untergang des Templar Ordens." For the Knights Hospitallers consult Vertot's "Histoire des Chevallers Hospitallers de St. Jean de Jerusalem," Boisegelin de Kerdu's "Ancient and Modern Malta," Lurking and Kemble's "Knights Hospitallers in England," Woodhouse's "Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages," Bedford's "Malta and the Knights Hospitallers," and Le Roulx's "Les Hospitaliers." For the Teutonic Knights consult Voight's "Geschichte des deutches Ritterordens." Steinbrecht's "Preussen zur Zeit der Landmeister" and Holzgräfe's "Der deutsche Ritterorden."

J. G. H.—Will you have the kindness to tell me if there is some kind of a fairly complete publication in the English, French, or Swedish languages of the life of Queen Christina of Sweden to be had? She was a daughter of the great Gustavus II. Adolphus, who was shot at Lutzen Nov. 16, 1632, while carrying on a war for the Protestant creed. On her father's death she succeeded him on the throne under a provisional government, assumed full control 1641, and reigned—I think—until 1654, when she abdicated in favor of her cousin, and shortly after embraced the Catholic faith and settled in Rome, where she eventually died, 1685.

Queen Christina died in 1689, not 1685. Consult Woodhead's Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden, (London, 1863). Dronning of Christina of Sverig by Friis; (Copenhagen, 1896); Bain's Christina, Queen of Sweden (London, 1890); Clarella's La Regina Christina di Svevia in Italia (1892); Fay's Königin Christine von Schweden, (Barmen, 1889), and Memoirs Concernant Christine Reine de Suède, by Arckenholz (Amsterdam, 1751.)

A. M. C.—May I ask through your columns for the publisher of the collection of songs containing one, a Scotch ballad:

An ye shall walk in silk attire.

I can recall that line only.

The song sought for by our correspondent is "The Siller Croun," by Susanna Blamire (1747-1794). Miss Blamire, who was a native of Cumberland and was known as the "Muse of Cumberland," was distinguished for her Scottish songs and poems. In 1842, long after her death, her poetical works were collected by Dr. Lansdale and were published in a small volume, with a memoir and notes by Patrick Maxwell.

The poem "The Siller Croun" is composed of six stanzas, as follows:

"And ye sall walk in silk attire,
And siller hae to spare,
Gin ye'll consent to be his bride,
Nor think o' Donald mair."

O, wha wad buy a silken goun
Wi' a puir broken heart?
Or what's to me a siller croun
Gin frae my love I part?

The mind whose meanest wish is pure
Far dearest is to me,
And ere I'm forced to break my faith
I'll lay me down an' dee.

For I hae vowed a virgin's vow
My lover's fate to share,
An' he has gi'en to me his heart,
And what can man do mair?

His mind and manners won my heart;
He grateful took the gift;
And did I wish to seek it back,
It wad be waur than theft.

The langest life can ne'er repay
The love he bears to me,
And ere I'm forced to break my faith,
I'll lay me down an' dee.

C. E. CRANFORD.—Can you tell me the value of the following book—it is the first edition and in good form: "Lady Byron Vindicated. A History of the Byron Controversy." By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

Its value is only nominal. In the Maier sale this and three other first editions of Mrs. Stowe's works brought, as one lot, only 75 cents.

H. A. ELLIS.—Can you tell me if the following books have any special value: First American edition of "Henry's Exposition" of the Old and New Testaments. In six volumes. Printed in 1828 by E. Barrington and G. D. Haswell, Philadelphia. Also a "History of the Bible." Size 1 by 2 inches, 1 inch thick. Published by Henry Benton in 1824 and illustrated.

Neither of these books has special value.

W. T. S.—I venture to ask you to tell me the value of "The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe, With Original Memoir." Illustrated by F. R. Pickersgill, R. A.; John Tenniel and others. New York: J. J. Redfield. MDCCCLVIII. It was printed by Richard Clay, London.

It has no special value.

H. P. F.—What is the value of Milton's "Joannis Miltoni Angli Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio," Londini, Typis Du Gardianis, Anno Domini, 1851," bound in vellum?

A copy brought $9 at the Short sale in this city in 1906.

M. S., Brooklyn.—Please let me know the author of "The District School as It Was," an old book in my possession. If possible, let me know where I can secure such a book, as some of the pages from my book are missing.

"The District School as It Was. By One Who Went to It," is by the Rev. Warren Burton, an American Unitarian minister, who was born at Wilton, N. H., in 1800, and died at Salem, Mass., in 1866. The work is long out of print. A copy of it might be found in a second-hand book store.

### Answers To Readers

J. C.—"B. H." will find the passage he desires in Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera." Volume I., Letter I., dated Jan. 1, 1871. There are a number of mistakes in his quotation.

Mrs. VAN NESS VAN LOAN.—In the Supplement of your paper of April 30 I noticed an inquiry for the lines which I am sending you:

Little Dame Crump, with her little hair broom,
One morning was sweeping her little bedroom,
When, casting her little gray eyes on the ground,
In a little sly corner a penny she found.

"Odds Bobs," cried the dame, while she started with surprise,
"How lucky I am! Bless my heart, what a prize!
To market I'll go and a pig I will buy,
And little John Gibbons shall make him a sty."

So she washed her face clean and put on her gown,
Locked up her house, and set off for the town,
Where to market she went and a bargain she made
For a little white pig, the penny she paid.

When she purchased the pig she was puzzled to know
How they both should go home if the pig wouldn't go.
So fearing that piggie might play her a trick,
She drove him along with a little crab stick.

Piggie ran till he came to the foot of a hill
Where a little bridge stood o'er the stream of a mill,
When he grunted and squealed and no further would go.
Oh, fie! little pig, to serve little dame so.

She went to the mill where she borrowed a sack,
And popped the pig in and put on her back.
Piggie cried to get out, but the little dame said
"If you won't go by fair means you then must be made."

She soon to the end of her journey was come,
And was mightily pleased when she got piggie home.
She carried him out to his nice little sty,
And made him a bed of clean straw, snug and dry.

With a handful of peas little pig she then fed,
Then put on her nightcap and jumped into bed.
Having first said her prayers she blew out her light,
And being quite tired, we'll bid her "Good-night."

This appeal was also answered by "A. D. S." Northeast, Penn.; "C. G. H.," New York; Mrs. Julian E. Baker, East Orange, N. J.; Alice T. Stokes, New York; Mary D. Tyson, Washington, D. C.; Mary B. Van Rensselaer, New York; L. C. Holmes, New York; "F. L. H.," Brooklyn; W. A. Carpenter, New York; "M. R. L.," Hartford, Conn., and "C. C. C." New York.

H. BARBARA WEED.—The lines asked for by R. Mishun in your issue of May 7 belong to an old song, the words of which were written by Hugh Conway, and the music by Milton Wellings. It is entitled "Some Day."

I know not when the day shall be,
I know not when our eyes may meet,
What welcome you will give to me,
Or will your words be sad or sweet;
It may not be till years have passed,
Till eyes are dim and tresses gray;
The world is wide, but, love, at last,
Our hands, our hearts, must meet some day.

CHORUS.

Some day, some day, some day I shall meet you,
Love, I know not when or how,
Love, I know not when or how.
Only this, only this, this, that once you loved me,
Only this, I love you now, I love you now,
I love you now.

I know not are you far or near,
Or are you dead, or that you live,
I know not who the blame should bear,
Or who should plead or who forgive;
But when we meet some day, some day,
Eyes clearer grown the truth may see,
And every cloud shall roll away
That darkens, love, 'twixt you and me.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Mrs. Robert C. Terry, Montowese, Conn.; A. E. Mann, N. Y.; Justine Bayard Erving, N. Y.; G. L. Van Syckle, Hackettstown, N. J.; Miss E. Chappelle, Brooklyn; "J. H. N." Brooklyn; Jennie A. Wright, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Anna L. Martin, New York; C. L. Haight, New York; Mrs. H. L. Phalon, New York; "G. E. C." Newark, N. J.; Harriett Dickinson, New York; Mary L. Merchant, Cooperstown, N. Y.; "A. J. J." Brooklyn; A. F. Tudor, Brooklyn; "V. V. C." Brooklyn; Mrs. R. Jones, Pittsburg, Penn., and Walter C. Green, Meadville, Penn.

HUGH F. R. FARRELL.—Mr. McCulloch, your inquirer of Saturday, May 14, can find the lines he wishes in John Boyle O'Reilly's poem, "In Bohemia." Inclosed is a copy which you may publish for the benefit of others who may wish to read this poem:

IN BOHEMIA.

I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land;
For only there are the values true,
And the laurels gathered in all men's view.
The prizes of traffic and state are won
By shrewdness or force or by deeds undone:
But fame is sweeter without the feud,
And the wise of Bohemia are never shrewd.
Here pilgrims stream with a faith sublime
From every class and clime and time,
Aspiring only to be enrolled
With the names that are writ in the book of gold;
And each bears in mind or hand
A palm of the dear Bohemian land.
The scholar first, with his book—a youth
Aflame with the glory of harvested truth;
A girl with a picture, a man with a play,
A boy with a wolf he has modeled in clay;
A smith with a marvelous hilt and sword,
A player, a king, a plowman, a lord—
And the player is king when the door is past.
The plowman is crowned, and the lord is last!

I'd rather fail in Bohemia than win in another land;
There are no titles inherited there,
No hoard or hope for the brainless heir;
No gilded dullard native born
To stare at his fellow with leaden scorn;
Bohemia has none but adopted sons;
Its limits, where Fancy's bright stream runs;
Its honors, not garnered for thrift or trade
But for beauty and truth men's souls have made.
To the empty heart in a jeweled breast
There is value, maybe, in a purchased crest;
But the thirsty of soul soon learn to know
The moistureless froth of the social show;
The vulgar sham of the pompous feast
Where the heaviest purse is the highest priest;
The organized charity, scrimped and iced,
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ;
The smile restrained, the respectable cant,
When a friend in need is a friend in want;
Where the only aim is to keep afloat,
And a brother may drown with a cry in his throat.
Oh, I long for the glow of a kindly heart and
the grasp of a friendly hand,
And, I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land.

Information about the poem has also been received from Gertrude A. Ford, New York, and John O'Keefe, Boston, Mass.

G. S. C.—Answering the inquiry of "W. C. O.," the title of the poem is "The Temptations of St. Anthony," by "T. H. S.," and may be found in Bentley's Miscellany, American edition, Vol. I., 1838. It has thirty-five stanzas. The one mentioned in THE REVIEW was incorrectly quoted. In the poem it reads:

The Devil was in the best humor that day
That ever his highness was in:
And that's why he sent out his imps to play,
And he furnished them torches to light their way,
Nor stinted them incense to burn as they may—
Sulphur, and pitch, and rosin.

The last stanza is as follows:

There are many devils that walk this world—
Devils large, and devils small;
Devils so meagre, and devils so stout;
Devils with horns, and devils without;
Sly devils that go with their tails upcurled,
Bold devils that carry them quite unfurled;
Meek devils, and devils that brawl;
Serious devils, and laughing devils;
Imps for churches, and imps for revels;
Devils uncouth, and devils polite;
Devils black, and devils white;
Devils foolish, and devils wise;
But a laughing woman, with two bright eyes,
Is the worsest devil of all.

G. A. L.—W. T. Eastman will find in Life, Oct. 14, 1909, the poem "Reminder," by Irene Elliott Benson, inquiry concerning which was published in the issue of May 14.

RAY S. BALL.—In your "Appeals" Saturday, May 14, "R. H. L." wants to know where the poem is to be found

And ere the ripples on the stream
Have circled out of sight.

It can be found in McGuffey's New Fifth Reader, Eclectic Series, edition 1857, Page 139. It contains four verses of irregular length.

JAMES TERRY WHITE.—In answer to Mary Learning Carter, in regard to the quotation, "Primroses for the Soul," will say: the original thought is from Hippocrates, and it has been paraphrased in the Koran and by many others. The free rendering is, if one is reduced to only two loaves, he should sell one and buy hyacinths to feed the soul. The thought has been paraphrased by the present writer as follows:

If thou of fortune be bereft,
And in thy store there be but left
Two loaves—sell one, and with the dole
Buy Hyacinths, to feed thy soul.

This appeal was also answered by "M. L. B." New Haven, Conn.; "W. K." Schenectady, N. Y.; "C. K. M." New York; William Frederick Hopkins, Brooklyn; Harriett Dickinson, New York; Josephine Sharkey, New York; "E. O. H." Stamford, Conn.; M. E. Harrison, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Mary Elizabeth Sheehan, New York; Carolyn Knox Meneely, Troy, N. Y.; Una Bagg Pennock, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace Forman, New York, and S. M. Baldwin, New York.

A. C. R.—The verses for which, in the issue of May 7 Mr. David R. Sexton asks, are by Alfred Tennyson, and read as follows:

Love's arms were wreathed about the neck of Hope,
And Hope kissed Love, and Love drew in her breath
In that close kiss and drank her whispered tales.
They said that Love would die when Hope was gone.
And Love mourned long and sorrowed after Hope;
At last she sought out Memory, and they trod
The same old paths where Love had walked with Hope,
And Memory fed the soul of Love with tears.

W. W. B. SEYMOUR.—The lines quoted by "E. V. B. V." in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23, are from the song, "The Fate of the Figgitin' Dorg," which was written by J. Travis Quigg, a newspaper man and music critic in Philadelphia, for William H. Seymour, my father. It was sung by my father while playing the role of Sir Joseph Porter in Pinafore, at the North Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1879. The music is on a par with the words, and the chorus at the end of each verse was always given

(Continued on following page)


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# ANSWERS AND APPEALS TO READERS

(Continued from preceding page)

with emphasis, all hands joining in. The original manuscript of both words and music is now in my possession. The song made quite a hit, but as far as I know it was never published by the author, although it is possible that some of the newspapers may have printed it at the time my father sang it on the stage. He was a great favorite with the newspaper men of Philadelphia, who enjoyed his geniality and wit in their social intercourse as much as they did his performances in public.

I cannot recall the special incident which inspired Mr. Quigg to write these lines, but both he and my father were dog fanciers in a way and had many arguments concerning the merits of their respective canines, and I believe this song was written by Mr. Quigg in one of the humorous moods produced by these arguments.

---

R. FLEMING.—"A Hundred Years from Now," which "F. E. M. S." in your issue of May 7 is seeking, is by Mary A. Ford. It is as follows:

The surging sea of human life forever onward rolls,
And bears to the eternal shore its daily freight of souls,
Though bravely sails our bark to-day, pale Death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived one hundred years from now.

O mighty human brotherhood! why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space for everything alive?
Broad fields uncultured and unclaimed are waiting for the plow
Of peace that shall make them bloom a hundred years from now.

Why should we try so earnestly in life's short narrow span,
On golden stairs to climb so high above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine in slavish homage bow?
Our gold will rust, ourselves be dust, a hundred years from now.

Why prize so much the world's applause? Why dread so much its blame?
A fleeting echo is its voice of censure or of fame;
The praise that thrills the heart, the scorn that dyes with shame the brow,
Will be as long-forgotten dreams a hundred years from now.

O patient hearts, that meekly bear your weary load of wrong!
O earnest hearts, that bravely dare, and, striving, grow more strong!
Press on till perfect peace is won; you'll never dream of how
You struggled o'er life's thorny road a hundred years from now.

Grand, lofty souls, who live and toil that freedom, right, and truth
Alone may rule the universe, for you is endless youth!
When 'mid the blest with God you rest, the grateful land shall bow
Above your clay in reverent love a hundred years from now.

Earth's empires rise and fall. Time! like breakers on thy shore
They rush upon thy rocks of doom, go down, and are no more.
The starry wilderness of worlds that gem night's radiant brow
Will light the skies for other eyes a hundred years from now.

Our Father, to whose sleepless eyes the past and future stand
An open page, like babes we cling to Thy protecting hand;
Change, sorrow, death are naught to us if we may safely bow
Beneath the shadow of Thy throne a hundred years from now.

---

M. R.—In the Queries and Answers department of May 7 under Appeals to Readers "C. S. W." asks for a poem containing the lines:

Tell me, thou bird of the wing,
Can those that we have loved forget?
We call and they answer not again, &c.

They will be found in the poem by Miss Browne (Mrs. Hemans later, I think,) called "The Messenger Bird." I inclose a copy. I have it as a song in a music book called "The Social Choir," printed 1835.

Thou art come from the spirit land, thou bird,
Thou art come from the spirit land;
Thro' the dark pine grove let thy voice be heard,
And tell of the shadowy band.

We know that the bowers are green and fair,
In the light of that Summer shore,
And we know that the friends we have lost are there,
They are there, and they weep no more.

But tell us, thou bird of the solemn strain,
Can those we have loved forget?
We call, and they answer not again,
O say, do they love us yet?

We call them far thro' the silent night,
And they speak not from cave nor hill;
We know, thou bird, that this land is bright,
But say, do they love us still?

This appeal was also answered by Thomas G. Wood, N. Y.; "J. H.," Brooklyn, and "M. M. B.," Lawrence, L. I.

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### Appeals To Readers

J. E. BENTZ.—Can you give me the remaining portion of the verse the last stanza of which I give below, and the author? I think it appeared in The Chicago Record-Herald some time last year.

A flame stole out of the West as the dark sun waned,
And touched, ere it died, the locks of the evening star;
And thus in my verse would I reach to the unattained,
Touching thy spirit but lightly and once from afar.

---

JOHN MUNDAY.—Can any of your readers oblige me by telling me from what poem of Kipling's the following lines are taken:

I wish myself could talk to myself as I left 'im a year ago,
I could tell 'im a lot that would save 'im a lot
On the things 'e ought to know.

---

F. P.—Who is the author of the following quotation:

I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

In looking through old calendars I found this quotation attributed to A. B. Hegeman and Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire. Who is the real author, if either?

---

M. P. M.—Would one of your readers help me to find a poem, the author and title unknown to me, which begins as follows:

In a long vanished age whose varied story
No record has to-day,
So long ago expired its grief and glory
There flourished far away,
In a broad realm whose beauty passed all measure,
A city fair and wide
Wherein the dwellers lived in peace and plenty,
And never any died.

That is all I remember. The poem relates how the dwellers grew weary of all the beauty and peace, and crept one by one outside the city walls.

---

EDWIN P. WALKER.—Where can I find the words:

I saw the glorious sun arise
From yonder mountain gray.

Also:

I am with you once again, my friends, no more my footsteps roam,

I learned the first when 7 years old [now 73] to speak in school, perhaps from a newspaper. The latter was in a singing school from an ordinary book as used in singing school.

---

D. R. R.—Would like to know if any of your readers ever saw a poem which appeared in a newspaper as much as fifty years ago. It was entitled "Signs and Wonders," and commenced:

Strange that the wind should be so free,
To play with a flower and tear a tree,
To range and ramble where'er it will,
And as it lists be fierce or still.

The last line of the last verse begins:

But stranger than all that man should die
When * * * and his hopes are high.

If I remember rightly there were seven or eight verses with eight lines in a verse. Should be glad to locate it.

---

L. H. SMITH.—Will any of your readers kindly tell me who is the author of the following lines, and where a copy of them may be found? They describe the "Rape of Europa," the famous painting of which is in the Doges Palace, Venice:

Now lows a milk-white bull on Asia's strand,
And crops with dancing head the dalsied land;
With rosy wreaths Europa's hand adorns
His fringed forehead and his pearly horns.
Light on his back the sportive damsel bounds,
And pleased, he moves along the flowery ground.
Bears with slow steps his beauteous prize aloof,
And dips in the dancing flood his ivory hoof.

---

C. F. O.—Will you kindly tell me where are to be found the lines:

All day the low-hung clouds have shed
Their garnered fulness down.

---

A. N. H.—Can some kind reader give through your columns a poem published some years in an old reader in which appear these lines:

Oh, where is my hat, it is taken away,
And my shoestrings are all in a knot.
I can't find a thing where it should be to-day,
Though I've hunted in every spot.

---

EDWIN F.—I wish to obtain a poem in which this planet is compared to a ship lost and drifting, and containing these lines:

When this old hulk we tread upon
Shall be a wreck, a slag, a cinder,
Drifting through the void
Without its crew of fools.

Will some kind reader furnish the poem?

---

A. W. R.—I would appreciate greatly any information about the following poem, author, remainder of poem, etc.:

The ends were pitched in darkness,
The Knot was knit with toil—
But we who sped the twining Thread
Must pause to thread the Coil.
Thread the weary Coil, my Prince,
Until the fibres rot,
And never heed that fingers bleed—
But God—to cut the Knot!

---

I. I. C.—Will some one please give me the poem beginning as follows:

The Moon, a virgin Queen, reigns absolute,
One star at the western gate stands sentinel.

---

J. H. MASTER.—Can any of your readers through your valuable REVIEW give me with the author's name the poem in which the following lines appear:

Some sweet-voiced bird from the Sunny South
Will build its nest in the cannon's mouth,
And the only sound from its rusty throat
Will be the wren or the bluebird's note.

---

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# BOSTON GOSSIP OF NEW BOOKS

## Significance of the Title of Sienkiewicz's New Novel "Whirlpools"—A Girl Who Sees Ghosts

BOSTON, June 3.—"Knowledge without religion breeds only thieves and bandits." "We [Poles] are lost past all help. • • • With us there are only • • • whirlpools, and not whirlpools upon a watery gulf, beneath which is a calm depth, but whirlpools of sand, • • • burying our tradition, our civilization, our culture, our whole Poland, transforming her into a desert on which flowers perish, and only jackals can live."

"Beneath these whirlpools is a bottomless depth of suffering, • • • as boundless as the expanse of the sea," is the answer. "We prefer to suffer rather than to renounce Her [Poland.] We will set our teeth and will continue to suffer for thee, Mother, and we will renounce neither thee nor hope."

It is to this jeremiad and rejoinder that Sienkiewicz leads his readers in his "Whirlpools," but the tortuous ways by which he approaches them compose a story with striking incidents, revealing the characters of the personages, but giving only slight hints of any political significance. In the last quarter of the book the ignorant mob, the arbitrary police, a half-mad student, who conceives himself to be a brilliant agitator, and a few clear-sighted citizens jointly enlighten the heroine, the hero, and his kindred as to the state of the country, and the tale of lovemaking, petty, innocent family intrigues, and agrarian troubles become charged with horror. Small as is the space given to the matter, it is quite large enough to give the author room to aim many a keen dart at the unscrupulous agitators who transform the ignorant, foolish peasant into a destructive fiend, and one can but wonder whether his native country will hereafter be an agreeable abiding place for him. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have given "Whirlpools" a library dress similar to that worn by the author's previous works. The translator, Mr. Max A. Drezmal, being a Pole, has, naturally, made an English version more literal than idiomatic.

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A new edition of "Pan Michael" is now publishing, and still one more of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," gentlest of satirists, but no less clear-eyed for not being spiteful.

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"The Gossamer Thread," by Miss Venita Seibert, soon to appear with illustrations by the Polish artist W. T. Benda, is to be classed with no American book, but with the small group of recent English studies of the very young, soul and mind. Velleda, the heroine, the little daughter of a German sign painter and enthusiastic violin player, and member of a family in which both German and English are spoken, invents curious bits of ritual for her private devotions, praying earnestly for whatsoever she needs; she sees a lovely "Different World" in the fire-lit mirror; she tries to practice all the wisdom acquired in Sunday school; she passionately refuses to resign belief in the fairies until a chance friend explains them away, and gives her a delightful thick book called "The English Poets," as a key to unlock the Different World; and then Miss Seibert leaves her. Incidentally it is recorded that Velleda fancies the fire-engine to be a monster, bearing abroad flaming destruction whensoever it escapes from its house, and is amazed when she discovers its real nature; when she considers the wonders of Easter, the Easter rabbit and the Easter eggs, the church decorations and the new frocks, she does "not wonder that Jesus chose this interesting day for his Resurrection"; and she is both happily and miserably thrilled by revival sermons and exhortations.

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In Deborah Morrison's "All that Man Should Be Unto Woman," a different species of girl is exhibited:—a girl who sees the spirits of the dead standing beside those whom they have loved in life,—who has visions of former earthly lives of her own, and of perils and pleasures which have made their mark upon her nature; and who, when she needs advice, lies down calmly, and (removing her astral self from her visible body) goes to another world and consults the dead. It is very seriously and soberly written and is evidently told in good faith. It is issued by the Clark Publishing Co.

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The publishers of "The Gossamer Thread," Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., are also issuing "When Love Calls Men to Arms," by Mr. Stephen Chalmers, a lover of Sir Walter, and a follower in his footsteps in using Highland feuds as a part of his machinery, and in creating a "lawyer body" clever of mind, witty of speech and wonderfully shrewd in action. The heroine is the daughter of one of the waifs of the scattered Armada, cast up on the coast of West Scotland, to be taken prisoner by a boy, and to love and wed a Highland maid. His daughter is a wayward creature, who leads Campbells and MacDonalds a dance even wilder than the measure set by their hatred, and in his old age her lover writes her story, adding certain touching episodes of humble life, and introducing a mysterious adventurer, who knows Shakespeare and Marlowe, and "Mac Jonson" and salts his speech with quotations from them direct and indirect. Mr. Howard Chandler Christy illustrates the book with five good pictures, in which the Scotsmen really have a Scottish aspect—a merit not too common in American work.

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The same firm is bringing out "From Irish Castles to French Châteaux," by Mrs. Norma Bright Carson, who illustrates it with about fifty photographs, some of her own taking, some of her husband's, and others taken by Mr. W. J. Roberts. The route which the author takes leads her from the Giant's Causeway to Kirk Alloway, to the lochs, to Edinburgh, fair Melrose, Lincoln and York and Westminster; through the "literary ghostland" of London; to Stratford-on-Avon, and to the homes of Milton. Of Paris she writes but little, and not much of Versailles and Fontainebleau; but six of the photographs are French views. Between the descriptive passages are set fragments of verse, some good, others needing rather more care than the author has chosen to give them. Last of all comes a picture of the rear deck of the Mauretania, homeward-bound, making her way to the "great benignant goddess of the harbor," and bearing a passenger whom one suspects to be the author. One of the photographs, "The Landing Stage, New York," will reward examination with a magnifying glass.

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Col. Henry Watterson, who should know the subject well, will write on "The Personal Equation in Journalism," in the July Atlantic, and Signor Guglielmo Ferrero will discourse on "Puritanism," with special reference to America; Mr. Abraham Flexner, on "The Plethora of Doctors"; Mr. John Jay Chapman, on "Learning"; and Dr. Frederick L. Wachenheim, on "Medical Experimentation on Animals"—a question to be avoided by physicians unwilling to be assailed by voluble ignorance shielding itself behind genuine tenderness.

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Messrs. Constable & Co. are to be the English publishers of Prof. H. Heath Bawdon's work, "The Principles of Pragmatism," brought out in this country by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Co.

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Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Co. will publish "Enchanted Ground," a novel by Mr. Harry James Smith, in the late Summer, at about the time when most women discover that they did not provide themselves with enough fiction when they left the city, and remember that the Post Office, like the railways and the shop keepers, adjusts its policy to the wants of the dullest, putting the improvident on a level of comfort above that of the provident, and spoiling the efficacy of endless proverbs and moral tales.

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The seventeenth impression of Prof. George H. Palmer's life of Alice Freeman Palmer is still selling steadily, and the demand for it will probably be augmented after the unveiling, on Convocation Day, of the bronze memorial dedicated to her memory by the University of Chicago. The good custom of making a choice biography the gift for an entire graduating class—a custom in which Prof. Palmer was a pioneer—has been adopted by many institutions of learning and by their patrons, and the many-sided character of Mrs. Palmer makes the book acceptable in schools and colleges of widely dissimilar character. Doubtless Prof. Palmer's style, never affected but always surprising by its originality, has had great influence upon the fortunes of the book.

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The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. have three books chiefly concerned with school athletics on their September list, in spite of the other interests now coming into boys' lives, and consequently into the reading provided for them. Mr. A. T. Dudley has added another volume to the "Stories of the Triangular League," giving it the name of "At the Home Plate," to indicate that it exalts the baseball interest above those of hockey and football, but its groundwork is a school story in which a boy suffers because his brother—one of the teachers—is much disliked by his fellow pupils. Mr. Charles Copeland illustrates the book. Mr. Frank I. Odell's "Larry Burke, Freshman," is illustrated by Mr. H. C. Edwards, who has to depict a hero in whose college all games and sports are encouraged. Mr. Frank Vining Smith makes the pictures for "Winning the Eagle Prize," the second volume of Mr. Norman Brainerd's Five Chums Series. "The Pluck of Billy Hazen," the second title, refers to Billy's working his way through Chatham Military School after his father falls into misfortune, and to his adding an effort to obtain a prize scholarship to his other labors. Billy is the sort of boy to be sent to a military school—the boy who refuses to be beaten.

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The C. M. Clark Publishing Co. announce two novels for publication in the early Autumn—"The Last Days of St. Pierre," by Dr. Louis Smirnow, and "The Captain of the Amaryllis," by Mr. Stoughton Cooley. The title of the former reveals its time and scene, but part of the action passes in Paris, and the company of characters includes many foreigners and some strongly typical islanders. The Amaryllis is a Mississippi steamer; her Captain is a Southerner and her heroine a Southern beauty.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

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### CAPRICE'S DIARY

"CAPRICE: Her Book" (Macmillan Co., $1.50), by Dorothy Senior, is the chronicle, told in diary form, of the doings and fates of a number of pleasant and interesting English people, together with many reflections and inward communings of the diarist. The chronicle oversees to the marriage point several love-stories, including that of Miss Caprice herself. Also, it is concerned a good deal with the writer's warm friendship with a noble-souled woman who is a hopeless invalid, and there appear in its pages many of the doings of a pair of lovable children. The book shows that refinement of fibre and feminineness of tone which are characteristic of the fiction of a number of English women. The people in the book stand out quite clearly, and there is much tender feeling in the way the several human fates are followed to the end. It is cleverly written, too, except for a tendency to dilute the thought with many words.


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